The Municipal Year Book

1950

The
Municipal Year Book
1950

The authoritative resumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

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CHICAGO

The International City Managers' Association

1950

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1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PHOTOPRESS INC., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its seventeenth year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of material are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

One important new feature in this edition is a section on health department organization, number of employees, and expenditures. Another new section discusses standards for public library service and the extent to which cities are meeting them. Similar data were included in the 1949 Year Book in the fields of health, recreation, police, and traffic safety, and these articles have been brought up to date for this edition. These standards are intended to guide officials in determining the trend in the quality and quantity of their municipal services and to guide them in using standards.

Other new features in this Year Book include individual city data in the police section on the time of day that one-man patrol cars are used, when and where foot patrol is used, and the extent to which foot patrolmen ride in cars. The police section also indicates whether the police department or some other city agency provides emergency ambulance service. New data in the fire section include number of pieces of different types of fire apparatus and the extent to which radio equipment is used on such apparatus. Another new section shows individual city data on garbage collection and disposal practices in selected cities.

In addition to these new sections most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date. Among such features are the economic classification of cities, form of government, how the mayor and city council are selected, utilities owned and operated, changes in city areas, salaries of chief municipal officials, pay rates for selected city jobs, number of city employees and payroll, personnel organization, working conditions, retirement systems, reporting to the public, city planning data, financial statistics, non-property taxes, parking lots and parking meters, fire and police data, directories of city officials, and model municipal ordinances.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year. The first article, "Our Cities in 1949," reviews and comments on the highlights of the year. Summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 21 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive

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summaries, together with individual city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group and to make comparisons with trends over a period of years. Cities still are grouped according to their 1940 census population figures, but more recent data are given in Table III for cities that have had a post-1940 census. The 1950 census data should be available for use in the 1951 Year Book.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this seventeenth edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1950

The Editors

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Our Cities in 1949

By Don K. Price

Associate Director, Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago

THE CITIES of the United States were caught during 1949 in the same great dilemma that faced much of the rest of the world. They were trying to complete their readjustment to peace, four years after the war's end, and at the same time were forced to consider new problems caused by the "cold war."

The costs of local government began to level off during 1949 along with the general price structure. Yet the municipal budgets for the year were undoubtedly the highest in history. At the same time the demands for improvements in municipal services, and especially for capital improvements, made inevitable a continued increase in expenditures. In municipal services, as in other aspects of life, people were not always content to go back to the prewar levels.

These demands impelled cities to seek new methods of financing and their search took many extraordinary forms. The year brought the usual amount of talk about the need for a fundamental rearrangement of federal, state, and local fiscal relations, and--although no final action--some apparent progress toward the creation of a special federal commission to study the problem.

In a great many ways the cities of America undertook to improve their administrative organization and generally to raise the standards of their service to the public. They did so in a great many ways--by cooperation through state leagues of municipalities and through professional associations, and by working with state and federal agencies to enable themselves to deal with problems that run beyond city boundaries. This article will deal with some of these developments, many of which are treated at greater length in subsequent articles on special subjects.

To present a few highlights of the year, let us first look at the costs of municipal government during 1949. The year undoubtedly saw the highest level of municipal current expenditures, and it also saw an all-time high in the sale of new securities for public works and other long-range improvements. (The total sales of municipal bonds during the year, in a relatively stable market, amounted to nearly three billion dollars.) At the same time the total cost of municipal government, while still increasing, was doing so at a lower rate than during 1948. A great many cities were on a "wait-and-see" basis during the year. This showed particularly in the field of personnel. Salaries of city employees undoubtedly went up somewhat during the year, but a great many cities were slower to undertake reclassification or pay studies than they had been in 1948.

The signs of a more cautious attitude appeared too in purchasing. The return of something like a buyers' market not only restored competition and made possible the resumption of many public improvement programs, but also reduced greatly the time required for delivery of purchased materials.

The demand for increases in many local government services became more intense, either as a result of the increase in the need for various programs, or as a result of a desire for higher standards of service. Perhaps the most controversial of these fields was that of public health.

As for the record of need, statistics showed that the infant mortality rate decreased during the first ten months of 1949 and so did the general mortality rate, even though in the case of scattered diseases (infantile paralysis, for example) the number of cases reported was going up.

The greater impetus to new activities in this field was the discussion by the Congress of compulsory health insurance, and the action of the Congress in appropriating the highest peacetime sum on record for health, hospital, and medical care purposes. For the fiscal year 1949-50, the United States Public Health Service was given more than one-third of a billion dollars, including contract authorizations for hospital construction and for general activities in the interest of public health. The purpose of these appropriations was partly that the states in turn might by grants extend local health services. Nearly a dozen cities consolidated programs of public health or hospitalization with their counties.

In several states action was taken to raise the standards of sanitary regulation. The state of Washington, for example, passed a milk inspection act which requires cities that desire to operate milk inspection service to make arrangements with the state director of agriculture, so that he may arrange to provide for unified inspection by the various political subdivisions interested. Minnesota enacted a law providing for pasteurization of all milk sold for consumption within the state, and thus outlawed many local ordinances which had set lower standards. And various state boards of health and interstate sanitary districts, which during the war years were likely to tolerate low standards, demanded that municipalities undertake the construction of sewage treatment plants in order to remedy the pollution of sources of water supply.

As in the field of public health, so in public education the demand for improved services was powerful during 1949. In the first place the need for school facilities was much higher in 1949 than it had been even immediately after the war: the first grade had half a million more children in 1948-49 than in 1946-47. And there is no let-up in sight, since the total elementary school enrollment is expected to be eight million higher in 1956 than it had been a decade before. The shifts of population at the end of the war, added to the shortage of new school construction in recent years, aggravated the problem. Several million children were forced to attend school under physically difficult conditions, and perhaps a quarter-million were put on a part-time schedule because of lack of space in school buildings.

Under these circumstances the pressure mounted for federal aid for education. The Senate passed a bill to provide for educational grants, and another to aid in the planning of school construction, but neither bill was ever brought by committee to a vote in the House of Representatives. Whether the difficult problem of federal aid for various services in church-controlled schools can be solved, so as to make it possible to pass the former bill during 1950, remains to be seen.

The third great field of increasing demand for public services--and the third in which municipal and other local programs are closely connected with the policy and financial assistance of state and federal governments--is public welfare. And in that field, too, federal policy was still a controversial issue in 1949. The House of Representatives passed a bill to modify and extend the Social Security program, principally by expanding the social insurances, and secondarily by increases in various types of public assistance. The bill (H.R. 6000) comes up for consideration before the Senate in 1950.

If H. R. 6000 should pass, city employees could be included within the federal old age and survivors insurance program. Under that bill each state may decide whether or not its state and local government employees could come within this social security program. Employees now under any retirement system, however, would have to vote by a two-thirds majority to participate in the federal program. The program is made all the more attractive to the municipal employee by the fact that the bill also raises the possible benefits by about 70 per cent.

The drive for increases in welfare programs was not directed solely at the federal government. Of the 44 state legislatures that held regular sessions during 1949, only four failed to pass some bill in the field of public welfare. Nine states raised their maximum payments for old age assistance, and eight adopted more generous requirements of residence as a condition of public assistance. At the same time city employees were not being overlooked entirely. Three states (Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota) passed laws during the year to make group insurance available to employees of various cities and 11 states enacted laws regarding the retirement of municipal or other public employees.

While health, welfare, and education held the spotlight of public controversy, city officials were having their problems with functions that have become less tangled up in national policy disputes.

With more than 20 million motor vehicles registered in cities of 10,000 or more population, traffic remains a major headache, and the President's Highway Safety Conference held in June aroused far less controversy than the President's proposals in the field of health, welfare, and education. Nine states passed legislation during 1949 to give cities the authority to own and operate off-street parking, and several municipalities set up new traffic engineering departments. At the same time a great deal of emphasis was put on the development of uniform standards for automotive regulations. At least 25 states adopted all or some of the provisions of the Uniform Vehicle Code during 1949, and groups of cities in and about the metropolitan areas of Detroit and Los Angeles undertook to study and standardize their traffic ordinances.

The nation's crime rates for the first half of 1949, according to Uniform Crime Reports, were higher than during the previous year. By comparison with the immediate prewar years, the increase was even greater. These increases, and the spectacular power of big-time gambling, led the American Municipal Association to undertake a campaign for nationwide cooperation against organized crime.

On the other hand, the year brought up few labor-management disputes, and few cases of racial tension, that demanded any large-scale police intervention. The efforts of police departments in recent years to train their men to deal with these two difficult fields may now be paying off.

The fire losses of the nation were lower in 1949 than in 1948, and authorities on fire protection continued to emphasize the need for fire prevention programs, and for more adequate protective codes.

The old controversy about the administrative and financial relationship of federal and state and local governments still continues, and the practical developments still continue to follow the lines of expediency rather than theory. The events of 1949, at any rate, did not conform to any clear pattern. Let us look at three examples.

In the field of public health the tendency during 1949 was for cities, especially the smaller cities, to join with each other or with counties for administrative purposes. Arkansas, Massachusetts, and Minnesota passed laws to permit or encourage cities to be included either in joint arrangements, or in some larger special districts, for public health purposes.

In another field--street construction--federal and state aid has come to be extended more and more to the cities, to take care of through highways. In Washington the state highway department undertook the construction and maintenance of all state primary and secondary highways within municipal limits, and Alabama passed an act to do likewise.

Finally, the Supreme Court held that it was constitutional for the Congress to give the states the right to nullify federal rent control regulations within their boundaries, thus putting that problem back within state control.

But whether or not there was any clear trend in federal-state-local administrative relations during 1949, there is no doubt that municipal policies were made more uncertain during 1949 by the effect on federal programs of the general fear of war, if not by fear on the part of city officials themselves.

A few cities re-established their departments of civilian defense. Others looked eagerly to the Department of Defense, and then to the National Security Resources Board, for leadership in planning for civilian defense. In the meantime the NSRB urged local governments to perfect their plans for dealing with natural disasters.

The fire departments looked at the trend toward decentralizing industry, considered the possibility of further decentralization to get factories out of areas more vulnerable to bombing, but noted that some of the large fires of 1949 were in factories that had been located in areas outside the range of effective municipal fire protection.

The President told the chiefs of police, at their annual meeting, that the police departments of America were the first line of defense against subversive influences. The "cold war" led to general inquiries into the loyalty of public officials, state and municipal as well as federal. Such inquiries were tested in the courts. The federal courts upheld the basic constitutionality of requiring government officials to affirm and prove their loyalty as a condition of employment, but state courts in three states held invalid specific laws that proposed to remove or punish disloyal employees. In one of the federal cases the United States Supreme Court, acting on a case involving employees of Los Angeles County, affirmed the right of a public agency to inquire into the loyalty of its employees, but the courts of Maryland, New Jersey, and New York invalidated various aspects of their respective "loyalty" statutes.

In this atmosphere it was especially difficult to determine the proper role of the schools. How much protection could they be given against political interference if they tried to teach students objectively about such subjects as social problems and foreign affairs? How much should they be expected not only to teach students, but also to instill in them the characteristics of good citizenship? The Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association tried to give some guidance on these difficult questions in a report on "American Education, International Tensions."

Municipal officials got an opportunity, in a small way, to contribute to the strengthening of international ties by serving as hosts, during 1949, to various officials from occupied countries. Several groups of officials were brought by military government authorities to the United States from Germany, Austria, and Japan, to visit their counterparts in American cities. The largest of these groups made its headquarters at 1313 East 60th Street, and its members had the benefit of a carefully planned series of conferences with the professional associations there, in addition to their visits to various local governments in the surrounding region.

The increase in the current demand for municipal services, and the potential burden on cities of international tension or war itself, leads to the question: where can they get the money?

The traditional answer has been the property tax. The National Association of Assessing Officers has found that the assessed values of urban real estate have gone up only about 20 per cent since 1945. Many assessors have obviously been waiting for a return to the good old days. The NAAO advisory council, however, urged assessors to forget the price levels of 1939 and 1940, and to look to current prices as a guide to proper assessment.

While higher real estate valuation may be one answer, the cities, especially through their state leagues, have been busy pressing state legislatures to give them access to new sources of funds. A few states made it possible for cities to levy new taxes. For example, Arizona authorized its cities to levy business and professional license taxes. Florida enacted a statute under which cities will now benefit by a five-cent per package tax on cigarettes, to be collected within each city, and turned over to its treasury, by the state.

The search for new sources of revenue has led to experiments with many such taxes, and with various service charges, such as sewer rentals. But Little Rock, Arkansas, made one of the most gallant efforts to keep its tax system abreast of scientific progress when it levied a tax on the generation of electro-magnetic waves by radio broadcasting stations, and defended it successfully in the highest courts during 1949.

In general, however, the cities have been less successful in developing new sources of municipal taxation than in inducing the states to share revenues with them. Twelve states granted local governments bigger shares of gasoline and motor vehicle taxes during 1949, and five passed on more of the revenue from liquor taxation. Several states went in for more novel arrangements. Connecticut, for example, undertook to make annual grants to cities to help them pay for their school construction bonds, and California authorized a bond issue of $250,000,000, in order to lend or give money to school districts which are unable to collect or borrow enough money to build and maintain the schools they need.

One municipal department--fire--has been locally directed and locally supported, subject only to the broader standards fixed by private organizations. But city officials in the United States noted that the Province of Ontario passed an act in 1949 to provide for provincial grants to cities for support of their fire departments, and to require standardization of equipment and of training procedures.

The Congress considered a bill to set up a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, in hopes of finding a way to make the states and cities more independent financially. But the bill was not passed during 1949, and little was done by either the states or the federal government to increase the ability of the cities to support their own governments by taxation. Such progress as was made was rather in the direction of giving municipal corporations the same kind of financial relief that might go to private corporations--grants to support cooperation in various programs, charges for various services, broader authority (like that granted cities last year by five states) for the use of revenue bonds, and payments in lieu of taxes on federally owned property. On this last subject, too, a Canadian precedent was noted: The Canadian Parliament passed during 1949 a bill providing for a system of limited grants to all cities in which federal property represented a substantial proportion of the total.

As for municipal personnel, various events of 1949 suggest that cities are running into personnel problems much like those of private business. New Jersey courts declared unconstitutional a law prohibiting strikes in public utilities. The New York City Board of Transportation was upheld by the courts in adopting a resolution providing for a checkup on union dues of its employees. And the state of Washington passed a Fair Employment Practices Act which applied to municipalities as well as to private employers.

The pressure for improvement in municipal administration, however, probably came much less, during 1949, from a desire to operate city government according to the businesslike ideals of private corporations, than because of the influence of the Hoover Commission's work in the federal government the previous year, and the tremendous increase in popular attention to administrative problems that resulted from it. A new emphasis upon the improvement of accounting and budgetary practices and property management certainly reflected in part the attention given these topics in the Hoover reports.

At the same time progress continued along familiar lines. More than 70 cities adopted the council-manager plan. There were a few scattered cases of consolidation of adjacent municipalities, and a few more cases of consolidation of certain functions between cities and counties. On the other hand, a good many more special authorities were created, in such fields of activity as housing and redevelopment, parks and recreation, and off-street parking.

Several cities set up new personnel departments. Others renewed the work of public-works planning, to take advantage of the federal act providing loans (without interest) for such work.

Much of the business of improving municipal administration is a long-range effort that can hardly be reported on an annual basis, but there was certainly a considerable increase in attention to personnel training programs during 1949, some of it in relatively new fields, such as public relations. Three more state universities undertook to help train local tax assessors, and 11 others continued to do so. The training programs conducted by various private agencies or professional organizations continued to expand. Police departments increased their training of private citizens for cooperation with police activities, through the junior police programs, the junior traffic police or school safety patrols, and (in a few cities where interest in civil defense was renewed) auxiliary or reserve forces.

Work was begun or renewed during 1949 by several unofficial organizations of officials or private citizens looking toward the improvement of various municipal functions. To take only a few samples, a new National Association of School Boards and a National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools were organized during the year; the old National Committee on Municipal Accounting was reconstituted as the National Committee on Government Accounting; and a Joint Committee on the Unification of Building Codes was created.

A delegation of American mayors attended the conference in September of the International Union of Local Authorities, which met in Geneva, Switzerland. The IULA program has been strengthened greatly with the secretariat located with The Netherlands Union of Municipalities. Plans were made during 1949 for the Third Inter-American Congress of Municipalities, which is to be held in the city of New Orleans, May 2 to 5, 1950.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1949. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, budgeting, assessment, and purchasing. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented certain sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1949 and early 1950; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1949 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1949 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of Public Management.

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each

function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1949 and early in 1950 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1948 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1949 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1948 and early 1949 are listed in previous editions.

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The Year Book gives some information for all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This definition includes all incorporated municipalities over 5,000 (see article "Urban Places and Population," page 25).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities--cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the Year Book, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages. Cities are listed in tables alphabetically by population groups. The 1940 census figures are used throughout but official post-1940 population figures for 235 cities are given in Table III. In two directories of officials cities are arranged alphabetically by states.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead--whether intentionally or unintentionally--to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Use of Economic Classification. The economic data in Table IV, explained in the article on page 29, are a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. These data do not exhaust factors that should be taken into consideration in comparing the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and governmental costs. Other factors to be considered include composition of the population, the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies, the kinds of manufacturing, social characteristics other than rent, climate, and physiography.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities interpreted with the aid of the economic classification data enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

Changes in City Areas

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units*

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1942 was 155,116, according to an enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census. Included in the total are 3,050 counties (called parishes in Louisiana) and 18,919 subdivisions of counties known as "townships" in 14 states and "towns" in New England, New York, and Wisconsin. No nationwide statistics as to the numbers of all types of governmental units are available for more recent years. However, it is known that numerous school districts have been consolidated since 1942 and it was estimated in 1949 that the 108,579 districts had been reduced to about 100,000. The number of each type of unit in 1942 is shown in Table 1 and the distribution of units by states in Table I.

TABLE I

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942

	Number of Units	Number of States in Which Found	Per Cent of All Units	Per Cent of All Units Except School Districts
The Nation	1	..	†	†
The States	48	48	†	†
Counties	3,050	47	2.0	6.6
Towns and Organized Townships	18,919	22	12.2	40.7
Incorporated Places	16,220	49*	10.4	34.9
School Districts	108,579	42	70.0	....
Special Districts (other than school)	8,299	49*	5.4	17.8
Total	155,116	49*	100.0	100.0

*Includes the District of Columbia, in which are one municipality and one special unit.

†Less than .05 of 1 per cent.

Fundamental to the problem of enumerating the units of local government in the United States is the necessity for making the enumeration in accordance with a consistent definition. This has been difficult because of the lack of a common concept of what constitutes a governmental unit and the want of a generally accepted set of terms to designate the different types of units. Excluded from the count are areas of representation or of administration and departmental boards or commission agencies of another gov-

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*This article, except for certain data in Table II, is taken from *Governmental Units in the United States: 1942* (Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, December, 1944), 67pp. The report was prepared under the supervision of E. R. Gray, then Chief of the Governments Division, with Richard C. Spencer responsible for the technical problems in planning the report. Acknowledgment is made in the report of the courtesy of Professor William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, who made counts of governmental units in 1933 and in 1941, and who kindly donated his valuable files of material to the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATES: 1942

Region and State	All Governmental Units[1]	Counties	Townships and Towns	MUNICIPALITIES Total	Urban[2]	Rural	School Districts	Special Districts
Alabama	511	67	....	275	60	215	110	58
Arizona	499	14	....	33	16	17	397	54
Arkansas	3,705	75	....	374	53	321	2,644	611
California	4,149	[3]57	....	286	167	119	2,809	996
Colorado	2,358	[3]62	....	239	30	209	1,937	119
Connecticut	349	8	154	37	27	10	14	135
Delaware	70	3	....	51	8	43	14	1
District of Columbia	2	...	....	1	1	...	....	1
Florida	503	67	....	267	70	197	67	101
Georgia	946	159	....	470	77	393	222	94
Idaho	1,666	44	....	152	26	126	1,148	321
Illinois	15,854	102	1,434	1,137	208	929	12,138	1,042
Indiana	3,043	92	1,010	529	98	431	1,182	229
Iowa	7,519	99	1,608	932	89	843	4,861	18
Kansas	11,115	105	1,524	589	64	525	8,632	264
Kentucky	771	120	....	285	56	229	261	104
Louisiana	523	[4]63	....	194	54	140	67	198
Maine	584	16	482	51	26	25	....	34
Maryland	207	23	....	142	22	120	....	41
Massachusetts	409	[4]13	312	39	39	...	....	44
Michigan	8,106	83	1,265	479	126	353	6,270	8
Minnesota	10,398	87	1,884	752	78	674	7,673	1
Mississippi	1,792	82	....	270	48	222	1,189	250
Missouri	10,740	114	329	734	87	647	8,613	949
Montana	2,175	56	....	115	23	92	1,932	71
Nebraska	8,307	93	476	530	36	494	7,009	198
Nevada	163	17	....	12	5	7	115	18
New Hampshire	546	10	223	11	11	...	231	70
New Jersey	1,143	21	235	331	164	167	490	65
New Mexico	225	31	....	64	22	42	105	24
New York	8,339	[4]57	932	610	202	408	6,064	675
North Carolina	603	100	....	431	76	355	....	71
North Dakota	4,066	53	1,399	333	12	321	2,272	8
Ohio	4,021	88	1,339	890	186	704	1,655	48
Oklahoma	5,100	77	....	499	74	425	4,518	5
Oregon	2,332	36	....	193	34	159	1,844	258
Pennsylvania	5,263	[4]66	1,575	984	345	639	2,546	91
Rhode Island	54	(5)	32	7	7	...	....	14
South Carolina	2,057	46	....	241	51	190	1,744	25
South Dakota	4,919	[6]64	1,128	301	19	282	3,423	2
Tennessee	328	95	....	206	57	149	11	15
Texas	7,360	254	....	637	196	441	6,159	309
Utah	303	29	....	201	25	176	40	32
Vermont	398	14	239	74	13	61	24	46
Virginia	323	100	....	208	53	155	....	14
Washington	1,906	39	68	221	40	181	1,148	429
West Virginia	326	55	....	205	45	160	55	10
Wisconsin	8,508	71	1,271	515	94	421	6,569	81
Wyoming	531	23	....	83	12	71	377	47
Total	155,116	3,050	18,919	16,220	3,332	12,888	108,579	8,229

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[1] Includes the federal government and the 48 state governments.

[2] Incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants.

[3] The City and County of San Francisco in California and the City and County of Denver in Colorado are counted as cities and not as counties.

[4] The following counties are counted only as cities because they are wholly or very largely consolidated with cities indicated: Orleans Parish with New Orleans City, Suffolk County with Boston City, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties, with New York City, Philadelphia County with Philadelphia City.

[5] Counties not organized as local governments.

[6] The county areas of Armstrong, Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington are unorganized as counties and are attached for administrative purposes to neighboring counties.

ernment. The line of distinction, however, was in some cases so vague in both law and practice that classification was difficult, especially with regard to school districts in a few states and for certain types of special districts, and the result must be considered a close approximation rather than a definite count of indisputable entities.

Definition of Governmental Units. Governmental agencies have been counted as units of government if they are geographic subdivisions or population concentrations that maintain a distinct legal existence, are public corporations or at least quasi corporations, and are politically organized for the conduct of local affairs. Units may exist primarily to perform functions required of them by the state, as in the case of counties and townships; to conduct local government in the general municipal sense; to supply some specific local public service, like road maintenance or water distribution; to carry out any of the numerous possible combinations of general or specific functions.

Implied in this definition of a governmental unit is its relative independence from other units, particularly from others of its own general level in the pyramidical structure of government. The requirement that a unit be organized in order to be counted has excluded dormant municipalities, school or other districts, and also certain areas bearing the designation of counties. Thus, the county areas of Rhode Island are omitted in the count, since they are not organized in any way for local government. Likewise, four unorganized counties of South Dakota are omitted. So far as possible only active units were included in the count, although the only mark of life in some was the winding up of financial obligations or the continued election of officers.

Application of the Definition. Consolidated county and city governments are treated as a single unit and counted as a city. These include the governments of the city and county of Denver and San Francisco, the city of Boston and Suffolk County, New York City and five counties, the city and the parish of New Orleans, and the city and the county of Philadelphia.

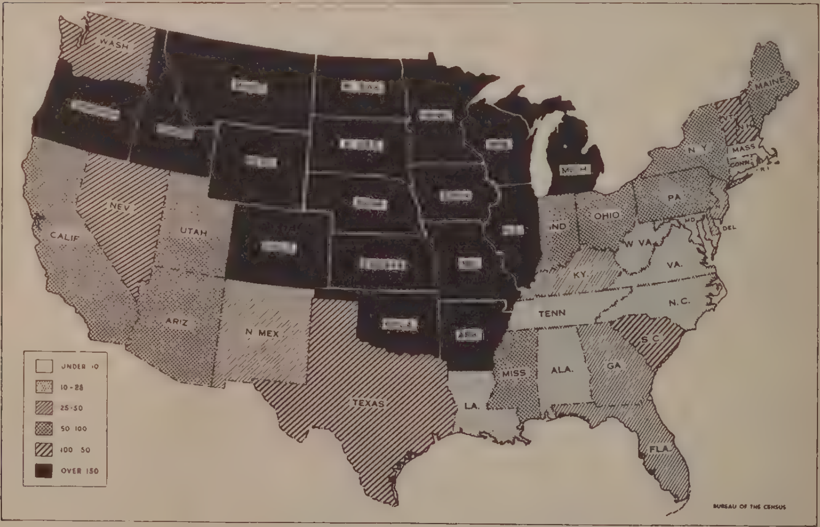
Except for the state of Washington, township governments are confined to the 21 northeastern and north central states, and, except in 12 of these states, do not cover the whole rural area of the state. In some states townships that have been overgrown by cities have ceased to function, and so far as these are definitely known they have not been included among the units. Consolidations of town (township) and city, as in Connecticut, are counted only as cities. However, in the New England states consolidations of the borough or village government with the town government have been treated only as township government, since in such cases it is essentially the town government that survives.

The term "municipality," used to include all local corporations engaged in general government, embraces cities, towns (usually in nontownship states), boroughs, and villages, of all classes and sizes, however designated in state law. The active or inactive character of small incorporated places is in many states difficult to determine. An incorporated place has been presumed to exist as a unit unless evidence is to the contrary.

The designation "town" requires explanation for readers in various parts of the country because of its double use. The organized local subdivision in New England is known there as a "town" whether it serves a rural or an urban population. Except for the fact that it exercises powers more nearly resembling the incorporated municipality, its character in relation to the state is more like that of the township of the north central states, and it is not infrequently so designated in New England. New York and Wisconsin townships, like those of New England, are known in state law as towns, and the incorporated municipalities within them are called villages. The expression "town," used to mean municipal corporation, is common for smaller cities in most of the nontownship states, but Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey possess both townships and incorporated towns.

School districts vary widely in different states in their qualities as governmental units. "School districts," in the sense frequently used to describe local organizations for the administration of education, often are not identical with school districts as governmental units. Only as the local school units are distinct from other governments in their organization and financing are they counted. In a number of states both separate school districts and dependent administrative districts are to be found. Where local school affairs are entirely administered by county or city governments, the so-called school districts corresponding to these governmental areas have not been counted. Sub-districts of larger school districts are similarly excluded.

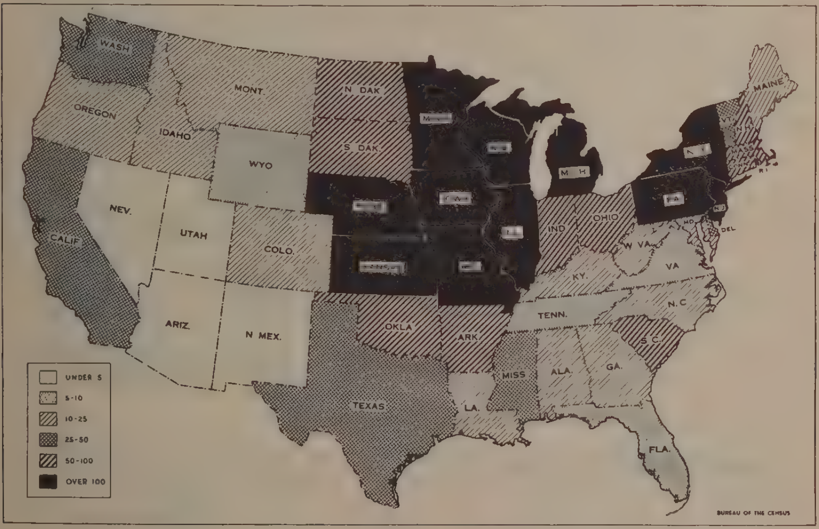
The 8,299 special districts (see Tables I and II) follow no common pattern of function, organization, or financial power, and thus present a problem of classification. For convenience in presentation and analysis they may be placed in three major groups according to the methods by which they are financed: (1) general-government, where exclusively or primarily dependent on taxation or special assessments; (2) government-enterprise,



Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

Number of Local Government Units Per 10,000 Inhabitants: 1942 where wholly dependent upon charges for service or commodities; and (3) combined general-government and enterprise. A functional classification has been provided within the first two financing categories. The first group includes fire, highway, navigation, sewer, weed control, library, park, drainage, diking, irrigation, soil conservation, and cemetery districts, and combinations of two or more of these functions. To the general-government classification belong over seven thousand, or 86 per cent, of all special districts; and of these, nearly five thousand are financed by taxation or by taxation and special assessments, whereas about two thousand depend on special assessments alone. Government-enterprise districts, the second group, comprise 13 per cent of all special districts, and the third or combined category of general-government and enterprise is limited to 1 per cent of the total. The purely enterprise units include water supply, power, light, gas, housing, and a number of multiple function districts, whereas combined general and enterprise units are limited to conservation and power districts and a few districts of miscellaneous purposes.

Regional Analysis. Table 2 summarizes by geographical region and in proportion to population the data shown in maps, pages 18 and 19. Several factors make for variations in the number of units in each region: (1) there may be less overlapping of units, as in New England, where local government is characterized by the town and the village only, to be contrasted with Illinois, where one may find the county, the township, the municipality, the school district, and one or more special districts, all covering the same area; (2) the units may cover a larger area; (3) the density of population may be greater.


WASH
OREGON
MONT.
IDAHO
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WYO
NEV.
UTAH
CALIF
COLO.
ARIZ.
N MEX.
TEXAS
OKLA
ARK
LA.
MISS
ALA.
GA.
TENN.
KY.
S.C.
N.C.
VA
W VA
OHIO
IND
MICH
PA
N.J.
DEL
MD
MAINE
VT.
N.H.
MASS
R.I.
FLA.
UNDER 5
5-10
10-25
25-50
50-100
OVER 100
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

Number of Local Governments Per 1,000 Square Miles: 1942

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF GOV'TAL UNITS BY POPULATIONS AND AREAS SERVED, 1942*

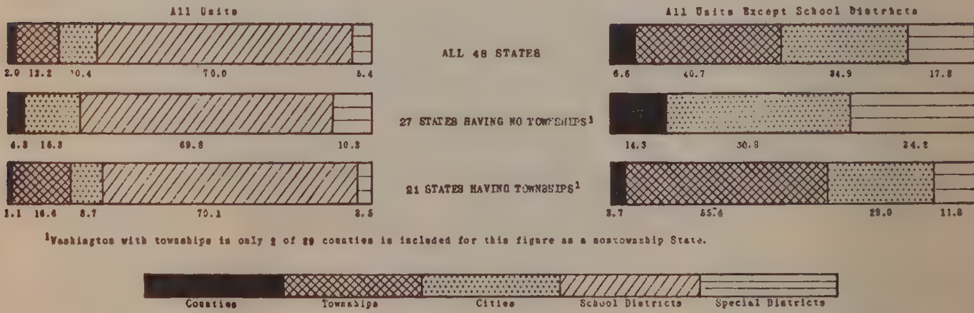
	Number of Units Per 1,000 Square Miles	Number of Units Per 100,000 Inhabitants	Average Number of Inhabitants Per Unit
Northeast	104.4	47.5	2,105.8
North Central	109.8	231.8	431.3
South	33.3	62.6	1,597.6
West	13.8	117.5	851.4
United States Total	52.1	117.8	848.8

*The states in several regions are: *New England*--Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*--N.J., N. Y., Pa.; *South*--Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va.; *East North Central*--Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central*--Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D.; *West*--Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

†Excludes Washington, D. C., and 35 urban places (chiefly towns and townships) for which the data were not available.

The distribution of numbers of all types of governmental units follows no definite relationship either to populations served or to the extent of the areas covered by their jurisdictions. Different regions of the United States, however, have different combinations of relationship between populations and areas served. The northeastern and north central states had, in 1942, from three to eight times as many units per 1,000 square miles as the southern and western states. In terms of the number of units per 100,000 inhabitants the northeastern and the southern states had comparatively few units (see Table 2).

Counties and Municipalities. The county is the largest unit of general local government but not all areas designated as counties have county governments, and some governmental units lie outside county areas. In addition to the 10 counties referred to above (p.17) that have consolidated with cities, there are certain areas that do not have county government. These areas include the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis and 24 cities in Virginia, these 26 "independent" cities being located outside of designated counties. However, the total number of counties is small as compared with other types of units even if school districts are omitted (see chart below).



[1] Washington with townships in only 2 of 39 counties is included for this figure as a nontownship State.

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Cens

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY TYPE, TOWNSHIP AND NONTOWNSHIP STATES: 1942

Units in Metropolitan Districts. An examination of the number of governmental units in metropolitan districts supplements the relating of numbers of units to area and population data. Table II shows the number of governmental units by types in each of the 140 metropolitan districts in the United States. A metropolitan district is not of itself a unit of government; it is rather an area defined by the Bureau of the Census for the census of population in 1940 in connection with cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. Depending on proximity, two or more such cities may form the nucleus of a metropolitan district composed, in addition to the central city or cities, of all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. Since minor civil divisions often are not governmental units, Table II aids in distinguishing between areas and governments. It includes all counties which are included in--or in any degree overlap--metropolitan districts, all politically organized townships, all cities, towns, boroughs, or villages, and all special districts located in the defined metropolitan area. School districts are also included, but, because complete information as to exact location of districts is not compiled, all school districts in counties overlying metropolitan districts are included. Hence, the school district figure is inflated in some metropolitan districts for those counties which only partially overlie the metropolitan district; and for the same reason the school district figure is an understatement for those metropolitan districts in which the number of school districts could not be compiled by counties. If the 11,822 school districts overlying metropolitan districts are excluded, it will be seen that 4,005 other governmental units are located in metropolitan districts. Table II also shows the 1940 populations for metropolitan districts, per cent of increase from 1930 to 1940, and per cent of the total population living in the central city or cities (a total of 172 central cities in the 140 districts). The number of incorporated suburban municipalities in each district is also shown in Table II.

TABLE II

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, AND NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Population data and number of suburbs are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, "Population:" Volume I, Number of Inhabitants (Bureau of the Census, 1942). Data on the number of organized governmental units are from "Governmental Units in United States, 1942" (Bureau of the Census, 1944).

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Munici-palities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930-40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Govern-mental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Town-ships	Munici-palities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
Over 1,000,000										
Baltimore	1,046.7	10.3	82.1	4	15	4	..	5	...	6
Boston	2,350.5	1.8	32.8	54[2]	96	5	64	19	...	8
Chicago	4,499.1	3.1	75.5	117	821	5	42	115	593	66
Cleveland	1,215.0	1.7	72.3	46	60	2	5	5	45	3
Detroit.	2,295.9	9.1	70.7	44	458	3	27	45	380	3
Los Angeles	2,904.6	25.3	51.8	55	353	3	..	56	254	40
New York-N.E. New Jersey[1]	11,690.5	7.2	72.2	284	1,039	14	78	286	520	141

TABLE II——POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930-40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Specia Distric
Over 1,000,000—Continued										
Philadelphia	2,898.6	1.8	66.6	92	522	7	71	93	332	19
Pittsburgh.	1,994.1	2.1	33.7	136	613	6	82	137	369	19
St. Louis.	1,368.0	5.8	59.7	69	539	5	18	70	425	21
San Francisco-Oakland	1,428.5	10.7	65.6	40	414	6	. .	41	281	86
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Buffalo-Niagara.	857.7	4.5	76.2	13	375	2	12	15	319	27
Cincinnati	789.3	3.9	57.7	46	192	5	14	47	119	7
Hartford-New Britain .	502.2	6.6	46.8	9[3]	77	4	20	9	14	30
Houston	510.4	50.5	75.3	9	48	1	. .	10	25	12
Kansas City, Mo.- Kansas City, Kan. . .	634.1	4.3	82.1	9	309	4	5	11	283	6
Milwaukee.	790.3	6.3	74.3	13	200	2	6	14	178	. .
Minneapolis-St.Paul . .	911.1	9.5	85.6	34	419	5	17	36	360	1
New Orleans	540.0	9.1	91.6	2	9	2	. .	3	2	2
Providence	711.5	3.0	35.6	18[2]	42	3	23	8	. . .	8
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	629.6	-3.5	36.0	48	248	4	18	50	175	1
Washington, D.C.	907.8	46.2	73.0	31	63	4	. .	32	. . .	27
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron.	349.7	0.9	70.0	11	93	3	9	12	67	2
Albany- Schenectady-Troy. . .	431.6	1.5	66.8	11	436	4	13	14	372	33
Allentown-Bethlehem- Easton	325.1	0.9	58.1	22	193	4	18	25	140	6
Atlanta.	442.3	19.2	68.3	8	23	4	. .	9	7	3
Birmingham	407.9	6.5	65.6	10	22	1	. .	11	5	5
Bridgeport	216.6	6.2	67.9	2[4]	14	1	5	2	. . .	6
Canton	200.4	4.8	54.1	6	52	1	8	7	34	2
Columbus, Ohio	365.8	7.5	83.7	10	49	1	8	11	28	1
Dallas	376.5	21.6	78.3	13	69	1	. .	14	44	10
Dayton	271.5	7.8	77.6	5	40	1	6	6	22	5
Denver	384.4	16.2	83.9	9	134	3	. .	10	116	5
Fall River- New Bedford	272.6	-0.1	82.8	4[2]	14	1	9	2	. . .	2
Fort Worth	207.7	19.0	85.5	2	53	1	. .	3	48	1
Grand Rapids.	209.9	1.3	78.3	2	208	1	4	3	200	. .
Indianapolis.	455.4	9.0	85.0	18	33	1	. .	19	12	1
Louisville.	434.4	7.4	73.5	12	48	3	3	13	24	5
Lowell-Lawrence- Haverhill	335.0	0.9	69.4	9[2]	21	2	12	4	. . .	3
Memphis.	332.5	20.4	88.1	3	15	2	. .	4	8	1
Miami	250.5	89.5	68.7	13	18	1	. .	14	1	2
Nashville	241.8	15.4	69.2	1	7	1	. .	2	. . .	4
New Haven	308.2	4.9	52.1	6[4]	39	1	10	6	1	21
Norfolk-Portsmouth- Newport News	323.3	18.8	71.8	3	15	4	. .	7	. . .	4
Oklahoma City	221.2	9.4	92.4	3	5	1	. .	4	. . .	. .
Omaha-Council Bluffs .	287.7	5.1	92.2	2	163	3	4	4	151	1
Portland, Ore	406.4	7.3	75.1	8	322	4	. .	9	296	23
Richmond	245.7	11.4	78.6	0	4	2	. .	1	. . .	1
Rochester.	412.0	3.4	78.9	4	194	1	9	5	165	14
Salt Lake City	204.5	10.9	73.3	6	15	2	. .	7	5	1
San Antonio.	319.0	14.2	79.6	3	66	1	. .	4	52	9
San Diego	256.4	41.6	79.3	5	89	1	. .	6	79	3
Seattle	452.6	7.6	81.4	5	151	3	. .	6	99	43
Springfield-Holyoke . .	394.6	-1.1	51.5	12[2]	39	3	16	5	11	4

TABLE II——POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Munici-palities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930-40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Govern-mental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Town-ships	Munici-palities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
200,000 to 500,000—Continued										
Syracuse	258.3	5.4	79.7	7	212	1	6	8	188	9
Tampa-St.Petersburg	209.7	24.1	80.7	5	13	2	..	7	2	2
Toledo	341.7	-1.4	82.6	6	67	2	5	7	52	1
Trenton	200.1	5.2	62.3	6	118	3	7	7	99	2
Worcester	306.2	0.3	63.3	11[2]	23	1	18	2	...	2
Youngstown	372.4	2.2	45.0	14	135	3	13	15	99	5
100,000 to 200,000										
Altoona	114.1	-0.1	70.3	8	97	1	5	9	82	..
Atlantic City	100.1	-1.9	64.0	10	36	2	..	11	21	2
Austin	106.2	....	82.8	1	56	1	..	2	49	4
Beaumont-Port Arthur	138.6	8.4	75.9	4	24	1	..	6	15	2
Binghamton	145.1	11.7	53.9	3	88	1	6	4	71	6
Charleston, W.Va.	136.3	26.0	49.8	5	11	2	..	6	2	1
Charlotte	113.0	23.8	89.3	0	4	1	..	1	...	2
Chattanooga	193.2	14.6	66.3	6	16	4	..	7	4	1
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	175.0	13.3	82.0	8	174	2	11	11	145	5
Des Moines	184.0	14.3	86.9	4	17	1	11	5	...	..
Duluth-Superior	157.1	1.1	86.7	3	106	3	8	5	90	..
El Paso	115.8	-2.2	83.6	0	14	1	..	1	11	1
Erie	134.0	3.3	87.3	1	46	1	3	2	39	1
Evansville	141.6	15.0	68.5	1	22	2	5	2	11	2
Flint	188.5	4.8	80.4	1	141	1	4	2	132	2
Fort Wayne	134.4	6.2	88.1	1	32	1	4	2	21	4
Hamilton-Middletown	112.7	5.3	72.6	6	55	2	8	8	36	1
Harrisburg	173.4	7.2	48.4	15	129	3	7	16	102	1
Huntington-Ashland	171.0	4.7	63.4	11	53	5	5	13	29	1
Jacksonville	195.6	31.5	88.5	0	6	1	..	1	1	3
Johnstown	151.8	2.8	43.9	18	141	2	12	19	105	3
Knoxville	151.8	11.9	73.5	0	3	1	..	1	...	1
Lancaster	132.0	7.2	46.5	7	85	1	11	8	62	3
Lansing	110.3	11.8	71.4	1	121	1	3	2	115	..
Little Rock	126.7	12.0	69.5	2	134	1	..	3	3	127
Mobile	114.9	....	68.5	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Peoria	162.6	12.3	64.6	5	316	2	6	6	293	9
Phoenix	121.8	....	53.7	1	71	1	..	2	66	2
Portland, Maine	106.6	6.7	69.1	2	8	1	2	3	...	2
Racine-Kenosha	135.1	1.2	85.8	1	157	2	4	3	141	7
Reading	175.3	2.9	63.1	15	98	1	9	16	68	4
Roanoke	110.6	7.2	62.7	2	4	1	..	3	...	..
Rockford	105.2	2.0	80.4	1	117	1	2	2	111	1
Sacramento	159.0	25.2	66.6	1	124	2	..	2	107	13
Saginaw-Bay City	153.4	6.0	85.2	1	241	2	7	3	229	..
San Jose	129.4	25.1	52.9	4	71	1	..	5	59	6
Savannah	118.0	11.9	81.4	4	8	1	..	5	1	1
Shreveport	112.2	30.4	87.5	1	8	2	..	2	2	2
South Bend	147.0	0.3	68.9	3	29	1	5	4	16	3
Spokane	141.4	9.8	86.3	1	100	1	9	2	85	3
Tacoma	156.0	6.3	70.1	8	134	2	..	9	110	13
Tulsa	188.6	2.9	75.4	4	12	3	..	5	...	4
Utica-Rome	197.1	3.3	68.3	10	326	2	9	12	298	5
Waterbury	144.8	3.0	68.6	1	19	2	9	3	...	5
Wheeling	196.3	3.0	31.1	19	88	5	7	20	55	1
Wichita	127.3	6.8	90.3	1	136	1	4	2	129	..
Wilmington	189.0	15.5	59.5	7	154	4	4	7	138	1
Winston-Salem	109.8	12.9	72.7	1	5	1	..	2	...	2

TABLE II——POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS—Concluded

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo	53.5	....	96.7	0	33	2	..	1	29	1
Asheville	76.3	8.2	67.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Augusta, Ga.	87.8	13.4	75.1	1	6	2	..	2	1	1
Cedar Rapids	73.2	10.0	84.8	3	81	1	6	4	70	..
Charleston, S.C.	98.7	23.8	72.2	1	23	1	..	2	20	..
Columbia	89.5	21.1	69.7	5	106	2	..	6	97	1
Columbus, Ga.	92.5	....	57.6	2	11	2	..	3	4	2
Corpus Christi	70.7	106.5	81.1	0	30	1	..	1	25	3
Decatur	65.8	4.6	90.2	0	136	1	1	1	129	4
Durham	69.7	19.1	86.4	0	2	1	..	1	...	..
Fresno	97.5	24.8	62.2	0	172	1	..	1	157	13
Galveston	71.7	22.9	84.9	1	20	1	..	2	14	3
Greensboro	73.1	15.1	81.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Jackson, Miss.	88.0	28.9	70.6	3	31	1	..	4	26	..
Kalamazoo	77.2	6.2	70.1	2	118	1	2	3	112	..
Lincoln	88.2	2.7	93.0	1	131	1	..	2	127	1
Macon	74.8	11.3	77.3	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Madison	78.3	21.8	86.1	3	286	1	2	4	264	15
Manchester	81.9	1.6	94.8	0	36	1	1	1	30	3
Montgomery	93.7	19.5	83.3	0	4	1	..	1	1	1
Pueblo	62.0	....	84.1	0	56	1	..	1	51	3
St. Joseph, Mo.	87.0	-4.9	87.0	2	148	2	1	3	142	..
Sioux City	87.8	4.8	93.8	1	179	3	1	2	173	..
Springfield, Ill.	89.5	8.6	84.4	3	189	1	3	4	178	3
Springfield, Mo.	70.5	10.8	86.8	0	101	1	..	1	99	..
Springfield, Ohio	77.4	4.7	91.3	0	19	1	1	1	15	1
Stockton	79.3	28.2	69.0	0	85	1	..	1	81	2
Terre Haute	83.4	1.4	75.2	1	23	1	3	2	14	3
Topeka	77.7	8.5	87.2	0	106	1	1	..	104	..
Waco	71.1	....	78.7	2	29	1	..	3	24	1
Waterloo	67.0	17.5	77.2	2	72	1	3	3	65	..
York	92.6	6.2	61.2	5	84	1	5	6	72	..

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[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

[2] Includes towns over 5,000.

[3] Includes two towns classified as urban under special rule.

[4] Includes one town classified as urban under special rule.

[5] Total for each metropolitan district includes all counties which overlie the metropolitan district to any extent and all school districts in those counties.

[6] All counties which either wholly or partially overlap metropolitan districts are included in district totals. The total of counties in all metropolitan districts excludes 20 duplications for 16 counties which lie in more than one metropolitan district.

[7] All school districts in each county are included because of the impracticability of segregation in counties of some States. The total of school districts in all metropolitan districts excludes 459 duplications for school districts lying in counties which overlap more than one metropolitan district.

[8] Where exact number is not ascertainable, only those districts are included which are known to be within or to overlap a metropolitan district.

Urban Places and Population*

URBAN PLACES. The United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 federal census listed 2,042 urban places in the United States with populations of more than 5,000 and 1,422 places with populations of 2,500 to 5,000, making a total of 3,464 urban places. An urban area is defined by the Bureau of the Census as a city or other incorporated place having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Certain other areas are included as urban places under special rules of the Bureau of the Census. One type is limited to certain towns (townships) in three New England states where it is not the practice to incorporate as municipalities places of less than 10,000.[1] Another type of urban place consists of certain townships and other political subdivisions which are included under a second special rule.[2] Finally, under a third special rule the Bureau classifies as urban three villages in New England.[3]

The governmental organization and functions of eight of the 2,042 urban places over 5,000 do not resemble those cities and are therefore excluded from the Year Book tables except Tables IV and V which list all of the 2,042 places. The eight political subdivisions excluded are not incorporated municipalities: Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000-to-100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in the 10,000-to-25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000).

Population. Between 1920 and 1930 the urban population of the United States increased 27.3 per cent, and during the decade 1930 to 1940 only 7.9 per cent. But the proportion of the population living in urban places in 1940 (56.5 per cent) was only a shade higher than in 1930 (56.2 per cent). In addition to the 56.5 per cent, 3.8 per cent of the total 1940 population of the United States lived in incorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500 and 3.3 per

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*The 1940 population data in this article are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. *Population,* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, prepared under the supervision of Leon E. Truesdell (Government Printing Office, 1941).

[1] Any town in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town. Included among the places over 5,000 are 74 towns in Massachusetts, five in New Hampshire, and 11 in Rhode Island.

[2] Townships and other political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities, and do not contain any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have populations of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Under this special rule the Bureau of the Census classifies as urban places four towns in Connecticut; one town in New York; 12 townships in New Jersey; one township in California (Belvedere); 11 townships in Pennsylvania; two election districts in Maryland; one county in Virginia (Arlington County, which has no minor civil divisions); and one militia district in Georgia.

[3] One village in Vermont (Brattleboro) and two villages in Maine (Brunswick and Rumford Falls) are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of a change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

cent in incorporated places under 1,000 leaving 36.4 per cent living in rural unincorporated territory.

The 140 metropolitan districts (see Table II in the preceding article) in 1940 contained 47.8 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little more than two-thirds of the metropolitan population lived in 171 central cities, and the remaining one-third lived in 1,713 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas.

The Year Book continues to use the population figures of the 1940 federal decennial census, although more recent figures are available for 235 cities over 5,000 (see Table III). The principal reason for this is that trends in some fields are analyzed on a population group basis. Another reason is that many cities which have increased in population have not had a post-1940 census. Therefore, cities are listed in Table III as well as in other Year Book tables in population groups according to their 1940 census.

TABLE III

POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 235 CITIES OVER 5,000

This table lists 235 cities which in 1949 had more than 5,000 inhabitants and for whic an official post-1940 population figure is available. The information for this table wa supplied to the Year Book as of January 1, 1950, by the Population Division of the Unite States Bureau of the Census. A dagger (†) after the name of the city indicates that th increase in population is sufficient to bring the city into another size group. In the las column the letter "T" indicates that the figure represents the total population, and th letter "C" that the population figure shown represents civilian population only. The second letter in the last column indicates the method by which the population figure was obtained, as follows: "E," estimate based on ration book registration; "S," sample census and "Sp," complete enumeration by special census.

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
Over 1,000,000				
Detroit, Mich.	1,654,972	1.9	6-44	TS
Los Angeles, Calif.. .	1,805,687	20.0	1-46	TSp
New York, N. Y. . . .	6,701,200	--9.9	11-43	CE
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	1,944,611	0.8	11-43	CE
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	927,941	8.3	11-43	CE
St. Louis, Mo.	816,165	*	11-43	CE
San Francisco, Calif.	827,400	30.4	8-45	TSp
Washington, D. C.. . .	870,000	31.1	7-49	TE
250,000 to 500,000				
Denver, Colo.	335,364	4.8	11-43	CE
New Orleans, La.† . .	521,447	5.5	11-43	CE
Oakland, Calif..	400,935	32.7	10-45	TSp
Portland, Ore..	363,141	18.9	5-44	TS
Seattle, Wash.	434,204	17.9	6-44	TS
100,000 to 250,000				
Long Beach, Calif. . .	241,109	46.8	1-46	TSp
Norfolk, Va.	231,949	60.7	5-44	TS
Richmond, Va..	223,716	15.9	11-43	CE
Sacramento, Calif. . .	119,984	13.2	12-45	TSp
100,000 to 250,000—Continued				
San Diego, Calif.†. . .	362,658	78.3	2-46	TS
Tacoma, Wash.	129,302	18.2	6-44	T
50,000 to 100,000				
Beaumont, Texas. . .	77,335	30.9	6-43	TS
Berkeley, Calif.† . . .	100,024	16.9	4-44	TS
Charleston, S. C. . . .	81,347	14.1	3-44	T
Dearborn, Mich. . . .	72,985	14.8	6-44	T
Fresno, Calif.	63,672	4.9	4-45	TS
Glendale, Calif.	96,495	16.8	5-46	TS
Little Rock, Ark. . . .	98,302	11.7	4-48	TS
Mobile, Ala.†.	106,727	35.6	3-44	T
Pasadena, Calif. . . .	98,279	20.1	4-46	TS
Pontiac, Mich..	73,752	10.7	1-47	TS
Portsmouth, Va. . . .	81,951	61.5	5-44	T
Roanoke, Va..	62,214‡	--7.3	11-43	C
San Jose, Calif.	80,734	17.9	7-46	TS
Santa Monica, Calif. .	67,473	26.1	7-46	TS
Stockton, Calif.	65,924	20.5	1-48	TS
25,000 to 50,000				
Alameda, Calif.†. . . .	89,906	148.0	5-45	TS
Alhambra, Calif.†. . .	50,671	30.1	3-49	TS

Table III.—Post-1940 Populations for 235 Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (— Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
25,000 to 50,000—Continued				
Alexandria, Va.†	51,574	53.8	11-43	CE
Bakersfield, Calif.	32,807	12.2	5-46	TSp
Beverly Hills, Calif.	28,217	5.2	7-45	TSp
Burbank, Calif.†	72,588	111.4	8-47	TSp
Danville, Va.	31,395	--4.1	11-43	CE
Fort Smith, Ark.†	50,734	38.7	3-49	TSp
Hartramck, Mich.†	52,470	5.3	6-44	TS
Huntington Park, Calif.	29,892	4.3	9-47	TSp
Inglewood, Calif.	42,964	42.7	8-47	TSp
Lynchburg, Va.	41,496	--6.8	11-43	CE
Muskegon, Mich.†	50,215	5.3	6-44	TSp
Newport News, Va.	45,599	23.0	5-44	TS
Orlando, Fla.†	50,939	38.7	9-49	TSp
Petersburg, Fla.	33,147	8.2	11-43	CE
Port Arthur, Texas†	56,065	21.5	6-43	TSp
Riverside, Calif.	43,939	26.6	5-45	TSp
Royal Oak, Mich.	35,319	40.8	1-47	TSp
San Bernardino, Cal.†	56,193	28.7	5-46	TSp
Santa Ana, Calif.	38,015	19.1	3-44	TSp
Santa Barbara, Calif.	38,338	9.7	5-46	TSp
South Gate, Calif.	49,491	83.7	3-49	TSp
Wilmington, N. C.	47,483	42.1	4-46	TSp
10,000 to 25,000				
Adrian, Mich.	15,825	11.2	2-44	TSp
Albany, Calif.	14,873	29.4	6-44	TSp
Anaheim, Calif.	12,658	14.7	4-46	TSp
Anderson S. C.	19,188	--1.2	5-49	TSp
Beckley, W. Va.	17,498	36.2	4-46	TSp
Bell, Calif.	13,742	22.0	5-46	TSp
Billings, Mont.	23,024	--1.0	7-45	TSp
Birmingham, Mich.	12,683	13.3	1-47	TSp
Bloomington, Ind.	20,447	--2.0	5-48	TSp
Blytheville, Ark.	15,091	41.7	12-48	TSp
Burlingame, Calif.	18,882	18.5	11-47	TSp
Burlington, N. C.	21,830	79.0	7-44	TSp
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	20,208	4.0	4-48	TSp
Charlottesville, Va.	20,005	3.1	11-43	CE
Compton, Calif.†	42,789	164.2	10-48	TSp
El Centro, Calif.	11,141	11.2	4-46	TSp
El Dorado, Ark.	19,160	20.8	8-48	TSp
Eureka, Calif.	21,077	23.6	10-47	TSp
Ferndale, Mich.†	27,392	21.6	1-47	TSp
Fredericksburg, Va.	12,487	24.1	11-43	CE
Fullerton, Calif.	13,235	26.7	9-48	TSp
Greenville, N. C.	15,168	19.7	10-48	TSp
Hot Springs, Ark.†	27,150	27.0	6-48	TSp
Jonesboro, Ark.	14,852	26.6	4-49	TSp
Lodi, Calif.	13,118	18.4	4-46	TSp
Lynwood, Calif.	20,650	88.0	11-47	TSp
Martinsville, Va.	11,560	14.7	5-42	CE
Maywood, Calif.	12,741	18.7	9-46	TSp
Merced, Calif.	13,229	30.5	11-46	TSp
Modesto, Calif.	18,403	12.4	5-46	TSp
Monrovia, Calif.	18,011	40.6	9-47	TSp
Monterey, Calif.	11,393	13.0	11-45	TSp
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	17,629	9.9	6-44	TSp
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Nampa, Idaho	15,922	31.1	12-48	TSp
National City, Calif.	17,654	70.7	5-45	TSp
North Little Rock, Ark.†	39,552	87.1	4-48	TSp
Ontario, Calif.	19,638	38.3	6-46	TSp
Palo Alto, Calif.	22,789	35.9	11-47	TSp
Phenix City, Ala.	22,187	44.5	1-48	TSp
Pine Bluff, Ark.†	34,630	62.7	2-49	TSp
Pomona, Calif.†	31,329	33.1	9-47	TSp
Redondo Beach, Cal.	21,288	62.6	11-47	TSp
Redlands, Calif.	16,718	16.7	5-46	TSp
Redwood City, Calif.	19,253	54.6	8-47	TSp
Richmond, Calif.†	101,519	329.4	9-47	TSp
Salinas, Calif.	13,512	16.6	3-46	TSp
San Buenaventura, Calif.	15,710	18.4	6-45	TSp
San Gabriel, Calif.	16,840	41.9	6-46	TSp
San Leandro, Calif.†	26,701	82.9	8-48	TSp
San Mateo, Calif.†	32,580	67.9	11-47	TSp
Santa Cruz, Calif.	21,874	29.5	3-48	TSp
Santa Rosa, Calif.	17,818	41.4	9-48	TSp
South Pasadena, Calif.	16,811	17.1	3-47	TSp
Staunton, Va.	15,328	14.9	5-42	CE
Suffolk, Va.	12,815	13.0	11-43	CE
Vallejo, Calif.†	42,941	113.9	4-44	TSp
Whittier, Calif.	20,113	24.8	9-46	TSp
Winchester, Va.	12,168	0.6	5-42	CE
5,000 to 10,000				
Andalusia, Ala.	8,767	27.3	2-48	TSp
Antioch, Calif.	9,923	94.3	10-47	TSp
Areadia, Calif.†	21,556	136.3	2-49	TSp
Arkadelphia, Ark.	6,264	23.4	7-48	TSp
Azuza, Calif.	8,506	63.3	11-47	TSp
Batesville, Ark.	6,118	16.2	8-49	TSp
Berkley, Mich.†	12,358	92.9	1-47	TSp
Bristol, Va.†	14,071	44.1	11-43	CE
Camden, Ark.†	10,902	21.5	5-48	TSp
Chico, Calif.†	11,432	23.1	11-47	TSp
Chula Vista, Calif.†	11,081	115.7	6-44	TSp
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,549	--14.1	11-43	CE
Colton, Calif.†	12,717	31.3	6-46	TSp
Conway, Ark.	7,022	21.4	10-48	TSp
Corona, Calif.	9,146	4.4	10-45	TSp
Coronado, Calif.†	25,382	266.2	6-45	TSp
Culver City, Calif.†	17,143	91.0	12-47	TSp
Daly City, Calif.†	11,666	21.2	6-46	TSp
El Cerrito, Calif.†	16,624	170.9	11-43	TSp
Fayetteville, Ark.†	13,052	58.9	10-47	TSp
Gardena, Calif.†	12,976	119.6	5-48	TSp
Goose Creek, Tex.	9,928	43.3	2-47	TSp
Hanford, Calif.	9,989	21.3	11-46	TSp
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,187	--6.6	5-42	CE
Hawthorne, Calif.†	14,131	71.0	1-48	TSp
Hayward, Calif.	8,243	22.4	12-45	TSp
Hermosa Beach, Calif.†	11,172	55.2	11-47	TSp
Hope, Ark.	8,685	16.2	10-48	TSp
Hopewell, Va.	9,807	13.0	1-47	TSp

TABLE III.—POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 235 CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
5,000 to 10,000—Continued				
Inkster, Mich.†	12,708	80.4	4-45	TSp
Lanett, Ala..	7,656	24.7	8-47	TSp
Madera, Calif.	9,223	42.8	6-47	TSp
Malvern, Ark.	7,708	45.7	1-49	TSp
Manhattan Beach, Calif.†	14,641	128.8	12-48	TSp
Martinez, Calif.	8,088	9.6	12-47	TSp
Marysville, Calif.. . .	7,979	20.1	5-46	TSp
Montebello, Calif.† . .	18,396	129.5	7-48	TSp
Monterey Park, Calif.†	18.865	121.1	11-49	TSp
Nepa, Calif.†	12,987	67.8	3-44	TSp
Orange, Calif.	9,286	17.5	8-45	TSp
Oxnard, Calif.†	18,979	122.8	3-45	TSp
Pacific Grove, Calif..	8,708	39.4	11-45	TSp
Paragould, Ark.	9,413	33.0	9-49	TSp
Petaluma, Calif. . . .	9,559	19.0	12-43	TSp
Piedmont, Calif.† . . .	10,678	8.2	2-46	TSp
Pittsburg, Calif.† . . .	10,841	13.9	3-44	TSp
Poterville, Calif. . . .	6,827	8.9	3-46	TSp
Radford, Va.	9,126	30.6	11-43	CE
Rowlins, Wyo.	6,842	23.7	6-48	TSp
Redding, Calif.	9,080	12.0	12-46	TSp
Roseville, Calif. . . .	8,309	24.9	9-46	TSp
Russellville, Ark. . .	7,243	22.2	4-49	TSp
San Anselmo, Calif. .	7,125	23.1	6-45	TSp
San Bruno, Calif.† . .	15,178	132.8	10-43	TSp
San Fernando, Calif.†	11,286	24.1	5-46	TSp
San Luis Obispo, Calif.†	11,657	31.3	10-44	TSp
San Marino, Calif.† . .	10,656	30.3	9-48	TSp
San Rafael, Calif.† . .	11,389	32.8	6-45	TSp
Santa Clara, Calif. . .	9,839	48.0	6-48	TSp
Santa Maria, Calif.† .	10,094	18.4	4-45	TSp
S. San Francisco, Calif.†	15,862	139.3	8-47	TSp
Stuttgart, Ark.	7,037	25.0	7-49	TSp
Toccoa, Ga.	6,670	21.4	5-49	TSp
Lorrance, Calif.† . . .	17,450	75.4	12-48	TSp
Tulare, Calif.†	12,153	47.1	6-49	TSp
Tupelo, Miss.†	10,926	33.0	1.47	TSp
Turtle Creek, Pa.† . .	11,362	15.9	8-45	TSp
Upland, Calif.	7,814	23.7	8-45	TSp
Visalia, Calif.†	11,638	30.7	10-49	TSp
Watsonville, Calif.† .	11,458	28.2	11-47	TSp
Woodland, Calif.. . . .	9,042	36.2	7-48	TSp
Under 5,000				
Abbeville, S. C.† . . .	5,452	10.6	11-48	TSp
Allen Park, Mich.† . .	6,925	98.6	10-45	TSp
Banning, Calif..	6,655	71.8	10-47	TSp
Under 5,000—Continued				
Benica, Calif.†	8,368	245.9	4-44	TSp
Buena Vista, Va.† . . .	5,867	35.3	11-43	CE
Chino, Calif.†	5,452	29.7	4-48	TSp
Concord, Calif.†	6,009	337.7	6-48	TSp
Delano, Calif.†	6,630	45.0	8-46	TSp
El Monte, Calif.† . . .	7,153	50.7	8-47	TSp
El Segundo, Calif.† . .	5,625	50.5	3-44	TSp
Escondido, Calif.† . .	5,930	30.0	6-46	TSp
Huntington Beach, Calif.†	5,173	38.4	5-46	TSp
Indio, Calif.†	5,348	132.9	10-49	TSp
Kennewick, Wash.† . .	5,248	173.6	7-44	TSp
Laguna Beach, Calif.†	6,524	46.3	6-45	TSp
La Mesa, Calif.† . . .	10,180	159.4	1-49	TSp
Lindsay, Calif.†	5,137	16.8	1-46	TSp
Lompoc, Calif.†	5,844	73.0	8-44	TSp
Magnolia, Ark.†	6,321	46.1	5-48	TSp
Menlo Park, Calif.† . .	7,180	120.4	4-46	TSp
Mill Valley, Calif.† . .	6,119	26.2	6-45	TSp
Monahans, Texas† . .	5,468	38.6	5-46	TSp
Morrilton, Ark.† . . .	5,208	13.0	12-48	TSp
Mountain View, Calif.†	5,868	48.7	2-47	TSp
Needles, Calif.†	5,015	38.4	8-43	TSp
Newport, Ark.†	5,260	21.7	1-48	TSp
Newport Beach, Calif.†	10,994	147.7	5-48	TSp
Oceanside, Calif.† . . .	10,698	130.0	6-45	TSp
Oroville, Calif.†	5,460	23.5	3-48	TSp
Palm Springs, Calif.†	7,213	110.0	3-46	TSp
Palso Robles, Calif.†.	6,364	109.0	6-44	TSp
Pelly, Tex.†	11,030	197.1	2-47	TSp
Port Neches, Texas†.	5,721	130.0	6-43	TSp
Renton, Wash.†	15,309	241.1	2-47	TSp
San Carlos, Calif.† . .	9,828	179.2	9-47	TSp
Sanger, Calif.†	5,217	29.9	5-46	TSp
Searey, Ark.†	5,106	39.1	3-49	TSp
Selma, Calif.†	5,894	60.7	9-46	TSp
Sierra Madre, Calif.†	6,669	45.6	10-47	TSp
Springdale, Ark.† . . .	5,246	58.1	11-48	TSp
Sunnyvale, Calif.† . . .	9,369	114.2	9-48	TSp
Susanville, Calif.† . .	5,358	240.2	4-48	TSp
Tracy, Calif.†	7,499	84.9	10-46	TSp
Turlock, Calif.†	6,126	26.6	8-46	TSp
West Memphis,Ark.†.	7,975	136.7	4-49	TSp
Williamsburg, Va.† . .	7,053	78.9	3-43	CE
Yuba City, Calif.† . . .	6,323	27.3	3-48	TSp
Unincorporated in 1940				
Hazel Park, Mich.† . .	16,665	--	1-47	TSp

*Increase is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

‡The population of Roanoke, Virginia, according to the 1940 census was 69,287. A special census of territory annexed to Roanoke on January 1, 1943, was taken by the Bureau of the Census as of February 15, 1943, and the population of the annexed territory on that date was 2,966. The Bureau, however, could not combine this figure with the 1940 population because the two censuses were taken as of different dates.

NOTE: There have been numerous new incorporations since 1940 but the Bureau of the Census will not have population figures for them until 1950 except in the case where a special census is requested as in the case of Hazel Park, Michigan. For example, four communities in West Virginia were consolidated in 1947 under the name of Weirton, but the Bureau has not determined whether its boundaries correspond with those established for the individual communities in 1940.

Economic Classification of Cities[1]

ONE-FOURTH of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are manufacturing cities; a little more than one-fifth are either industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; one-eighth are diversified cities in which retailing predominates; one-sixth are residential cities; and the remainder have single functions such as mining, transportation, education, or government. Thus although each city differs from every other city it is possible to group cities of similar basic economic characteristics and to compare governmental problems within these groups. A series of indices has been set up and is presented in Table IV beginning on page 49; these indices show the following characteristics of incorporated municipalities over 10,000 population.

1. Metropolitan status of the city--whether an independent city, a central city in a metropolitan district, or a suburb, including type of suburb.
2. Rent level of suburbs--whether the average rent of the suburb is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the average rent for the metropolitan region of which it is a part.
3. Economic base or function--whether it is manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, government, etc., that furnishes the major volume of employment in the city.
4. The manufacturing ratio--the relation between the number of people employed in manufacturing in the city and the total number employed in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service.
5. The employment-residence ratio--the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there.

Table I shows metropolitan status of cities by geographic regions, and Tables 2-A, B, and C show the distribution of cities of different economic bases by metropolitan status, by city population group, and by geographic region. These indices are based primarily on the 1940 federal census of population which shows occupation by place of residence and the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business which show the number employed by place of employment. No attempt has been made to adjust the 1940 population figures or the figures in the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business to allow for the changes brought about by war conditions. The characteristics shown here have, for the most part, not been changed but merely accentuated by the expansion of industrial activity.

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[1] This article and the economic data in Table IV have appeared in several editions of the Year Book and were originally prepared by Grace Kneedler Ohlson. Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, and Herbert A. Simon, Professor of Political Science, Carnegie Institute of Technology, contributed technical assistance and advice in developing the indices to economic characteristics shown in Table IV for each city and made helpful suggestions in the preparation of the summary article. David Sugarman assisted in the compilation of the material. The technique used in this study is based on a classification of cities with populations over 25,000 set up by Chauncy Harris, "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review*, January, 1943, pp. 86-99; and his "Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology*, July, 1943, pp. 1-13. His methods have been adapted to meet the changes in the census data and also the purpose of the YEAR BOOK.

Information found elsewhere in the Year Book on expenditures, personnel, tax rates, police and fire departments, and so on, will be more meaningful if interpreted in the light of the economic characteristics of individual cities. The summary tables show national averages by city-size groups; deviations of individual cities from these averages may often be explained by the economic characteristics of the city. For example, a city that is primarily a manufacturing city may be required to have a larger fire department because of the additional fire hazards of certain types of manufacturing. Administrative officials and citizens can better picture how their city stands in relation to other cities by constructing a more selective average using only those cities with similar economic characteristics. Cities with either low or high employment-residence ratios will tend to have problems of arousing citizen interest, for the people who live in the city do not necessarily work there; likewise, these cities will face problems of adjusting tax rates and service costs between residents and persons with economic or business interests in the city. Although the indices will permit more valid comparisons than population or geographic location alone, caution must still be used in intercity comparisons, since the boundaries between types of cities are necessarily arbitrary.

The Technique Used. The purpose of the indices given in Table IV is to show what economic activity goes on in each city and to make possible the grouping of cities with similar functions. Data on how people who work in a city are employed provide the basic information for characterizing cities. The numbers employed in manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and service establishments within the city were each first compared with aggregate employment in all of these industries. This analysis showed that certain cities are predominantly manufacturing, retailing, or wholesaling centers, and that others have a diversified economy with one of the three predominating. In order to characterize cities by functions not included in these employment categories, such as mining, transportation, government, education, and recreation, the occupations of residents as shown by the 1940 census of population or other information were used.[2]

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[2] The following sources of data were used in this study. (1) For *the labor force resident in a city* the figure used was "employed workers (except on public emergency work)" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "*16th Census of the United States: 1940, Population*, Vol. 2, *Characteristics of the Population*." Six subcategories of "employed workers by major industry group" were used to secure additional information about the city: "mining"; "transportation, communication, and other public utilities"; "amusement and recreation, and related service"; "government"; "eating and drinking places (retail trade)"; and "hotels and lodging places (personal service)." These figures all show occupations of residents who may or may not be employed within the city limits. (2) For *employment in the city* the following figures were used: (a) "wage earners, average for the year" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "*16th Census of the United States, 1940, Manufactures: 1939*, Vol. 3, *Reports for States and Outlying Areas*," Table 2; (b) the total of "active

In addition to characterizing cities by their function these indices show the relation between the number of people living in a city and the number of people working in a city. Modern city dwellers are mobile: many live in suburbs and commute into central cities for employment during the day; suburbs draw on other suburbs for labor supply; and even farm market centers draw on neighboring rural areas for labor in the cities' retail stores. Some cities have larger populations during the evening hours than during the working hours, other cities have their largest populations during the day, and still other cities have approximately the same number at all hours of the day, but the daytime working population may not comprise the same people who live there at night. By setting up a ratio of the approximate number working in the city (aggregate employment in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service) to the number living in the city (employed labor force resident in a city), it is possible to determine the categories to which a city belongs (see footnote 2 for sources). For example, the aggregate employment in the city of Elmhurst, Illinois, is 924; when this is divided by the total employed resident labor force of 5,629, an employment-residence ratio of .16, or 16 per cent, is secured; this identifies the city as a residential or "dormitory" suburb. The city of East Chicago, Indiana, which has a high employment-residence ratio of 125 per cent belongs to the category of employing suburbs, and Arkansas City, Kansas, with a ratio of 41 per cent belongs to the group of balanced suburbs. This ratio is especially helpful in differentiating the commuter suburbs from other types of suburbs as can be seen in the classification by metropolitan status below.

The employment-residence ratio differentiates the three main types of cities--the residential, the balanced, and the employing--but it should be remembered that this is an index of net daily migration to and from the city and not the actual net daily migration. The aggregate employment figure does not include professional employment in the city, employment in transportation, communication, utilities, government, or mining, and must be adjusted upward in those cities which are dominated by any of these functions. For example, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, center of the railroad shops for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the employment-residence ratio of 37 per cent must be so adjusted. For this reason, and as explained in detail below, a "balanced" suburb will have a ratio of about 50 per cent instead of 100 per cent as would be the case if all occupations were included in the figure of aggregate employment.

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proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees *(average for year)*" from "*16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business,*" Vol. 1, "*Retail Trade: 1939,*" Part 3; (c) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (full-time and part-time) (average for year)" from "*16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 2, *Wholesale Trade*"; (d) "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (average for year)" from the "*16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,*" Vol. 3, Table 2; (e) *aggregate employment in the city* is total of (a-d). (3) *Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank* is taken from "Statistics of Registration in American Universities and Colleges: 1940" in *School and Society*, December, 1940, pp. 603-608. (4) *Average monthly rent* (in dollars) for metropolitan districts and urban places is from "*16th Census of the United States: 1940, Housing,* Vol. 1, *Data for Small Areas,*" Table 7.

Classification of Cities by Metropolitan Status. Five types of cities are distinguished by use of the census classification of cities by metropolitan status. In Table IV each city is identified as: independent (I)--city is not part of a United States census metropolitan district; central (C)--central city in a metropolitan district; or as a dormitory or residential suburb (D), a balanced suburb (B), or an employing suburb (E) in a metropolitan district.[3]

Cities that have a lower employment-residence ratio than most independent cities (below 40 per cent) are termed dormitory or residential suburbs (D); those that have an employment-residence ratio that is approximately the same as that for most independent cities (40 to 55 per cent) are called balanced suburbs (B); and those that have a high employment-residence ratio (above 55 per cent) are called employing suburbs (E).[4] Within each of these classes there is a wide variety of cities. There are the white-collar, the working-class, and the professional suburban towns; the rent level described below is useful in picking out these social types. For example, in the Boston metropolitan district the residential suburb of Brookline (employment-residence ratio of 8) is a typical dormitory (D) suburb; in the Detroit district Pontiac (employment-residence ratio of 64) is a typical employing suburb (E); in the Chicago district Waukegan (employment-residence ratio of 47) is a typical balanced suburb (B). The (E) and (B) suburbs are given subclassifications in Table IV by economic base to show which are manufacturing centers, retail centers, and so on.

Classification by Rent Level in Metropolitan Districts. Suburbs are further characterized by whether or not the average monthly rental was (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, or (4) exclusive, in relation to the average rental for the metropolitan district. A low rental is $5 less than the average rental of the metropolitan district, or lower; an intermediate rent level lies within $5 a month below the average district rent and $10 above; a high rent level is $10 or more above the average and less than twice the average; and exclusive rent is twice the average. (In most districts the average rental for the district is approximately the same as that for the central city.) This differentiates the suburbs in which industrial workers live, such as Whiting, Indiana (an E suburb, rent level 1), from the middle-class town Berwyn, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 2), from the white-collar suburb of Oak Park, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 3) and from the exclusive suburb South Orange, New Jersey (D suburb, rent level 4). This classification gives a general picture of the city as a whole and it is therefore possible that an intermediate (2) suburb may have exclusive (4) rent districts within it, or vice versa.

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[3] A metropolitan district as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census is any urban area in which is located at least one city of 50,000 or more population in 1940. It includes such a city or cities and all adjacent or contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. The principal concentration or concentrations of population in each district is called the central city or cities; other incorporated places are suburbs. (See Table II in this YEAR BOOK for a list of such districts.) This classification permits some analysis of city types within a metropolitan district as defined by the census but it does not cover all the possible relations between cities. There are other cities which have populations less than 50,000 and hence are not classified as central cities but which have cities suburban to them as can be determined by the use of the employment-residence ratio. There are even a few cities that are "suburban" to industries in surrounding unincorporated areas rather than to a central city; the workers live in the city and migrate daily to a place of employment outside the city limits.

[4] These are arbitrary lines and the classification should be used together with the employment-residence ratio on which it is based and which is also shown in Table IV for each city.

Classification of Cities by Major Economic Base. In Table IV cities are classified according to major economic base. The following classes were set up by use of the data on employment in the city as shown in the census of manufactures and the census of business (see footnote 2 above).

Manufacturing (Mm). In these cities employment in manufacturing was 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment in manufactures, trade, and service establishments, and employment in retail trade was less than 30 per cent.[5] A typical city in this class would be Thomasville, North Carolina, with a manufacturing percentage of 89, a trade ratio of less than 10 per cent, and service occupation ratio of less than 2 per cent.

Industrial (M). In these cities the dominance of manufacturing is balanced by substantial retail trade, with a manufacturing ratio of more than 50 per cent and a retail trade ratio of more than 30 per cent. This industrial group is typified by such cities as Coshocton, Ohio; Newton, Iowa; and Grand Rapids, Michigan. Such satellite cities as Elgin, Illinois, which have an independent existence within the trade orbit of a metropolitan city like Chicago are also included.

Wholesale (W). In these cities the number employed in wholesale trade was at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment. All of the larger cities have some wholesale trade which is closely allied to retail trade. For this reason the largest centers of wholesale trade in the United States (New York, Chicago, and Boston) are classified in other groups. Cities such as the tobacco center of Wilson, North Carolina, and the apple marketing city of Wenatchee, Washington, typify the wholesale city; in both the assemblage of farm products for market is more closely related to production functions than to consumption.

Retail (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. Typical cities in this group are trade centers for agricultural regions (e.g. Ponca City, Oklahoma) or for suburban dwellers (e.g. Belmont, Massachusetts).

Diversified (Mr) and (Rm). One type of diversified city (Mr) is a balanced city in which manufacturing is predominant and retail trade is second in importance. This group includes all cities in which employment in manufacturing is less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment but greater than employment in retail trade. The other type is a balanced city (Rm) with retail trade predominant and employment in manufacturing more than 20 but less than 50 per cent. Employment in retail trade is greater than employment in manufacturing. The central cities of Chicago and Buffalo, for example, are included in the first group, while Boston and New Orleans fall in the second. Among the smaller cities, Goldsboro, North Carolina (Mr), which combines tobacco manufacturing with retail trade for the neighboring rural region, can be contrasted with Stockton, California (Rm) in which retail trading dominates the food processing industry.

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[5] This classification does not distinguish kinds of manufacturing carried on (light, heavy, diversified) or the nature of products (steel, food, or clothing).

The employment-residence ratio was used to classify the following:

Dormitory (D). This class includes both the suburbs which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and a few independent cities (i. e. cities not in metropolitan districts as defined by the census) which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and in which the excluded employments (transportation, mining, and government) were not large enough to bring the ratio up to 40 per cent. An example of the latter is Panama City, Florida, where salt works outside the city limits are a main source of employment for the city's labor forces. The dormitory city is not necessarily without industry; for example, the city of Maywood, Illinois, a suburb in the Chicago metropolitan district, has an employment-residence ratio of only 21 per cent but a manufacturing ratio of 49 per cent. Most (D) suburbs furnish some employment in retail trade outlets and service establishments, but this number is negligible as compared to the number of residents who find gainful employment elsewhere.

The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of residents as shown in the census of population (see footnote 2 above):

Education Centers (S). If total 1940 college enrollments exceeded 20 per cent of the total 1940 population, the city is classed as an education center. (Most collegiate institutions have a large number of out-of-town students who are not included in the census; hence the enrollment represents an addition to the population figure.) In general, university towns are small and single in function. Examples include Ames, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Columbia, Missouri, in which the focus of economic activity is one or more collegiate institutions. Even such a university as Harvard is only a small part of the economy of a large city such as Cambridge and hence does not place Cambridge in the (S) classification. Many of the (S) cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging houses) are important.

Government Centers (G). If 15 per cent or more of the labor force resident in an independent or central city was employed in governmental service the city is classified as a government center. Most of these cities are state capitals. Retailing is the dominant employment in most cases but a few of them (Frankfort, Kentucky, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for example) have high manufacturing ratios. State capitals which are primarily retail trade centers and not government centers do not fall in the (G) class. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia, in the Washington, D. C. district, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing cities are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

Mining Towns (Mg). If 15 per cent or more of those in the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation, that city is classified as a mining town. Since actual mining activities usually tend to be carried on outside the corporate city limits, it is the city where miners reside that must be characterized as a mining town. Such cities vary also in degree of manufacturing as can be seen in the manufacturing ratio. The coal city of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for example, has a manufacturing ratio of 53 per cent while the Southern California oil town of San Buenaventura has a manufacturing ratio of only 5 per cent. In all mining towns a relatively large number of the labor force are employed in transportation.

Transportation Centers (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force was engaged in transportation and related functions, the city is classified as a transportation center. All manufacturing centers in metropolitan areas and all rural trade centers are dependent on transportation, communication, and utilities, and therefore all of these cities have a higher than average number of residents employed in these occupations. Only those cities in which these occupations clearly dominated the city's economic base, such as Council Bluffs, Iowa, are considered to be transportation centers.

Amusement or Health Resorts (X). Cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups--eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement, recreation, and related services--fall in this group. Atlantic City, New Jersey, is typical of the amusement resort; more than 35 per cent of the resident labor force was engaged in the characteristic occupations listed above. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Asheville, North Carolina, are classified as retail trade centers; the census data are as of April and therefore only identified the year-round resort centers. Inasmuch as resort cities are closely related in characteristics to the retail trade centers and perform essentially the same functions for their transient or retired inhabitants as the retail centers do for their market areas, this classification is essentially correct. The retail trade cities in farming areas tend to be retirement towns for farmers, yet their principal function is retail trade and they are classified as such.

Summary. More than one-half of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are (I) independent cities, 16 per cent are (C) central cities in metropolitan districts, and the remaining 32 per cent are suburbs (see Table 1). In the New England and Middle Atlantic states, which are the most densely populated regions, less than one-third of the cities over 10,000 population are independent. In proportion to the number of metropolitan districts in the South there are in that region fewer suburban cities with more than 10,000 population than in any other region. Of the 333 suburbs characterized in Table IV, 49 per cent are residential (D) suburbs, 32 per cent are employing (E) suburbs, and 19 per cent are balanced (B) suburbs. The function of the suburb in relation to the metropolitan economy shows variations with geographic region. In the New England and Middle Atlantic states the number of employing suburbs is almost the same as the number of dormitory suburbs while in all other regions the dormitory type predominates.

Table 2-A shows the metropolitan status of cities by economic base and further explains the functions of each of the classes I, C, E, B, and D. The central cities are primarily manufacturing or diversified cities; the independent cities are more evenly distributed among the various types, and the number of independent manufacturing cities is only slightly greater than the number of independent retail trade centers and the diversified (retail) cities. Four-fifths of the employing suburbs are manufacturing cities, and one-third of all the manufacturing cities in the United States are employing suburbs. Balanced suburbs are also primarily manufacturing or industrial cities, but as in the central cities retail functions are also important.

TABLE 1

METROPOLITAN STATUS OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION*

Geographic Region	(I) Independent		(C) Central		Suburbs						Total†	
					Employing (E)		Balanced (B)		Dormitory (D)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New England	39	29.5	16	12.1	29	22.0	10	7.6	38	28.8	132	100
Middle Atlantic	69	31.2	30	13.5	49	22.2	26	11.8	47	21.3	221	100
South	176	71.8	51	20.8	1	0.4	5	2.1	12	4.9	245	100
East North Central	127	54.7	34	14.7	26	11.2	12	5.2	33	14.2	232	100
West North Central	63	70.8	17	19.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	7	7.9	89	100
West	69	56.6	17	13.9	3	2.4	8	6.6	25	20.5	122	100
Total	543	52.2	165	15.8	109	10.5	62	5.9	162	15.6	1,041†	100

*The states in the several regions are: *New England* Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*--N. J., N. Y., Pa.; *South*--Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va.; *East North Central*--Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central*--Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D.; *West*--Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

†Excludes Washington, D. C., and 35 urban places (chiefly towns and townships) for which the data were not available.

The concentration of industry in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states is clearly shown in Table 2-B. More than four-fifths of the manufacturing (Mm) cities are located in these regions. The Middle Atlantic states contain 84 or one-third of the total number of manufacturing cities in the United States; the East North Central states contain 41 or almost one-half of the industrial (M) type cities. The Western manufacturing and industrial cities are few, both as compared to the total number of such cities in the United States and as compared with the total number of Western cities of all types. The Southern cities are predominantly retail trade centers or diversified cities with retail trade of great importance. The New England cities show the least range in type, all except the residential suburbs being characterized by some manufactures. The cities in the West show the greatest range and contain all except the industrial (M) type.

The economic base of cities distributed by population groups is shown in Table 2-C. The great metropolitan centers (cities over 500,000) are almost all diversified cities. They are mature cities that probably began as trading centers, or small mill towns, but have extended and developed into the centers of banking, finance, commerce, and culture which dominate whole regions. As size decreases cities tend to become specialized. Cities between 250,000 and 500,000 are similar to the largest urban centers. Between 25,000 and 250,000 the number of manufacturing and industrial cities becomes approximately equal to the number of diversified cities and retail trade centers. Some of these cities are the retail trade centers in agricultural states, carrying on some manufacturing designed primarily for the immediate region; others are farm towns which in recent years due to the decentralization of industry have acquired manufacturing and other functions; some are the newer highly industrialized cities such as the automobile or rubber manufacturing cities. Below 25,000 population there are more retail trade and diversified centers than industrial centers. This group contains many of the specialized industrial or manufacturing suburbs and the isolated rural trade centers. Three-fourths of the residential cities are under 25,000 population. Most of the single-function cities, such as education centers, resort towns, wholesale cities, mining towns, and transportation centers, are concentrated in this population group.

TABLE 2

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES OVER 10,000

Metropolitan Status	Mining (Mg)	Transportation (T)	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg. (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Wholesale (W)	Resort (X)	Education (S)	Government (G)	Dormitory (D)	Total
						A. BY METROPOLITAN STATUS							
Independent (I)	20	9	112	55	57	106	111	11	15	28	13	6	545
Central (C)	2	3	47	13	30	47	13	0	5	1	4	0	163
Suburbs:													
Employing (E)	1	0	88	10	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	109
Balanced (B)	6	0	20	11	7	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	62
Dormitory (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	160	162
Total cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
Geographic Region						B. BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION							
New England	0	0	66	14	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	38	132
Middle Atlantic	14	3	84	20	21	18	10	0	1	1	2	47	221
South	6	2	38	5	28	60	60	5	12	8	6	15	245
East North Central	5	1	72	41	37	31	3	0	0	7	1	34	232
West North Central	1	4	4	9	3	24	25	1	1	7	3	7	89
West	3	2	3	0	5	21	36	7	6	8	6	25	122
Total all regions	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
Population Group						C. BY POPULATION GROUP							
Over 500,000	0	0	2	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
250,000 to 500,000	0	0	3	0	5	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
100,000 to 250,000	0	0	18	6	10	9	4	0	1	0	3	3	54
50,000 to 100,000	1	2	30	12	10	21	10	0	4	2	1	13	106
25,000 to 50,000	3	1	57	25	24	28	25	4	5	4	0	26	202
10,000 to 25,000	25	9	157	46	42	87	95	9	10	25	14	124	643
Total all cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for American cities includes all urban places of more than 5,000 population as listed in the 1940 enumeration by the Bureau of the Census, including eight unincorporated places defined as urban by the Bureau of the Census (see article "Urban Places and Population" elsewhere in this Year Book). Governmental data for all cities are presented in Tables IV and V and data on the economic classification for cities over 10,000 in Table IV. Governmental data were obtained directly from city officials but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking much of the information. The economic classification data in Table IV, based on information from the 1940 decennial census of the Bureau of the Census, are explained in the preceding article. The governmental information shown in Tables IV and V is summarized in this article.

Information on areas will be found elsewhere in this Year Book in a summary on annexations made by cities in 1949. Table IV continues to show the land areas for the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that almost three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000 with the exception of Washington, D. C. which is governed by an appointed commission of three members) and in the very small cities (two-thirds of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 14.9 per cent of all the cities, and the council-manager plan in 24.3 per cent. The commission plan is found in about one-third of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 and of 50,000 to 100,000. But there are more council-manager cities in all population groups except the 250,000 to 500,000 group.

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative or limited town-meeting plan is in effect in 26 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to larger towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small percentage of the voters certain important legislative matters may be submitted to a referendum.

The council-manager form of government became effective in 42 cities from March, 1949, to April, 1950. Thirty-two cities formerly operating under the mayor-council form of government are now under the manager plan: Chula Vista, Modesto, Monrovia, Napa, Redlands, Redondo Beach, South San Francisco, and Whittier, California; Hinsdale and Park Ridge, Illinois; Concordia, Kansas; Ashland, Kentucky; Medford, Quincy, Revere, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Columbia and Mexico, Missouri; Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Concord, New Hampshire; Hobbs, New Mexico; Hastings-on-Hudson, New York; Dunn, Fayetteville, Lumberton, Monroe, and Statesville, North Carolina; The Dalles, Oregon; Newberry, South Carolina; Colorado City and Gainesville, Texas; and Watertown, Wisconsin. Eight cities formerly operating under the commission form are also now under the council-manager plan: Pueblo, Colorado; Twin Falls, Idaho; Garden City and Pittsburg, Kansas; Corbin, Kentucky; Middletown, Ohio; Alice, Texas; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Danvers, Massachusetts, changed from the representative town-meeting plan to the council-manager plan, and Derry, New Hampshire, changed from the town-meeting plan to the council-manager plan. This list does not include cities of less than 5,000 population which adopted the manager plan nor does it include places in which the plan did not become effective in 1949 (see article on "Council-Manager Government" in this Year Book).

Table I

Form of Government in 2,033 Cities Over 5,000 Population by Population Groups *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	13*	13	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000	23	9	39.1	8	34.8	6	26.1	...	...	...	...
100,000 to 250,000	55	24	43.6	13	23.6	18	32.8	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000	106*	37	34.9	33	31.1	36	34.0	...	...	...	...
25,000 to 50,000	212*	104	49.0	38	17.9	65	30.7	4	1.9	1	0.5
10,000 to 25,000	662*	335†	50.6	120‡	18.1	175	26.4	17	2.6	15	2.3
5,000 to 10,000	962*	641	66.6	90	9.4	195	20.3	5	0.5	31	3.2
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	1,163	57.2	302	14.9	495	24.3	26	1.3	47	2.3

*Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, and thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight unincorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

†On the basis of additional information, Wallingford, Connecticut has been included although shown in the 1949 Year Book under the town-meeting form of government.

‡On the basis of additional information, three cities have been included that were shown in the 1949 Year Book under the mayor-council form of government: St. Clair Shores, Michigan; St. Cloud, Minnesota; and University Park, Texas.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, changed from the commission plan to the mayor-council form of government. Du Quoin, Illinois, formerly a mayor-council city, changed to a commission plan during 1949. Four cities formerly operating under the council-manager plan now have the mayor-council form: Chariton, Iowa; Ashtabula, Ohio; Durant, Oklahoma; and Rhinelander, Wisconsin. In addition, Aberdeen, South Dakota, changed from the council-manager plan to the commission form of government.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies with the manner in which he is selected--that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; with his veto power; the length of his term of office; and his power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the three main forms of local government and also makes it possible to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities. In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in more than one-half of the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a small percentage of the cities.

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,163	1,157	94.2	5.3	0.5	9.7	75.4
Commission	302	300	83.6	15.1	1.3	75.2	8.8
Council-Manager	495	482	41.9	56.2	1.9	42.6	48.5
Rep. Town-Meeting	26	20	45.0	55.0	0.0	55.6	0.0
Town-Meeting	47	36	33.3	63.9	2.8	25.0	16.7
All cities over 5,000	2,033	1,995	78.4	20.6	1.0	25.3	59.9

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
		Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	466	59.8	1.5	12.6	26.1
Commission	194	5.2	0.0	1.5	93.3
Council-Manager	270	7.8	0.0	4.4	87.8
Rep. Town-Meeting	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Town-Meeting	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All cities over 10,000	943	32.9	0.7	7.9	58.5

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in all but 15 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 60 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 9.7 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in three-fourths of the cases.[1]

In mayor-council cities over 10,000 population, 59.8 per cent of the mayors may veto all measures; 12.6 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1.5 per cent may only veto budget items; 26.1 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually has no veto power (see Table 3).

Table 4 shows that two-year and four-year terms of office predominate for mayors in American cities. The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,163	1,150	3.2	59.5	0.8	36.5	0.0	0.0
Commission	302	299	1.7	23.8	9.7	61.4	2.0	1.4
Council-Manager	495	462	20.8	55.0	3.0	20.6	0.2	0.4
Rep. Town-Meeting.	26	23	60.9	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town-Meeting	47	41	70.7	4.9	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
All cities over 5,000.	2,033	1,975	9.2	51.2	3.6	35.3	0.4	0.3

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group.

Twelve cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Conneticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, and Springfield, Massachusetts; New York City; and Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Voters in Keene, New Hampshire, elected to abandon the bicameral form effective January 1, 1950 while further information about Newport, Rhode Island, led to its elimination from this list. Worcester, Massachusetts, adopted the council-manager plan and eliminated its bicameral council.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city, but the differences are less than in the case of mayor-council cities. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 5) is suprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

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[1] All Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials--a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie and the mayor never votes.

The number of councilmen shown in Tables IV and V for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting cities is the number on the board of selectmen, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only infrequently. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables IV and V includes the mayor if he is a full voting member of the council.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT*

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	19	...	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-33	9	13	3-7	5	5	5-13	9	9
50,000 to 100,000	5-25	9	12	3-5	5	5	3-14	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	4-40	..	9	3-7	5	5	2-18	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	2-28	7	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-16	5	6	3-5	3	3	2-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

*Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is 3 to 5, with 22 of the 26 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is 3 to 5, with 39 of the 47 cities having three selectmen.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and seven population groups in Table 6. In 58.1 per cent of the mayor-council cities candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 24.9 per cent of the commission cities, and in 18.9 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 35.3 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all of the commission-governed cities and 71.7 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are entirely elected at large and usually on a nonpartisan basis.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms increases from 30.8 per cent in cities over 500,000 to 63.7 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. In a few cities (mainly in Indiana and in some cities in California and North Carolina) some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three principal forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities commonly have two-year terms; commission usually have four-year terms; and council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year terms, although the latter is more common. There is some tendency for the term of the council to become longer as the size of the city increases.

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,023 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Over-lapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,163	1,160	58.1	41.9	1,151	35.3	40.0	24.7	56.8
Commission	302	298	24.9	75.1	299	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.5
Council-Manager.	495	492	18.9	81.1	487	71.7	16.2	12.1	70.1
Rep. Town-Meeting	26	26	30.8	69.2	24	100.0	0.0	0.0	61.5
Town-Meeting	47	47	27.7	72.3	43	100.0	0.0	0.0	48.9
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	13	13	53.8	46.2	13	23.1	53.8	23.1	30.8
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	18.2	81.8	23	65.2	17.4	17.4	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	38.2	61.8	55	50.9	20.0	29.1	36.4
50,000 to 100,000.	106	105	41.9	58.1	105	65.7	14.3	20.0	45.3
25,000 to 50,000	212	207	36.7	63.3	208	52.8	23.6	23.6	47.6
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	43.6	56.4	640	55.0	27.3	17.7	55.3
5,000 to 10,000	962	960	42.1	57.9	960	55.6	29.7	14.7	63.7
All cities over 5,000	2,033	2,023	42.6	57.4	2,004	55.4	27.3	17.3	57.0

The terms of councilmen are seldom changed. In 1949, however, 17 cities which did not change their form of government reported increases in the terms of their councilmen. The term was increased from two to four years in Kansas City, Missouri; Highland Park, Michigan, El Centro, California; Independence, Kansas; Pocatello, Idaho; Rensselaer, New York; Staunton, Virginia; Xenia, Ohio; Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan; Pulaski, Tennessee; and South Salt Lake, Utah. The term was increased from two to three years in Alexandria, Virginia, and Millburn township, New Jersey. The term was increased from three to four years in North Adams, Massachusetts, and Webster City, Iowa. In Tallahassee, Florida, the term was increased from three to five years, and in Waterville, Maine, from one to two years. Councilmen's terms were reduced from four years to two years in Elmira and Corning, New York; Elizabeth City, North Carolina; La Grange, Illinois; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; and Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In Marquette, Michigan, councilmen's terms were reduced from five years to two years, and in Emporia, Kansas, from three years to two years.

In 44 cities some councilmen are elected for longer terms than others. Fort Myers, Florida, for example, elects three councilmen for four-year terms and the other two councilmen for two-year terms.[2]

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 2,004 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,163	1,157	0.4	52.3	6.9	40.2	0.1	0.1
Commission	302	297	0.0	24.7	10.5	61.8	1.7	1.3
Council-Manager	495	485	0.2	42.1	10.1	45.2	1.0	1.4
Rep. Town-Meeting	26	22	27.3	0.0	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town-Meeting	47	43	39.5	4.7	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	38.5	0.0	61.5	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	0.0	36.4	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	0.0	49.0	3.6	47.3	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	105	0.0	38.1	1.9	60.0	0.0	0.0
25,000 to 50,000	212	207	0.5	46.4	4.3	47.3	0.5	1.0
10,000 to 25,000	662	642	2.2	44.4	10.7	41.3	0.6	0.8
5,000 to 10,000	962	960	1.4	44.2	12.3	41.0	0.6	0.5
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,004	1.4	44.2	10.0	43.3	0.5	0.6

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 8. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 250,000 (see Table 8). A total of 242 cities reported increases in the salaries of councilmen in 1949, not including cities which made salary changes as a result of a change in the form of government. Thirty of these 242 cities

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[2] The 44 cities with staggered terms for councilmen are: Arkansas City, Kansas; Bend, Oregon; Brigham, Utah; Bristol, Pennsylvania; Buffalo, New York; Charleston, Missouri; Concord, New Hampshire; Coral Gables, Florida; Crookston, Minnesota; Edina, Minnesota; Ellensburg, Washington; Fort Myers, Florida; Hawthorne, California; Hibbing, Minnesota; Keene, New Hampshire; Kelso, Washington; Key West, Florida; Las Cruces, New Mexico; Ludington, Michigan; Madison, South Dakota; Mexico, Missouri; Miami, Florida; Miami Beach, Florida; Nashua, New Hampshire; North Adams, Massachusetts; Owatonna, Minnesota; Paris, Tennessee; Peekskill, New York; Pittsburgh, Kansas; Pleasantville, New Jersey; Price, Utah; Puyallup, Washington; Rockville, Connecticut; St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Salina, Kansas; Shawnee, Oklahoma; Shelbyville, Tennessee; South Norfolk, Virginia; Syracuse, New York; Tooele, Utah; Winfield, Kansas; Winona, Minnesota; Durango, Colorado; and Garden City, Kansas. For further information about councilmen's terms in these cities, see the individual city data and footnotes in Tables IV and V.

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 1962 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS*

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town-Meeting	Town-Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	....	....	....	....	$1,800
Lower Quartile	2,875	....	....	....	....	2,875
Median	4,000	....	....	....	....	4,000
Upper Quartile	7,100	....	....	....	....	7,100
Highest	8,000	....	....	....	....	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	9	8	6	(None)	(None)	23
Lowest	$ 960	$5,000	$1,040	....	....	$ 960
Lower Quartile	1,200	6,000	1,440	....	....	1,440
Median	1,500	6,000	1,500	....	....	3,600
Upper Quartile	3,600	7,000	3,600	....	....	6,000
Highest	4,800	7,500	5,000	....	....	7,500
100,000 to 250,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	24	13	18	(None)	(None)	55
Lowest	$ 0	$3,000	$ 0	....	....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	500	4,350	415	....	....	600
Median	825	5,000	1,200	....	....	2,800
Upper Quartile	1,200	6,000	2,875	....	....	4,000
Highest	4,000	7,500	5,000	....	....	7,500
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	38	27	32	(None)	(None)	97
Lowest	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	....	....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	250	3,000	288	....	....	440
Median	500	3,550	430	....	....	900
Upper Quartile	600	4,125	1,000	....	....	3,000
Highest	2,000	7,200	4,000	....	....	7,200
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	105	38	58	4	1	206
Lowest	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 600	....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	150	1,500	120	650	....	260
Median	300	2,000	300	900	$ 600	600
Upper Quartile	515	3,000	720	1,375	....	1,200
Highest	3,500	6,000	3,000	1,500	....	6,000
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	338	115	143	9	11	616
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	30	855	0	274	100	100
Median	150	1,200	120	488	340	265
Upper Quartile	300	1,800	260	550	438	600
Highest	1,800	5,400	1,800	800	600	5,400
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	685	93	139	4	31	952
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	400	0	325	250	7
Median	100	600	66	450	300	120
Upper Quartile	200	1,000	163	500	475	300
Highest	720	4,200	1,200	500	1,500	4,200
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,213	294	395	17	43	1,962
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	600	0	313	200	6
Median	120	1,200	150	500	330	200
Upper Quartile	300	3,000	300	588	475	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,000

*For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 10.

are mayor-council and council-manager cities that now pay their councilmen who previously received no compensation as members of the city governing body.[3]

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 9. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers preform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In many Indiana cities the city clerk also has the duties of city treasurer. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected--in 39.3 per cent and 26.4 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. Almost 44 per cent of all cities reported that none of the ten officers listed are elected directly by the people. The state law is another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 9 which summarizes

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Assessor	337	16.6	1	2	7	7	29	115	176
Attorney	218	10.7	3	2	3	1	25	72	112
Auditor	280	13.8	0	5	5	4	23	70	173
Clerk	536	26.4	2	2	9	17	54	167	285
Controller	99	4.9	8	4	6	16	11	39	15
Engineer	12	0.6	0	0	0	0	3	7	2
Police Chief	100	4.9	0	0	0	0	4	22	74
Public Works Director	48	2.4	0	0	0	0	2	16	30
Treasurer	799	39.3	6	2	14	30	84	257	406
Welfare Director	44	2.2	0	0	2	2	2	16	22
None of the Above Elective	887	43.6	2	11	28	67	106	299	374
Cities Not Reporting	17	0.8	0	0	1	0	2	12	2

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[3] The 30 mayor-council and council-manager cities consist of 18 Pennsylvania cities and 12 cities in 10 other states. The 18 Pennsylvania cities and the salaries now paid councilmen in each city are: Ambridge, $300; Bellvue, $300; Berwick, $300; Charleroi, $300; Clearfield, $240; Coraopolis, $300; Donora, $300; Dunmore, $600; Ellwood City, $300; Kingston, $300; Latrobe, $300; Media, $300; Mount Carmel, $300; Norristown, $300; Plymouth, $300; St. Clair, $300; Steelton, $300; and Wilkinsburg, $300. The other 12 cities and the salaries now paid councilmen in each city are: Beaumont, Texas, $1,200; Burlington, New Jersey, $1,000; Dover, Delaware, $150; Gainesville, Georgia, $600; Hudson, New York, $200; Keene, New Hampshire, $200; Lenoir, North Carolina, $120; Meriden, Connecticut, $150; Nashua, New Hampshire, $100; San Mateo, California, $480; Winston-Salem, North Carolina, $120; and Woburn, Massachusetts, $250.

information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Seventy-five per cent reported ownership of water supply and/or distribution systems and 49 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of all cities own an electric generation and/or distribution system, while only five per cent own a gas manufacturing and/or distribution system. Two and one-half per cent of the cities over 5,000 own and operate bus or street railway systems. Nineteen per cent own and operate a city auditorium (not a school auditorium). Almost 21 per cent of the cities over 5,000 own and operate airports although 214 additional cities over 5,000 lease their airports to the federal government or to private operators.

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent							
A	Auditorium	382	18.8	6	17	19	33	37	122	148
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	41	2.0	5	1	0	4	2	11	18
E	Electric Gen. & Distrib.	261	12.8	2	3	4	10	22	72	148
Ed	Electric Distrib. only	171	8.4	0	1	3	1	9	57	100
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	44	2.2	1	3	4	3	2	21	10
Gd	Gas Distribution only	48	2.4	0	1	0	2	3	15	27
I	Incinerator*	288*	26.7*	11	13	31	41	69	123	...
P	Port Facilities	78	3.8	7	9	12	4	12	22	12
R	Street Railway	11	0.5	6	2	1	0	0	2	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	986	48.5	9	16	29	38	97	329	467
T	Slaughterhouse	41	2.0	0	0	2	3	3	12	21
W	Water Supply & Distrib.	1,405	69.0	12	20	46	76	142	453	656
Wd	Water Distribution Only	113	5.6	0	0	2	8	15	37	51
X	Airport	425	20.9	9	14	39	49	57	144	113
	Cities Having None of Above	240	11.8	1	0	0	5	16	68	150
	Cities Not Reporting	9	0.4	0	0	0	1	7	1	0

*Data and per cent shown for the 1,071 cities over 10,000 population only.

Some cities listed in Tables IV and V are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated in Tables IV and V. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table IV beginning on next page. For sources of data and explanation see article on pages 29 to 37.

Metropolitan Status

I--INDEPENDENT city: not located in a metropolitan district as defined by the census.

C--CENTRAL city: central city of metropolitan district as defined by the census.

SUBURBS: city lies in a metropolitan district, as defined by the census, but is not a central city of the district.

B--BALANCED suburb: the number of people who come to the city to work approximately balances the number who commute to other areas to work.

D--DORMITORY suburb: most of the people who reside in the suburb work elsewhere.

E--EMPLOYING suburb: more people work in the city than live there.

Rent Level--relation of the rent of a suburb to the average rent for the whole metropolitan region of which it is a part.

1--low: $5 per month or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district.

2--intermediate: within a range of $5 below the average rent and $10 above the average rent.

3--high: more than $10 above the average rent.

4--exclusive: more than twice the average rent.

Economic Base

G--GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who who are in the labor force are employed by a governmental unit.

Mg--MINING town: 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation.

Mm--MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

M--INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.

Mr--DIVERSIFIED city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.

Rm--DIVERSIFIED city: employment in retail trade is dominant (manufacturing is at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment).

Rr--RETAIL TRADE center: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.

S--EDUCATION centers: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank within the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.

T--TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as an occupation.

W--WHOLESALE TRADE center: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.

X--RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels or places of amusement and recreation.

Employment-Residence Ratio

This figure shows the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there, and is the ratio of the number employed in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments to the number of employed people who live in the city.

Manufacturing Ratio

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments. This index shows the relative importance of manufacturing in the economy of one city as compared with that of another.

TABLE IV

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE 1,077 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1950

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 10,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities with population figures in italics have had a post-1940 federal census or estimate which is given in Table III elsewhere in the Year Book. All governmental data were secured from local officials by the Municipal Year Book late in 1949 and early in 1950. "Population, Per Cent Increase", is shown to nearest whole figure, a minus sign indicates decrease, "U" the city was unincorporated in 1940, "L" less than one-half of 1 per cent. "Economic Classification"--for explanation of column headings see opposite page. Under "Form of Government", "MC" indicates mayor-council, "Mgr" council-manager, "Com" commission", "TM" town-meeting; and "RTM" representative town-meeting. Mayor refers to chief elected officials and includes burgess, chairman, or president; "C" indicates he is selected as "mayor" by the governing body; "D" that "mayor" is directly elected by the people; and "H" that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes "mayor." Last letter in this column: "A" indicates "mayor" may veto all actions of council; "B" veto the budget only; "S" veto ordinances only; "N" no veto power. "Number of Councilmen" includes mayor (or other chief elective official) if he may vote on all issues; this is shown by a double dagger (‡) following the figure indicating the number of councilmen. Mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie (shown by dagger †) or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (o) in the "at large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election", "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under "Salary of Councilmen", annual salaries are shown, based on number of council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of table. Further explanation in preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)
A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities
A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	1	C	Mr	56-46	MC	D4A	50†	0	NP4	$5,000	TK	BRISWX
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	4	C	MM	54-54	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	5,000	TK	BRISWX
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	*1,504*	22	C	RM	50-28	MC	D4S	15	0	NP2	7,200	CL	EIPSWX
New York, N.Y.	*7,455*	8	C	Mr	50-36	MC	D4A	25*	0	P4	7,000	C	BRIPSWX§*
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	*1,931*	-1	C	Mr	57-49	MC	D4A	22	0	P4	7,500	CT	AGIPSWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930-40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	7	C	Mr	50-44	MC	D4A	19	1	P4	2,750	C	ISWXP§
Boston, Mass.	771	-1	C	Rm	70-30	MC	D4A	22	0	NP2	3,000	None	None
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	1	C	Mr	53-44	MC	D4A	15	6	P2‡*	3,500	C	AIPWX
Cleveland, Ohio	878	-3	C	Mm	68-52	MC	D2A	33	0	P2	4,000	None	ABEIRSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	2	C	Mr	60-49	MC	D4A	27	0	NP4	3,484	CTL	IPSWX§
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	L	C	Rm	58-34	MC	D4A	9	9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	-1	C	Mr	63-44	MC	D4A	30‡	1	P4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	L	C	Rm	56-21	MC	D4A	11	11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D.C.	*663*	36	C	G	29-9	*	....	..	..	..	11,000	*	AISWP§
250,000 to 500,000													
Atlanta, Ga.	302	12	C	Rm	85-30	MC	D4A	18*	18	NP4	1,800	None	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala.	268	3	C	Rm	40-31	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIW*X
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	1	C	Mr	66-47	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	5,000	None	IPSWX
Columbus, Ohio	306	5	C	Rm	51-38	MC	D4A	7[1]	7	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	295	13	C	Rm	49-22	Mgr	D2N	8†	2	NP2	1,040	None	ASWX
Denver, Colo.	*322*	12	C	Rm	48-20	MC	D4A	9	0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex.	385	32	C	Rm	42-23	MC	D2A	8†	3	NP2	3,600	C	AGIP*SWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	6	C	Mr	58-42	MC	D4A	9	9	P4	1,200	K	GSX
Jersey City, N.J.	301	-5	C	Mm	42-53	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	399	-L	C	Rm	56-27	Mgr	D4N	9‡	5	NP4	3,600	None	AWX
Louisville, Ky.	319	4	C	Mr	54-45	MC	D4A	12	0	P2	960	C	APWX§*
Memphis, Tenn.	293	16	C	Rm	42-28	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	6,000	A	AEdGdIPSWX
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	6	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D2S	26	0	NP4‡	4,200	CT	AIPWX§*S*
New Orleans, La.	*495*	8	C	Rm	44-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	...	6,000	A	AIWX
Newark, N.J.	430	-3	C	Mr	73-49	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	7,500	None	R§P§SWX§*
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	6	C	Rm	46-30	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP4‡	1,440	D	APX
Portland, Ore.	*305*	1	C	Rm	51-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	AISW
Providence, R.I.	254	L	C	Mm	77-57	MC	D2A	26	0	P2	1,500	None	IPSW
Rochester, N.Y.	325	-1	C	Mm	66-58	Mgr	C2N	9‡	5	P4‡	1,500	None	AIPSW
St. Paul, Minn.	288	6	C	Rm	52-30	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	4,500	C	AWX§*S*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	10	C	Rr	41-16	Com	D2S	5‡	5	NP2	6,000	None	EGSWX
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	1	C	Rm	54-26	MC	D4S	9	9	NP4‡	4,800	TKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	282	-3	C	Mr	58-49	Mgr	C2N	9†	9	NP2	3,600	None	AIPSWX
100,000 to 250,000													
Akron, Ohio	245	-4	C	Mm	67-60	MC	D2A	13	3	P2	2,000	None	ISWX
Albany, N.Y.	131	3	C	Rm	44-21	MC	D4S	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	L	C	Mm	71-67	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	None	TK	AISTX
Cambridge, Mass.	111	-2	E2	Mm	70-59	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	4,000	None	IWX
Camden, N.J.	118	-1	E1	Mm	86-72	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	108	3	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14	3	P2	900	DTL	SW
Charlotte, N.C.	101	22	C	Mr	52-39	Mgr	D2N	7†	7	NP2	200	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	7	C	Mm	210-56	Com	D4A	5‡	5	NP4	7,500	None	AEdX
Dayton, Ohio	211	5	C	Mm	67-57	Mgr	H4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa	160	12	C	Rm	48-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	101	-L	C	Rm	50-25	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N.J.	110	-4	C	Mm	52-65	MC	D2A	13†	0	P2‡	None	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	117	1	C	M	58-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	6,000	...	IPSWX§
Fall River, Mass.	115	L	C	Mm	76-73	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	ISWX
Flint, Mich.	152	-3	C	Mm	83-71	Mgr	C2N	9	0	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3	C	Mr	54-47	MC	D4S	9	3	P4	900	K	EI§SWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	9	C	Rm	44-24	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Gary, Ind.	112	11	E1	Mm	82-76	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	1,000	K	ISX
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	-3	C	M	65-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn.	166	1	C	Mr	62-48	Mgr	H2N	9‡	9	NP2	None	T	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	34	C	Rm	68-27	MC	D4S	18	0	P4	1,050	TAK	EIPWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men	Other Elective City Offices	
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
Kansas City, Kan. . .	121	-L	C	M	42-52	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX
Knoxville, Tenn.. . . .	112	6	C	M	65-52	MC	D4N	7†	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Long Beach, Calif. . .	*164*	16	D2	D	36-14	Mgr	C3N	9‡	9	NP3	2,400	DL	AGPWX
Lowell, Mass.	101	1	C	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Miami, Fla.	172	56	C	X	50-10	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	5,000	None	AIPW
Nashville, Tenn. . . .	167	9	C	Rm	53-37	MC	D4A	22	1	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass. .	110	-2	C	Mm	76-72	MC	D2..	11	6	NP2	500	A	WX
New Haven, Conn. . .	161	-1	C	Mm	64-51	MC	D2S	33	0	P2	None	TK	STX
Norfolk, Va.	*144*	11	C	G	39-22	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	T	WX
Oklahoma City, Okla. .	204	10	C	Rr	40-13	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Omaha, Neb.	224	5	C	Rm	50-27	Com	C3N	7‡	7	NP3	4,500	None	AE§G§PSW§X*
Paterson, N.J.	140	1	C	Mm	68-63	MC	D2S	11†	0	P2‡	400	None	IW*
Peoria, Ill.	105	L	C	Rm	46-33	MC	D4A	20†	0	P4‡	624	TK	X
Reading, Pa.	111	-1	C	M	65-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX
Richmond, Va.	*193*	6	C	Mr	59-37	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2‡	1,200	None	GIPSWX
Sacramento, Calif. . .	*106*	13	C	G	44-19	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	1,200	None	AWPX
Salt Lake City, Utah. .	150	7	C	Rr	47-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	WX
San Diego, Calif. . . .	*203*	37	C	G	33-22	Mgr	D4N	7‡	1	NP4‡	600	L	PSWX
Scranton, Pa.	140	-2	C	Mr	54-40	MC	D4S	5	5	P4‡	4,000	C	IX
Somerville, Mass. . . .	102	-2	D1	D	33-46	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IWd
South Bend, Ind.	101	-3	C	Mm	69-63	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	1,000	AK	W
Spokane, Wash.	122	6	C	Rm	43-21	Com	CN	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	None	WX
Springfield, Mass. . .	150	-0	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D2A	26*	8*	P2	None	TK	AISW
Syracuse, N.Y.	206	-2	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D4A	9	4	NP2‡*	1,500	D	I§SWX
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	2	C	Mr	52-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	7,200	C	REW
Tampa, Fla.	108	7	C	Mr	61-43	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4	1,800	K	APIWX§
Trenton, N.J.	125	1	C	Mm	65-57	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	6,000	None	A§IP§SWX
Tulsa, Okla.	142	1	C	Rr	36-14	Com	D2..	5‡	5	P2	6,000	D	AISWX
Utica, N.Y.	101	-1	C	M	59-53	MC	D2S	18‡	1	P2	1,250	CTA	IWX§
Wichita, Kan.	115	4	C	Rr	44-19	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	360	None	ASXW*
Wilmington, Del. . . .	113	6	C	Mr	52-44	MC	D2A	12	1	P2	750	T	IPSW
Worcester, Mass. . .	194	-1	C	Mm	65-60	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	4,000	None	AISWX
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	6	D2	D	34-48	Mgr	D2N	13‡	1	P2	2,500	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio . . .	168	-1	C	M	61-57	MC	D2A	7[1]	0	P2	600	None	IWX
50,000 to 100,000													
Allentown, Pa.	97	5	C	Mm	74-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWX§*
Altoona, Pa.	80	-2	C	T	37-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	ISW
Amarillo, Tex.	52	20	C	Rr	34-8	Mgr	D2..	3‡	3	NP..	520	None	AISWX
Arlington County, Va. .	57	14	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Asheville, N.C.	51	2	C	Rr	40-14	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	P2	300	None	AWX
Atlantic City, N.J. . .	64	-3	C	X	46-7	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	5,250	None	WX
Augusta, Ga.	66	9	C	Mr	46-43	MC	D3..	15‡	15	NP3‡	600*	None	AWX
Austin, Tex.	88	66	C	Rr	31-11	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	None	None	EISTWX
Bayonne, N.J.	79	-11	B1	Mm	45-65	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	. . . .	None	Wd
Beaumont, Tex.	*59*	2	C	Rm	39-20	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	P2	1,200	None	AIWX§
Berkeley, Calif.	*86*	4	D1	S	26-31	Mgr	D4N	9‡	9	NP4‡	240	D	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	1	C	Mm	87-78	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	WX§*
Binghamton, N.Y. . . .	78	2	C	Mr	56-48	MC	D4A	13	0	P4‡	1,500	None	WX*
Brockton, Mass.. . . .	62	-2	E1	M	61-57	MC	D2A	11	4	P2	500	None	SW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa. .	62	11	C	Mr	54-40	Com	D..N	5‡	5	NP2	. . . .	None	AISWX
Charleston, S.C.. . . .	*71*	15	C	Rm	40-28	MC	D4N	25‡	13	NP4	110	None	IT§WX
Charleston, W. Va. . .	68	12	C	Rr	43-12	MC	D4N	23‡	5	P4	100	T	AI
Chester, Pa.	59	0	E2	Mm	78-72	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	. . . .	CTW	S
Cicero, Ill.	65	-3	E1	Mm	65-80	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio.	55	8	D3	D	12-3	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	IWd
Columbia, S.C..	62	21	C	Rm	48-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	. . . .	None	WX

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TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Columbus, Ga.	53	24	C	Mm	66-64	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	WX§
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	107	C	X	40-7	Mgr	D2..	4†	4	P2	1,040	None	AGISWX
Covington, Ky.	62	-5	D1	D	26-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Davenport, Iowa	66	9	C	Rm	45-31	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	900	TK	SX
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	26	E2	Mm	286-95	MC	D2A	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	59	3	C	Mr	56-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	....	None	SWX
Durham, N.C.	60	16	C	Mm	62-53	Mgr	D2N	13‡	7	NP4‡	480	None	A§ISWX*
East Chicago, Ind.	55	-L	E1	Mm	125-90	MC	D4S	9	3	NP4	1,000	TK	SW
East Orange, N.J.	69	1	D2	D	21-19	MC	D2A	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	W
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	2	D1	D	38-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	97	-6	C	Rr	39-16	Com	D2N	4†	4	NP2	4,800	TA	ISWX
Evanston, Ill.	65	4	D3	D	29-13	MC	D4A	16†	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IWd
Evansville, Ind.	97	-5	C	Mm	70-54	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	WX
Fresno, Calif.	*61*	16	C	Rm	64-23	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	*	None	ASWX
Galveston, Tex.	61	15	C	T	51-14	Com	D2N	5‡	5	..2	2,400	A	AIWX
Glendale, Calif.	*83*	32	D2	D	28-13	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N.C.	59	11	C	Mm	70-60	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	200	None	ISW
Hamilton, Ohio	51	-3	C	Mm	62-66	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	300	None	EGdIWX
Hammond, Ind.	70	9	B2	M	42-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	AISW
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	4	C	G	55-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	W
Highland Park, Mich.	51	-4	B2	M	48-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,000	CTAK	W
Hoboken, N.J.	50	-15	E1	Mm	83-62	Com	C4N	5‡	5	P4	4,500	None	Wd
Holyoke, Mass.	54	-5	C	Mm	69-65	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	TK	AEGIW
Huntington, W. Va.	79	4	C	Mr	47-39	MC	D2N	13†	3	P2	120	None	AI
Irvington, N.J.	55	-3	D2	D	33-54	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS*
Jackson, Miss.	62	29	C	Rm	37-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,200	None	AIWX
Johnstown, Pa.	67	-1	C	Mm	90-64	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	IX§
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	-1	C	M	70-51	Mgr	H2N	7‡	7	NP2	350	None	EWX
Lakewood, Ohio	69	-2	D3	D	17-28	MC	D4S	7[1]	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61	2	C	Mr	62-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	SWX*
Lansing, Mich.	79	1	C	M	76-57	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§X*
Lawrence, Mass.	84	-1	C	Mm	93-76	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lincoln, Neb.	82	8	C	Rr	38-14	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	480	None	EWX
Little Rock, Ark.	*88*	8	C	Rm	45-23	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	1,200	TKL	AISWX
Lynn, Mass.	98	-4	E1	Mm	60-58	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	AW
McKeesport, Pa.	55	1	E2	M	68-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	58	8	C	Mr	51-43	MC	D2S	18†	0	NP2	600	None	WX
Madison, Wis.	67	17	C	S	45-26	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	WX
Malden, Mass.	58	-L	B2	Mr	40-44	MC	D2A	21	0	NP2	None	None	None
Manchester, N.H.	78	1	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2A	14†	0	P2	400	W	ISW
Medford, Mass.	63	6	D2	D	16-31	Mgr	C..	7‡	7	NP2	4,000	None	None
Mobile, Ala.	*79*	15	C	Rm	48-21	Com	C1N	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	78	18	C	Rm	39-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,100	None	AWX
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	67	10	D3	D	39-26	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	2,000	C	W
New Britain, Conn.	69	1	C	Mm	63-75	MC	D2A	15†	5	P2	500	CTK	STW
New Rochelle, N.Y.	58	8	D3	D	29-17	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,500	None	IPS
Newton, Mass.	70	7	D3	D	27-44	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	None	IW
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	78	3	C	Mm	61-66	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	None	WX
Oak Park, Ill.	66	3	D3	D	22-3	MC	D4..	6†	6	P4	750	K	IWd
Pasadena, Calif.	*82*	8	B2	Rr	41-8	Mgr	C4N	7‡	..	NP4‡	600	None	AEIW
Passaic, N.J.	61	-3	E1	Mm	109-79	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	IW*
Pawtucket, R.I.	76	-2	E2	M	74-70	MC	D2A	24†*	0	NP2	...	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	36	C	X	52-8	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	3,000	None	BSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	*67*	3	E1	Mm	84-72	Mgr	C2N	7‡	0	NP2	300	None	SWX
Portland, Me.	74	4	C	Rm	55-27	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP3‡	500	None	AX
Portsmouth, Va.	*51*	11	C	Rm	26-29	Mgr	D4N	11‡	1	NP4‡	900	None	IW
Pueblo, Colo.	52	4	C	Rr	34-11	Mgr	C..	14‡	14	NP4	240	None	ASWX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
								Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Quincy, Mass.	76	5	B2	M	50-57	Mgr	D2A	9	3	NP2‡	1,000	None	Wd
Racine, Wis.	67	-1	C	Mm	55-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	900	CTA	AISW
Roanoke, Va.	*69*	L	C	Rm	40-22	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,000	T	IWX
Rockford, Ill.	85	-1	C	Mm	67-63	MC	D4A	20†	0	NP4‡	780	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich.	83	3	C	Mm	68-60	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP4‡	250	None	AWX*
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	-7	C	Rm	47-31	MC	D4S	5	5	P4	300	DT	AX
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	50	C	X	32-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	BGPISWX§
San Jose, Calif.	*68*	19	C	Rm	60-38	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	300	D	AX
Santa Monica, Calif.	*54*	44	B2	Mr	48-45	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	600	None	ABPWdX
Savannah, Ga.	96	13	C	Rr	34-11	MC	D2A	12†	12	NP2	480	None	AWX
Schenectady, N.Y.	88	-9	C	M	61-58	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,000	None	ISW
Shreveport, La.	98	28	C	Rr	34-16	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	5,000	None	AWX
Sioux City, Iowa	82	4	C	Rm	53-29	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	5,250	None	WX
Springfield, Ill.	76	5	C	Rm	45-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	....	None	EW
Springfield, Mo.	61	7	C	Rm	46-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	BEGdSX
Springfield, Ohio	71	3	C	Mm	63-63	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
Stockton, Calif.	*55*	14	C	Rm	54-20	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP4‡	....	None	ASP§X
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	-L	C	Rm	50-26	MC	D4S	9	3	P4	1,000	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	68	6	C	Rm	41-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	WX
Troy, N.Y.	70	-3	C	M	58-54	MC	D4N	18	0	P4	750	CT	IWX§
Union City, N.J.	56	-4	B1	M	50-50	Com	C4N	5‡	5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	21	..	..	.....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Waco, Tex.	56	6	C	Rm	43-21	Mgr	C1N	7‡	1	NP2‡	None	None	SXW
Waterbury, Conn.	99	-1	C	Mm	66-71	MC	D2A	15	15	P2	250	CTK	W
Waterloo, Iowa	52	12	C	Mm	64-56	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	500	T	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	-1	C	Mr	67-44	Mgr	C4N	9‡	9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	-1	C	Mg	63-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	4,500	CT	I
Winston-Salem, N.C.	80	6	C	Mm	85-68	Mgr	D2N	8†	0	P2	120	None	ISTW
York, Pa.	57	3	C	Mm	82-63	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	None	S
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex.	27	15	I	Rr	42-13	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWX
Alameda, Calif.	*36*	4	D2	D	18-36	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	DTA	Ed
Albuquerque, N.M.	35	33	I	Rr	44-8	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Alexandria, La.	27	18	I	Rm	38-21	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,000	None	AEGdWX
Alexandria, Va.	*34*	39	D1	D	19-14	Mgr	C3N	7‡	7	NP3	1,200	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif.	*39*	32	D2	D	33-36	Mgr	C..N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	IW
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	-L	I	Mm	115-87	MC	D4B	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	IW
Alton, Ill.	31	4	B2	Mr	50-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	None
Amsterdam, N.Y.	33	-4	I	Mm	82-78	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	1,200	TA	IW
Anderson, Ind.	42	4	I	Mm	91-73	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	DTAK	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	11	I	S	50-30	MC	D2A	15	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Anniston, Ala.	26	14	I	Mm	61-66	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	....	None	AWX§
Appleton, Wis.	28	13	I	Mr	56-49	MC	D2A	18†	0	NP2‡	600	TKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass.	40	11	D2	D	14-7	RTM	C1N	3‡	3	NP3‡	600	TAK	Wd
Ashland, Ky.	30	2	C	Mm	65-55	Mgr	D4A	18	6	P2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
Auburn, N.Y.	36	-3	I	Mm	67-61	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	P4‡	750	....	SW
Aurora, Ill.	47	1	I	Mr	45-45	MC	D4S	14†	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IW
Bakersfield, Calif.	*29*	12	I	Rr	51-8	Mgr	C..N	7‡	0	NP4	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	30	4	I	Rm	51-21	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP3‡	None	None	AEPWX*
Baton Rouge, La.	35	13	I	S	41-10	MC	D4N*	7*	7	NP4	720	None	IPT
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	-L	I	Mm	69-59	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Bay City, Mich.	48	1	C	M	58-56	Mgr	D2A	9†	0	NP2	820	None	EdPWX*
Belleville, Ill.	28	-L	B2	M	49-60	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	360	TK	S
Belleville, N.J.	28	4	D1	D	32-70	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	WdS*
Bellingham, Wash.	29	-5	I	Rm	49-30	MC	D2A*	7	1	NP2‡	300	TKL	SWX*
Belmont t, Mass.	27	24	E3	Rr	90-3	RTM	C...	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Beloit, Wis.	25	7	I	Mm	73-66	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif.	37	13		(not an incorporated municipality)									
Berwyn, Ill.	48	3	D2	D	9-3	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass.	26	2	B2	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	9	3	NP2	300	None	X§W*
Beverly Hills, Calif.	*27*	54	B4	Rr	53-8	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N.J.	42	9	E2	Mm	61-75	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2‡	300	None	W
Bloomington, Ill.	33	6	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4N	14†	0	P4	780	TKSE	EWX§
Boise City, Idaho	26	21	I	Rr	46-7	MC	D2S	4†	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SX
Bristol, Conn.	30	6	E2	Mm	76-85	MC	D2N	7‡	..	P2	500	TAK	S
Brookline t, Mass.	50	5	D4	D	24-9	RTM	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	2,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif.	*34*	106	E2	Mm	56-75	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	26	-3	I	Mr	58-44	Com	D2..	5‡	5	NP2	4,200	S	AWXP
Burlington, Vt.	28	12	I	Rm	54-33	MC	D2A	12	0	P2‡	300	None	AEWX
Butte, Mont.	37	-6	I	Mg	35-8	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	360	T	X§
Central Falls, R.I.	25	-3	B1	Mm	41-72	MC	D2A	16†*	0	NP2	150*	None	S
Chelsea, Mass.	41	-10	E1	Mm	57-55	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	500	None	None
Chicopee, Mass.	42	-5	E1	Mm	57-82	MC	D2A	9	..	NP2	None	TAK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	6	I	Mr	55-40	Mgr	C2..	9†	0	P2	150	None	None
Clifton, N.J.	49	4	D1	D	36-74	Mgr	C4N	7	7	NP4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26	2	I	Mr	51-49	MC	D2A	9†	2	P2	....	TA	IPX
Colorado Springs Colo.	37	11	I	Rr	43-8	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Concord, N.H.	27	8	I	Rm	38-39	Mgr	C2N	15‡	6	NP2‡*	200	None	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	-1	C	T	32-14	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	400	DTEL	WX§
Cranston, R.I.	47	10	D2	D	29-67	MC	D2A	20†	0	P2	500	TW	S
Cumberland, Md.	39	5	I	Rm	41-30	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,200	None	IWX§
Danville, Ill.	37	L	I	Rm	46-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP..	....	None	I
Danville, Va.	*33*	47	I	W	45-16	MC	D4A	9	9	NP4	600	TA	AEGIWX§
Dubuque, Iowa	44	5	I	M	56-51	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP..‡	300	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	-L	D2	D	19-51	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	IWd
E. Providence t, R.I.	32	7	D2	D	20-28	MC	C2N	9	9	P2	500	TK	SW
Easton, Pa.	34	-3	E2	Mr	67-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISWX*
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	17	I	M	61-54	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Elgin, Ill.	38	7	I	M	55-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	IW
Elkhart, Ind.	33	2	I	Mm	64-65	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4	288	K	SW
Elmira, N.Y.	45	-5	I	Mr	69-48	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	25	-2	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	..2	900	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	28	6	I	Rr	40-16	Mgr	..2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Everett, Mass.	47	-3	B1	Mm	42-66	MC	D2A	25*	7	NP2	400*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	30	-1	I	Mr	58-44	Com	H4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fargo, N.D.	33	14	I	W	45-10	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	3	I	Mm	70-64	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	3	I	Mr	54-45	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	S
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	16	I	Mr	59-43	Com	D4N	3‡	..	...	....	....	....
Gadsden, Ala.	37	54	I	Mm	82-77	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	....	None	AX
Galesburg, Ill.	29	L	I	Rm	41-27	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TAK	WX§
Garfield, N.J.	28	-6	B1	Mm	50-83	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont.	30	4	I	Rr	35-9	MC	D2..	10†	0	P2	520	T	AWX§*
Green Bay, Wis.	46	24	I	Rm	58-37	MC	D2N	23‡	1	NP2‡	420	None	W
Greenville, S. C.	35	19	I	Rm	59-32	MC	D2N	10†	10	NP2	900	None	IWX*
Hackensack, N. J.	26	7	B2	Rr	49-22	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,000	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md.	32	5	I	Mr	68-49	MC	D4..	5	0	..4	1,500	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich.	*50*	-11	E1	Mm	151-87	MC	D2A	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	29	..	..	....	MC	C2N	9‡	0	P4‡	600	CT	IS
Haverhill, Mass.	47	-4	C	Mm	65-66	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	1,800	None	W
Hazleton, Pa.	38	3	I	Mg	65-52	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	WX
High Point, N.C.	38	5	I	Mm	89-78	Mgr	D2N	9‡	1	P2	420	None	EdISTW
Huntington Pk., Calif.	*29*	17	B2	Rm	46-31	MC	C..N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	IW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	11	I	Rr	48-17	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP..‡	100	None	ASX
Inglewood, Calif.	*30*	55	D2	D	23-20	MC	D4N	5‡	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Jackson, Mich.	50	-10	I	M	65-52	Mgr	D2N	9‡	9	NP2	500	TL	SWX
Jamestown, N.Y.	43	-6	I	Mm	66-62	MC	D2A	12	6	P2	600	None	ESWX§
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	1	I	Rm	55-39	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	300	None	EdWX*
Joliet, Ill.	42	-2	I	Mr	59-45	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	4,500	None	W
Joplin, Mo.	37	11	I	Rm	56-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
Kearny, N.J.	39	-3	E1	Mm	80-88	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	500	K	ISW*
Kenosha, Wis.	49	-3	C	Mm	73-71	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	ISW
Kingston, N.Y.	29	2	I	Mr	59-48	MC	D2A	14	1	P2	600	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind.	34	3	I	Mm	76-63	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	300	AK	SX
La Crosse, Wis.	43	8	I	Mr	55-46	MC	D2A	21†	0	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
Lafayette, Ind.	29	10	I	S	47-31	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	360	K	W
Laredo, Tex.	39	20	I	Rr	26-7	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	1,300	TAKPL	ISWX
Lebanon, Pa.	27	6	I	Mm	90-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SWd
Lewiston, Me.	39	10	I	Mm	67-66	MC	D1N	7†	0	NP1	200	None	AEW§
Lexington, Ky.	49	8	I	Rr	47-4	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	AISX§*
Lima, Ohio	45	6	I	M	59-51	MC	D4S	7	1	NP4	1,200	DL	SW
Lorain, Ohio	44	-1	I	Mm	77-75	MC	D2A	10[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTKL	W
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	13	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	13‡	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Lubbock, Tex.	32	55	I	Rr	42-11	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynchburg, Va.	*45*	10	I	Mm	69-58	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	500	TA	AWX§
Mansfield, Ohio	37	11	I	Mm	73-63	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	ISWX
Marion, Ind.	27	9	I	M	74-58	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	360	DTAK	SW
Marion, Ohio	31	-1	I	M	50-56	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	P2	125	DTL	IPSX
Mason City, Iowa	27	16	I	Rm	52-37	MC	D2..	6†	2	NP2	400	TA	WX
Massillon, Ohio	27	1	B2	Rm	44-44	MC	D2..	9[1]	3	P2	420	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill.	27	3	D2	D	21-49	MC	D4..	6†	0	NP4‡	480	K	IWd
Melrose, Mass.	25	9	D2	D	18-25	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	39	3	E1	Mm	65-73	MC	D2A	20†	0	P4‡	150	CTK	SWX§
Meridian, Miss.	35	11	I	Mr	44-45	Mgr	D4N	11‡	4	NP4	600	None	WX
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	331	C	X	41-2	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡*	3,000	None	AWd
Michigan City, Ind.	26	-1	I	Mm	63-66	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	360	TK	SWX
Middletown, Conn.	26	8	E1	Mm	57-63	MC	D2A	11†	11	P4‡	None	TKW	ISW
Middletown, Ohio	31	4	C	Mm	81-73	Mgr	C..	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	WX
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	-1	E2	Mm	55-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	35	7	C	M	53-54	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	480	TK	W
Monroe, La.	28	9	I	Rr	46-19	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N.J.	40	-5	D3	D	22-5	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	S*W*
Muncie, Ind.	50	7	I	Mm	83-66	MC	D4A	9	2	P4	480	K	SX
Muskegon, Mich.	*48*	15	I	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	360	None	ISW
Muskogee, Okla.	32	1	I	Rm	41-20	Mgr	D2N	17‡	17	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Nashua, N.H.	33	5	I	Mm	78-77	MC	D2S	15	6	NP2‡*	100*	None	None
New Albany, Ind.	25	-2	B1	M	53-55	MC	D4..	7†	2	NP4	300	K	None
New Brunswick, N.J.	33	-4	E1	Mm	87-66	Com	C4N	4	..	...	....	None	ISTW
New Castle, Pa.	48	-2	I	M	74-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	ISX§
New London, Conn.	30	3	I	Rm	40-32	Mgr	C1..	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newark, Ohio	31	3	I	M	53-53	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	WX§
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	2	I	Mr	61-49	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
Newport, Ky.	31	3	D1	D	33-30	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	31	11	D3	D	22-6	MC	D2N	20	0	P2	None	None	IW
Newport News, Va.	*37*	8	C	Mm	83-62	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	T	IPWX*
Norristown, Pa.	38	7	B2	M	52-51	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	300	D	S
North Bergen tp, N.J.	40	-3	..	..	....	Com	C4N	5‡	5	P4	2,000	None	None
Norwalk, Conn.	40	11	I	Mm	61-73	MC	D2A	12†	..	P2	300	T	ISE*W*X
Norwood, Ohio	34	2	E2	Mm	58-73	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	W
Ogden, Utah	44	9	I	Rm	49-25	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	SWX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Orange, N.J.	36	1	D2	D	35-39	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,250	None	WS*
Orlando, Fla.	37	34	I	Rr	42-7	MC	D3..	5‡	1	NP3‡	900	None	AEISWX
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	-3	I	M	59-53	MC	D2A	32†	0	NP2‡	503	None	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	12	I	M	54-51	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	....	None	IWX
Owensboro, Ky.	30	33	I	Mr	51-47	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	3,600	None	AEWX§
Paducah, Ky.	34	1	I	Mr	49-43	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	PWX§*
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	2	I	Rm	44-27	Com	D3N	5‡	5	NP3	3,000	None	W
Pensacola, Fla.	37	19	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	10	5	NP2	60	None	GdPSWX
Perth Amboy, N.J.	41	-5	E1	Mm	84-70	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdISW
Petersburg, Va.	*31*	7	I	Mm	69-54	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	T	IPWX
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	L	I	Mm	61-63	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	300	K	ISWX§
Plainfield, N.J.	37	9	B2	Rm	41-38	MC	D2A	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S*
Port Arthur, Tex.	*45*	-9	C	D	25-8	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	IW
Port Huron, Mich.	33	5	I	Rm	45-39	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	250	None	PW
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	-5	I	M	65-53	Mgr	C2N	6‡	6	NP2	600	DTL	SW
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	40	1	I	Mr	57-46	MC	D2A	17	1	P2	500	None	IW
Quincy, Ill.	40	3	I	Mr	56-42	MC	D4A	14	0	P4‡	520	TAK	WX
Raleigh, N. C.	47	26	I	Rr	38-18	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	200	None	AIWX*§
Revere, Mass.	34	-4	D1	D	20-14	Mgr	D2A	9	4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	35	8	I	M	60-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	ESX§
Riverside, Calif.	*35*	17	I	W	36-7	MC	D4A	7†	0	NP4‡	960	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn.	26	28	I	X	29-7	MC	D2S	7	1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	43	13	C	Mm	57-62	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	480	TK	ISWP§
Rocky Mount, N.C.	26	19	I	W	56-25	Mgr	D2N	12†	0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX§
Rome, Ga.	26	20	I	Mm	60-63	Mgr	C4N	8†	8	NP4	600	None	AW
Rome, N. Y.	34	6	C	Mm	61-68	MC	D2A	7	0	P2	1,000	TK	SW
Royal Oak, Mich.	*25*	10	D2	D	24-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	260	None	W
Salem, Mass.	41	-5	E2	Mm	59-58	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	SW*
Salem, Ore.	31	18	I	Rm	58-39	Mgr	D2N	9‡	0	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
San Angelo, Tex.	26	2	I	Rr	42-6	Mgr	D2N	2†	2	NP2	500	P	ABISWX
San Bernardino, Calif.	*44*	16	I	Rr	38-6	MC	D2S	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
Santa Ana, Calif.	*32*	5	B1	Rr	42-9	MC	C4N	5‡	0	NP4	300	TKPL	S*
Santa Barbara, Calif.	*35*	4	I	X	40-4	MC	D2A	6†	0	..2	600	AL	SWX
Sharon, Pa.	26	-1	E2	M	74-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	4	I	M	63-58	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AISW
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	22	I	Rm	51-32	Com	D5N	3‡	3	NP5‡	6,000	None	AEISWX
South Gate, Calif.	*27*	37	D2	D	25-44	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AW
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	12	I	Rm	58-37	Mgr	D4N	4†	4	NP4‡	2,000	None	WX
Stamford, Conn.	48	3	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2..	40	40	P2	None	K	IS
Steubenville, Ohio	38	6	I	M	68-57	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	NP2	1,200	DTL	ISW
Superior, Wis.	35	-3	C	Mg	37-11	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Taunton, Mass.	37	L	I	Mm	56-63	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	ESWX
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	53	..	..	....	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,000	None	S
Torrington, Conn.	27	4	I	Mm	69-77	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	37	13	I	X	41-6	Mgr	D2N	7†	7	P2‡	2,400	None	ISWX§
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	33	I	S	35-18	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,500	None	WX§
Tyler, Tex.	28	65	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
University City, Mo.	33	28	D4	D	11-12	Mgr	D4N	7‡	1	NP4‡	250	None	None
Waltham, Mass.	40	2	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IW
Warren, Ohio	43	4	B2	M	53-58	MC	D2S	10[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	IW
Warwick, R. I.	29	24	D2	D	26-56	MC	D2A	9†	0	P2	500	None	WdX
Washington, Pa.	26	7	E2	Mr	63-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Watertown t, Mass.	35	2	E2	Mm	65-62	RTM	C1..	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	None
Watertown, N. Y.	33	4	I	Rm	47-31	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	WX§
Waukegan, Ill.	34	2	B2	Mr	47-49	MC	D4S	14†	0	NP4‡	540	TAK	W
Wausau, Wis.	27	15	I	M	59-53	MC	D4A	18†	0	NP4	250	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	31	D3	D	14-27	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	1,200	TL	IW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
West Allis, Wis.	36	5	E2	Mm	79-84	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4	1,200	AKLT	IWd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	35	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	7‡	0	P2	None	None	None
West Haven t, Conn.	30	16	..	..	....	TM	D2..	3‡	3	P2	600	TK	S
West New York, N.J.	39	6	B1	Mm	49-56	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N.J.	26	6	D2	D	28-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S*
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	27	I	X	30-7	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,800	P	I
White Plains, N.Y.	40	13	B3	Rr	40-13	Com	D2N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	3	I	Rm	41-21	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	120	None	ASW§
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	1	D3	D	19-9	MC	D4A	9	0	P4‡	300	C	None
Williamsport, Pa.	44	-3	I	Mm	72-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX
Wilmington, N. C.	*33*	4	I	Rm	42-24	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IW
Woodbridge tp, N.J.	27	8	..	..	....	MC	D2A	7	1	P2‡	1,000	None	S*
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	-L	E2	Mm	70-74	MC	D2A	20†*	0	P2	200*	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	8	B2	Mm	49-69	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	27	23	I	Rr	64-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio	38	3	I	Mr	54-42	MC	D4A	7[1]	7	NP4‡	150	D	AW
10,000 to 25,000													
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	3	I	Rr	44-9	Com	..5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	3,600	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	-13	I	Mr	61-50	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Abington tp, Pa	21	12	..	..	....	MC	C2N	13‡	0	P4‡	600	D	S
Ada, Okla.	15	35	I	Rr	37-11	Mgr	C2N	5‡	1	NP2	None	None	AISWX
Adams t, Mass.	13	-1	I	Mm	68-85	Rtm	..3N	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	AW
Adrian, Mich.	*14*	9	I	M	60-54	Com	D2N	3‡	3	. . 2	1,800	TK	ASWX*
Albany, Calif.	*11*	34	D2	D	8-83	MC	C1N	5‡	5	. . 4	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ga.	19	31	I	Rr	33-11	Mgr	D2N	7‡	..	NP2‡	600	None	AEdGWT§X*
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	20	I	Rr	42-23	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Alliance, Ohio	22	-3	E1	M	56-54	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	SW
Alpena, Mich.	13	5	I	M	58-65	Mgr	D..N	5‡	5	NP..‡	260	None	PWX
Ambridge, Pa.	19	-6	E2	Mm	80-74	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	300	A	IW
Ames, Iowa	13	22	I	S	34-5	Mgr	D2S	6†	2	NP2	50	T	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	-9	E2	Mm	81-79	TM	...	..	..	...	....	TAKS	AW
Anaconda, Mont.	11	-12	I	Rr	22-14	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	*11*	L	B1	W	47-16	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdS*W
Anderson, S. C.	19	35	I	Rm	44-37	MC	D2N	8‡	8	. . 2	1,200	None	ASTX§*
Andover t, Mass.	11	12	E3	Mm	95-84	TM	D3..	..	..	...	....	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md.	13	4	B2	G	37-4	MC	D4N	10‡	1	P4	200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn.	19	-4	E1	Mm	68-80	MC	D2A	15	0	P2	None	TK	None
Ardmore, Okla.	17	7	I	Rr	36-10	Mgr	C2N	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX§
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	-9	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX*
Arnold, Pa.	11	3	B2	Mm	40-85	Com	D4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	CT	None
Ashbury Park, N. J.	15	-2	E1	Rr	71-16	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	12	12	I	Mm	71-66	MC	D2N	5[1]	1	NP2	150	KL	ISW
Ashland, Wis.	11	5	I	Rm	39-22	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2	100	T	WX§
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	-8	I	T	46-38	MC	D2S	6	1	NP2	400	None	BS
Astoria, Ore.	10	L	I	Rm	52-37	Mgr	D4N	5‡	1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan.	13	-3	I	Rm	54-38	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP..	75	...	...
Athens, Ga.	21	14	I	S	44-42	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	600	L	IW
Athol t, Mass.	11	5	I	Mm	66-73	TM	C1..	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	TAKSE	AW
Attleboro, Mass.	22	1	E2	M	86-85	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	300	TK	W
Auburn, Me.	20	7	I	Mm	85-84	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2	None	None	X*
Augusta, Me.	19	13	I	Mm	53-62	MC	D2A	24†*	0	P2	None	None	I
Austin, Minn.	18	49	I	Mm	66-67	MC	D2A	7	1	NP2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Barberton, Ohio	24	L	E2	Mm	83-80	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	210	DTL	ISW
Barre, Vt.	11	-4	I	Mr	63-49	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	...	TAK	AWX*
Bartlesville, Okla.	16	10	I	Mg	27-13	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	240	None	SWX§
Batavia, N. Y.	17	-1	I	M	59-57	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2	600	TL	SW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Bath, Me.	10	12	I	Mm	89-79	Mgr	...	14	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Beacon, N. Y.	13	5	I	Mm	58-74	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	....	S	SW
Beatrice, Neb.	11	6	I	Rm	46-24	Com	C2N	3	3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdWdX§
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	5	I	Mm	64-63	MC	D2A	14	0	NP2	200	KL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	-L	I	Mr	64-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va.	*13*	37	I	Rr	45-9	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2	120	T	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	-5	I	Mr	64-48	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	288	K	WX
Bell, Calif.	*11*	43	D1	D	21-19	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP..‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	14	4	B2	Rm	44-38	MC	D2S	7^1	3	P2	168	DTL	IW
Bellevue, Pa.	10	2	D3	D	14-3	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	A
Bend, Ore.	10	13	I	D	26-5	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡*	120	None	WX§
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	8	I	M	71-55	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	WX*
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	17	D2	D	16-29	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	350	T	S*
Berlin, N. H.	19	-5	I	Mm	52-64	MC	D1A	12†	0	P3‡	250	None	IWX
Berwick, Pa.	13	4	I	Mm	64-74	MC	D4A	8	0	P..‡	300	DA	IS
Bessemer, Ala.	23	10	B2	Mg	48-58	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P..	...	None	AEdISW
Biddeford, Me.	20	12	I	Mm	75-76	MC	D1A	12	5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	13	-8	I	Rr	42-5	Mgr	C2..	4†	4	NP2‡	240	None	ASWX
Billings, Mont.	*23*	42	I	Rr	47-9	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	240	T	WX
Biloxi, Miss.	17	18	I	Mm	48-51	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	A§W
Birmingham, Mich.	*11*	17	D3	D	24-10	Mgr	C1..	7‡	..	..3	....	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	15	40	I	G	34-7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Bloomington, Ind.	*21*	15	I	S	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SWX
Blue Island, Ill.	17	1	D1	D	30-46	MC	D4..	14	..	NP4‡	240	TK	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	7	I	Rr	39-15	Mgr	C4N	4†	0	NP4	260	None	S
Blytheville, Ark.	*11*	6	I	Rr	52-19	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	15	4	I	Mm	53-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	600	None	WX§
Boone, Iowa	12	4	I	Rr	34-12	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	160	T	SWX
Borger, Tex.	10	53	I	Mg	46-12	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	..2	120	None	ISWd
Boulder, Colo.	13	16	I	S	32-9	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	18	I	Rr	42-15	MC	D4..	12†	0	P2	120	None	EdSWX*
Braddock, Pa.	18	-5	B1	Rm	46-23	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Bradford, Pa.	18	-8	I	Mg	48-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IWX
Brainerd, Minn.	12	18	I	T	44-21	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP4‡	300	TAL	EdSWX§*
Braintree t, Mass.	16	4	D2	D	16-18	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	650	TAWK	AEW
Brawley, Calif.	12	12	I	D	29-7	MC	C4N	4†	4	NP4‡	300	TK	ISWX
Bremerton, Wash.	15	49	I	Rr	26-4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	4,800	K	APSW
Bridgeton, N.J.	16	2	I	M	66-59	MC	D3..	7†	7	P3‡	None	T	SW
Bristol, Pa.	12	1	E1	Mm	71-78	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡*	None	D	PSW
Bristol t, R. I.	11	-7	B1	Mm	53-82	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	14	17	I	M	62-54	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX*
Brookfield, Ill.	11	8	D2	D	7-9	Mgr	D4..	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Brownsville, Tex.	22	L	I	Rr	35-10	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT§
Brownwood, Tex.	13	5	I	Rr	44-13	Mgr	D2N	4†	0	NP2‡	240	P	AGdSWdX
Brunswick, Ga.	15	7	I	Mr	43-37	Mgr	D3N	4†	0	NP3‡	240	None	X*
Bryan, Tex.	12	52	I	Rr	26-5	Mgr	D2A	4†	4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Burlingame, Calif.	*16*	20	D3	D	24-4	MC	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Burlington, N. J.	11	1	E1	Mm	75-74	MC	D3S	12	0	P3‡	1,000	TP	SW
Burlington, N. C.	*12*	25	I	Mm	124-77	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	200	None	AIWX§
Butler, Pa.	24	4	I	Rm	52-32	MC	D4N	4†	4	P4‡	....	FCTS	S
Cairo, Ill.	14	7	I	Rm	34-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	EGd
Calumet City, Ill.	13	8	D1	D	24-32	MC	D4B	10†	0	P4‡	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md.	10	18	I	Mm	70-55	MC	D4S	5†	0	NP4‡	520	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15	-7	I	Mr	60-50	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	250	DTL	PWX§
Campbell, Ohio	14	-6	E1	Mm	214-97	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	600	DTL	X
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	L	E2	Mm	96-76	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Canton, Ill.	12	-1	I	Mr	52-47	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	144	TK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men	Other Elective City Offices	
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	*19*	20	I	M	53-51	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	X§
Carbondale, Pa.	19	-3	B2	Mg	38-36	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	14	11	I	Mm	78-65	Mgr	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	13	1	D2	D	37-44	MC	D4A	6†	0	NP4‡	. . .	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	12	-10	E1	Mm	88-84	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	300	A	None
Carthage, Mo.	11	9	I	M	61-52	MC	D4..	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	18	8	I	Rr	40-18	MC	D2A	6†	..	NP2‡	120	None	W
Centralia, Ill.	16	30	I	Mg	43-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	FS	SWX§
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	8	I	M	68-57	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EGISW
Champaign, Ill.	23	15	I	S	48-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,500	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	10	-1	I	Rr	30-6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEGdSWX§
Charleroi, Pa.	11	-4	E1	Mr	63-47	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	DA	W
Charlottesville, Va.	*19*	27	I	Rm	44-28	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	. . . .	TA	GSW
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	21	..	..	. . . .	Mgr	. . .	6	0	P4‡	500	DT	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	30	I	T	32-7	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	4,320	None	WX§
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	1	E1	Mm	75-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14	L	I	Rr	43-15	Mgr	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX§
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	10	I	M	64-58	MC	D2..	7[1]	3	NP2	200	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	9	I	Rm	43-40	MC	D2..	10†	..	NP2	163	. . .	. . .
Clairton, Pa.	16	7	E2	Mm	99-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	I
Claremont t, N.H.	12	-2	I	Mm	59-68	Mgr	C2N	9‡	3	NP2	None	None	ASWX§
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	21	I	Rr	40-16	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	AEWX§
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	28	I	Mr	51-36	MC	D2..	12†	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	13	36	D4	D	20-4	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	240	P	None
Clearwater, Fla.	10	33	I	X	. . . .	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX§
Cleburne, Tex.	11	-9	I	T	38-7	MC	D2S	4†	0	NP2‡	None	APL	I
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	24	I	Mm	93-75	Com	D6..	3	3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N.J.	17	11	D2	D	12-15	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12	-3	E1	Mm	71-73	TM	..3..	3	3	P3	600	TAKL	AW
Clovis, N.M.	10	25	I	X	39-7	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	None	SX*
Coatesville, Pa.	14	-4	I	Mm	89-68	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	21	I	Rr	31-7	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SX§
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	7	I	Rm	43-33	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,700	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	-6	E1	Mm	59-77	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4	700	A*	W
Collingswood, N. J.	13	-L	D2	D	16-1	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,000	None	ISW
Columbia, Mo.	18	23	I	S	34-17	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	None	A	EWX
Columbia, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	72-70	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Columbia, Tenn.	11	34	I	Mr	56-47	Mgr	C4..	5‡	..	..4	120	None	. . .
Columbus, Ind.	12	18	I	Mm	85-61	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	360	K	WX§
Columbus, Miss.	14	27	I	M	38-51	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP2	200	None	AEdTW
Compton, Calif.	*16*	29	D1	D	30-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	1	NP4‡	900	TKL	W
Concord, N. C.	16	32	I	Mm	84-77	MC	D4N	7†	1	P4	200	None	EdSW
Connellsville, Pa.	14	2	I	T	46-19	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	X
Connersville, Ind.	13	1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	-L	E2	Mm	55-80	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	3	B2	Mm	45-63	MC	D4S	8†	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	16	3	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	200	T	ISW
Corsicana, Tex.	15	L	I	Rm	45-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	AL	SWX
Cortland, N. Y.	16	6	I	Mm	77-66	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	450	TA	SW
Coshocton, Ohio	12	6	I	M	63-53	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	400	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	16	..	..	. . . .	MC	C1N	5‡	5	P3‡	400	TK	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	7	I	Mr	90-47	MC	H4A	7†	2	P4	360	K	ESX§
Cudahy, Wis.	11	-1	E1	Mm	108-88	MC	D2A	9‡	1	NP..	. . . .	CTL	Wd
Cumberland t, R. I.	11	3	D1	D	10-	MC	..2N	5	5	P2	125	TAK	W
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	4	D2	D	20-28	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdISW
Dalton, Ga.	10	28	I	Mm	126-82	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
Danbury, Conn.	22	L	I	Mm	86-68	MC	D2A	12†*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Danvers t, Mass.	14	9	D1	D	28-50	Mgr	. . .	5	..	NP3	. . . .	None	EdWS*
Darby, Pa.	10	4	D1	D	32-40	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	36	I	X	32-9	Mgr	C2N	5‡	0	NP2	600	None	ABIPSWX§
Decatur, Ala.	17	7	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D4A	5	5	NP4	240	None	EdGdIWX*
Decatur, Ga.	17	25	D2	D	16-3	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW§
Dedham t, Mass.	16	3	D2	D	18-16	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	800	TAKW	A
Del Rio, Tex.	13	14	I	D	22-2	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX§
Denison, Tex.	16	13	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D2S	3‡	3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Denton, Tex.	11	17	I	S	36-9	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	AESWX§
Derby, Conn.	10	-5	B1	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	T	None
Dickson City, Pa.	12	-7	B2	Mg	21-46	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.	15	34	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.	13	28	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.	12	44	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dixon, Ill.	11	8	I	Mr	61-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	. . . .	None	SX
Donora, Pa.	13	-5	E1	Mm	101-82	MG	D4..	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	-2	D3	D	15-3	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	17	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	C3N	..	..	NP..	. . . .	None	AEdSWX§*
Dover, N. H.	15	10	I	Mm	78-71	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP4‡	200	None	AIW
Dover, N. J.	10	5	I	M	65-54	MC	D2..	9‡	0	P2‡	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	12	4	I	Rm	47-27	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	-1	I	Mm	72-71	MC	D2A	5	5	P2	900	TAEL	EdPSWdX§
Dunmore, Pa.	23	2	D2	D	25-55	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	600	CTS	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21	-3	E2	Mm	88-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	W
Durant, Okla.	10	34	I	Rr	33-11	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	15	I	Rm	58-40	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	. . . .	None	EGdWX§
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	9	..	. . . .	. . . .	MC	D2N	16†	0	P2	None	TK	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	1	I	Rm	43-38	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill.	12	22	E2	Mm	124-85	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	. . .	TKS	WX*
East Point, Ga.	12	30	B1	Mm	43-60	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIW
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	-9	E1	Mm	70-83	RTM	D3..	3‡	3	. . .	. . . .	TAKE	W
Ecorse, Mich.	13	4	E1	Mm	182-93	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2	1,200	TAK	A
El Centro, Calif.	*10*	19	I	W	51-10	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWd
El Dorado, Ark.	*16*	-3	I	Rr	42-18	MC	D2..	8†	0	P2	300	EPL	SX§
El Dorado, Kan.	10	-3	I	Rr	34-6	Mgr	C2N	3‡	3	NP..	50	None	ASWX
El Reno, Okla.	10	7	I	Rr	36-11	Mgr	C..N	9‡	9	NP3‡	None	T	SW
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	15	I	Rm	36-20	Mgr	D2A	8†	0	NP2	120	None	EdWX§*
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	L	I	Mm	108-79	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	300	None	EdIS
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	10	D3	D	16-4	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	22	D2	D	12-..	MC	D4A	6†	6	..4‡	120	TK	None
Elwood, Ind.	11	2	I	Mr	63-44	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	360	K	SWd
Emporia, Kan.	13	-6	I	S	41-6	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP2‡*	100	None	AWX
Endicott, N. Y.	18	9	E2	Mm	147-86	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	1,000	None	EdX*
Englewood, N. J.	19	7	D3	D	25-8	MC	D2N	5†	..	P3‡	300	None	I
Escanaba, Mich.	15	2	I	Rr	40-19	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX§
Euclid, Ohio	18	40	E2	Mm	62-87	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore.	21	10	I	S	47-24	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Eureka, Calif.	*17*	8	I	Rm	51-35	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AWPX§
Fairfield, Ala.	12	6	D2	D	16-29	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	300	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	11	-L	D1	D	31-70	RTM	..3..	3	3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	APWd
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	-L	I	Rm	50-40	Com	C4N	4‡	4	P4	3,125	None	WX
Faribault, Minn.	15	14	I	Rm	47-37	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IWX§
Farrell, Pa.	14	-3	E1	Mm	179-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	450	CT	IS
Fayetteville, N. C.	17	34	I	Rm	39-23	Mgr	C2..	5‡	5	NP2	300	None	EdIWX§
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	16	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D1..	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	EdSWX§
Ferndale, Mich.	*23*	8	D2	D	18-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Findlay, Ohio	20	5	I	Mr	54-48	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Floral Park, N. Y.	13	29	D3	D	15-3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala.	15	28	I	Rm	42-41	Com	C3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,800	A	EdGdIWX
Florence, S. C.	16	9	I	Rm	39-14	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AISWX§
Forest Park, Ill.	15	2	D2	D	28-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	720	None	IWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	7	I	S	38-6	Mgr	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	600	T	ERSW
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	5	I	Rr	46-20	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	. . . .	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	108	I	X	29-8	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,200	L	AISW
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	2	I	Mr	42-47	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	78	T	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	11	17	I	X	31-8	MC	D2A	5	0	NP4‡ *	300	None	GW
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	-2	I	Rr	44-19	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX§
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	10	D3	D	14-	MC	D4S	6†	6	NP2	72	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	13	5	I	M	59-55	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	SW
Framingham t, Mass.	23	5	E2	M	60-61	TM	. . .	..	..	. . .	. . . .	TK	AISW
Frankfort, Ind.	14	12	I	Rm	44-35	MC	D4N	7†	2	P4	360	K	ESW
Frankfort, Ky.	11	-1	I	G	53-50	MC	D4S	12†	0	P2	72	None	EdW
Frederick, Md.	16	10	I	Mr	63-45	MC	D4B*	5†	5	P4	600	K	AISWX
Fredericksburg, Va.	*10*	48	I	Mr	62-41	Mgr	D4S	12	12	NP4‡	None	TA	GIW
Freeport, Ill.	22	2	I	Mr	55-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	SWX
Freeport, N. Y.	20	32	D2	D	30-13	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb.	12	4	I	Rr	42-13	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX§
Fremont, Ohio	15	10	I	M	69-58	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	420	DTL	ISW
Fullerton, Calif.	*10*	-4	E	W	62-23	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	420	TK	WXS*
Fulton, N. Y.	13	7	I	Mm	87-79	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	. . . .	None	WX
Gainesville, Fla.	14	32	I	S	37-14	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	None	EWX§
Gainesville, Ga.	10	19	I	M	70-53	Mgr	C1N	3‡	0	NP3‡	600	None	AWX
Garden City, N. Y.	11	56	D4	D	36-44	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardner, Mass.	20	4	I	Mm	80-78	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	300	None	AWX
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	9	I	D	15-60	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	None
Gastonia, N. C.	21	25	I	Mm	71-67	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2	200	None	EdISW
Geneva, N. Y.	16	-3	I	M	63-54	MC	D2A	13	1	P2	340	T	SW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12	9	D2	D	38-34	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	2	I	Mr	62-47	MC	D2A	6†	1	P2	1,500	A	S
Gloucester, Mass.	24	-1	B2	M	41-52	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,000	None	ASW
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	-1	B1	Mm	41-57	MC	D2N	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	1	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	375	TW	S
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	15	I	Mr	62-39	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2	200	None	IWX§
Goshen, Ind.	11	9	I	Mm	70-67	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4	. . . .	K	ESWX§
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	18	I	Rr	39-8	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	NP4‡	130	None	ASWX
Grand Island, Neb.	19	6	I	Rr	44-8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	ESWX§
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	22	I	Rr	50-6	Mgr	C1N	7‡	2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill.	23	-9	E1	Mm	88-79	MC	D4..	14†	0	NP4‡	540	TKS	None
Greeley, Colo.	16	31	I	S	44-8	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	450	TK	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass.	16	1	I	Rm	51-43	RTM	D3N	..	..	. . .	. . .	TAKW	AB*SW
Greensburg, Pa.	17	1	E2	Rm	70-40	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, Miss.	21	41	I	Mr	39-41	MC	D4N	6†	2	..4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenville, N. C.	*13*	38	I	W	83-11	MC	D2N	9†	0	NP2‡	140	None	EGPWX§*
Greenville, Tex.	14	13	I	Rm	50-24	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss.	15	33	I	Rr	36-9	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C.	13	18	I	M	53-51	Mgr	D2..	7‡	1	..2	300	None	EdGdSWd
Gretna, La.	11	14	D1	D	18-30	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	180	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga.	13	28	I	Mm	61-57	Mgr	C1..	3‡	3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWX§*
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	13	D4	D	9-4	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	1	K	Wd
Gulfport, Miss.	15	21	I	Rm	49-30	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla.	10	5	I	Rr	38-10	Mgr	C2N	6†	6	NP2	1	None	WX§
Hannibal, Mo.	21	-8	I	Mm	63-62	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	..3‡	1	None	ESW
Hanover, Pa.	13	11	I	Mm	100-72	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	A	SW
Hanover tp, Pa.	16	18	..	..	. . . .	MC	H2N	7	0	P4‡	600	DT	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Harlingen, Tex.	13	10	I	Rr	46-8	Mgr	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	AISWX§
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	-2	I	Mg	43-10	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J.	14	-9	E1	Mm	204-90	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa.	13	6	..	..	....	MC	D2A	5	0	P4	400	DT	None
Harvey, Ill.	18	9	E1	Mm	62-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	....	None	W
Hastings, Neb.	15	-2	I	Rr	46-20	MC	D2B	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISWX§
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	13	I	Rm	43-37	Com	D4N	2†	2	..4	4,800	None	IWX§
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	6	D1	D	22-59	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Helena, Mont.	15	28	I	G	33-11	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	AWX
Hempstead, N. Y.	21	65	B2	Rr	49-3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	ISW
Henderson, Ky.	13	13	B1	Mr	52-39	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Hibbing, Minn.	16	5	I	Mg	33-4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP3‡*	1,800	T	EGISTWX
Hickory, N. C.	13	83	I	Mm	98-76	Mgr	D2N	17‡	1	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Highland Park, Ill.	14	19	D4	D	21-6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex.	10	22	D4	D	6	MC	D2..	5	5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J.	19	5	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5‡	5	P3‡	600	...	...
Hobbs, N. M.	11	1676	I	Mg	28-5	Mgr	D2S	8†	8	NP4‡	None	None	ISW
Holland, Mich.	15	2	I	Mm	79-63	MC	D2B	12†	0	NP2‡	50	TAKL	ESW
Homestead, Pa.	19	-6	D2	D	31-9	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	9	I	Rm	39-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2	....	None	EdISW
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	-15	I	Mm	61-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	16	-4	I	T	43-29	MC	D2A	12†	0	..2	300	TW	SWX§
Hot Springs, Ark.	*21*	6	I	X	39-5	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2‡	360	TKL	SWX
Hudson, N. Y.	12	-7	I	Rm	44-32	MC	D2A	11	1	P2	200	T	W
Huntington, Ind.	14	4	I	M	62-54	MC	D4..	7†	2	P4	288	K	ISWX§
Huntsville, Ala.	13	13	I	Rr	50-6	MC	D4S	11	1	NP4	600	None	EdGdWX
Huron, S. D.	11	-1	I	Rr	34-8	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	59	I	Rr	42-8	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	EWX§
Independence, Kan.	12	-10	I	Rr	38-5	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP4‡	100	None	ASWX
Independence, Mo.	16	5	D2	D	37-19	MC	D4A	8†	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Indiana, Pa.	10	5	I	Rr	51-18	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17	12	I	S	34-7	MC	D2A	7†	2	NP2	300	T	SX
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	-5	I	Rr	45-17	MC	D2N	10†	0	P2	48	TK	W
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23	30	..	..	....	MC	C2N	5	5	P5‡	1,000	None	SWd
Ironton, Ohio	16	-5	I	Mr	53-49	Mgr	...	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich.	13	-7	I	Mg	38-17	Mgr	C2N	7‡	0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	-5	I	S	47-30	MC	D2N	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Jackson, Tenn.	24	10	I	Rm	40-26	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX§
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	12	I	Rm	48-32	MC	D4A	9‡	1	P4‡	480	TK	ESW
Janesville, Wis.	23	6	I	M	60-57	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa.	16	7	E2	Mm	87-77	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	12	I	G	41-41	MC	D4S	10†	0	P2‡	600	TAPL	X§
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	-4	D1	D	34-35	MC	D4..	7	2	P4	....	...	...
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	33	E2	Mm	137-91	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	W
Johnston t, R. I.	11	14	D2	D	9-	MC	...	7	7	P2	200	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	-1	I	Mm	84-78	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4‡	450	TA	WX
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	14	I	Rm	47-24	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	AX
Kankakee, Ill.	22	8	I	Mr	56-43	MC	D4A	15‡	1	P4‡	360	TK	S
Keene, N. H.	14	L	I	M	60-58	Mgr	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡ *	200	None	AISWX§
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	13	D3	D	16-2	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	900	T	EdWdS*
Keokuk, Iowa	15	-L	I	M	56-50	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	....	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill.	17	-1	I	Mm	63-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
Key West, Fla.	13	1	I	G	22-6	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	250	None	ES
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	21	I	Mm	77-71	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	AIWX*
Kingston, Pa.	21	-4	E3	Mg	73-71	MC	D4S	7†	0	P4	300	TK	None
Kinston, N. C.	15	35	I	Rm	44-38	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2	400	None	EWX§*
Kirksville, Mo.	10	22	I	S	47-34	Com	D4A	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	32	D3	D	13-2	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	3	I	Rm	51-32	MC	D4S	5†	0	NP4‡	216	TK	SX
La Grange, Ga.	22	9	I	Mm	65-77	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX§
La Grange, Ill.	10	4	D3	D	34-8	MC	D2S	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	IW
La Porte, Ind.	16	3	I	Mm	74-66	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	360	K	ASWX
La Salle, Ill.	13	-3	I	Rm	42-34	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	120	TK	W
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	I	E1	Mm	127-89	MC	D2..	4†	0	NP2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H.	13	8	I	M	58-58	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	100	None	I§X§
Lafayette, La.	19	31	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,400	None	ESWX
Lake Charles, La.	21	34	I	Rr	44-15	MC	D4A	2†	2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla.	22	19	I	Rr	39-13	Mgr	C1N	7‡	1	NP..‡	....	None	EISWX*
Lancaster, Ohio	22	17	I	Mm	81-72	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	20	D3	D	21-24	Mgr	D4A	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Laramie, Wyo.	11	23	I	S	11-6	Mgr	C2A	7‡	7	NP4‡	10	None	SWX§*
Latrobe, Pa.	11	4	E2	Mm	70-65	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	300	D	I
Laurel, Miss.	21	14	I	Mm	71-68	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	....	None	AWX
Lawrence, Kan.	14	5	I	S	44-19	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2‡	100	...	AWX§*
Lawton, Okla.	18	49	I	G	34-8	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	10	I	G	37-21	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	22	2	I	Mm	67-77	MC	D2N	9	4	NP2	400	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	11	12	I	Rr	43-8	Com	D2S	6†	6	NP2	104	None	WX*
Lewistown, Pa.	13	-3	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Lexington t, Mass.	13	39	D3	D	16-4	RTM	...	5	5	NP3‡	....	TK	None
Lexington, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	73-68	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill.	13	-1	I	Rm	46-22	MC	D4..	14†	0	P4‡	120	CTK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	2	D1	D	7-	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	24	D1	D	13-3	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	24	14	E1	Mm	98-79	MC	D2..	10	..	P3‡	600	None	X§
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	-9	I	Mm	81-79	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	240	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	12	I	Mm	71-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX
Lockport, N. Y.	24	5	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2..	10†	2	P2	750	T	IS
Lodi, Calif.	*11*	63	I	Rm	54-25	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AEdSW
Lodi, N. J.	12	L	B1	Mm	46-85	MC	D2A	6†	0	P3‡	None	A	SW
Logan, Utah	12	19	I	S	45-14	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	2,400	D	ETWX*
Logansport, Ind.	20	9	I	Mr	51-48	MC	D4N	7†	2	P4	360	AK	EW
Long Branch, N. J.	17	-5	B2	Mr	46-50	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex.	14	173	I	Rr	37-15	Mgr	C1..	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Longview, Wash.	12	16	I	Rr	24-7	MC	D4A	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX*
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	21	D2	D	26-9	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17	I	..	....	....	Com	C4A	5‡	5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
Lynwood, Calif.	*11*	50	D1	D	20-38	Mgr	C4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX
McAlester, Okla.	12	5	I	Rr	64-9	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	P2	120	None	SWX§
McAllen, Tex.	12	31	I	Rr	41-13	Mgr	D2S	4†	4	NP2	120	None	EdGdISWX*
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17	-6	E1	Mm	71-75	MC	D4B	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	I
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	-9	I	Mg	43-38	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	11	D3	D	28-14	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	IW*
Manhattan, Kan.	12	15	I	S	35-5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AIWX§
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	6	I	M	61-56	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	420	None	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn.	16	12	I	Rr	56-16	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IPWX§
Maplewood, Mo.	13	2	D2	D	33-25	Com	D4N	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	None
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23	9	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5‡	5	P3‡	125	AK	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	25	D3	D	19-23	TM	C1N	5	5	NP1	100	TAKSW	ESW
Marietta, Ohio	15	2	I	Rm	51-23	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis.	14	3	I	Mr	55-42	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
Marlborough, Mass.	15	-3	B2	Mm	53-70	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	16	8	I	Rm	47-37	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	180	None	EW
Marshall, Tex.	18	14	I	Rm	31-29	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Marshalltown, Iowa. . .	19	11	I	Rm	51-40	MC	D2A	8†	2	NP2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis.	10	18	I	Mr	60-49	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	275	TAK	EdSWdX
Martins Ferry, Ohio . .	15	1	E2	Mm	68-70	MC	D..S	7^1	3	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va. . .	15	1	I	Mm	73-65	MC	D2N	7†	0	P2	100	None	SWX§
Martinsville, Va.	*10*	31	I	Mm	108-76	Mgr	D4N	8†	8	NP4‡	300	TA	EIWX§
Massena, N. Y.	11	7	I	M	51-58	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	W
Mattoon, Ill.	16	8	I	Rm	47-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	. . . .	ISW
Maywood, Calif.	*11*	58	D1	D	15-8	MC	C..N	5‡	5	NP4	300	K	A
Meadville, Pa.	19	13	I	M	58-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	ISWX§
Medford, Ore.	11	3	I	Rr	50-9	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWX
Melrose Park, Ill. . . .	11	2	D1	D	38-66	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Menasha, Wis.	10	16	I	Mm	93-84	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	360	CTAK	ESWX
Menominee, Mich. . . .	10	-1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2B	14†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
Merced, Calif.	*10*	43	I	X	44-8	Mgr	C4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	240	None	SX
Methuen t, Mass.	22	4	D3	D	26-71	RTM	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	. . . .	TAKS	W
Middlesborough, Ky. . .	12	14	I	Mg	45-45	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P2	900	None	SX*
Middletown, N. Y.. . . .	22	3	I	Mr	54-44	MC	D2A	9	1	P2	300	None	ISW
Midland, Mich..	10	29	I	Mm	92-72	Mgr	C2N	5‡	0	NP2	200	None	SWX*
Milford t, Mass..	15	4	I	Mm	46-64	RTM	. . .	3‡	..	. . .	. . . .	TAKSW	S
Millburn tp, N. J.	12	36	..	..	. . . .	MC	C3N	5‡	5	P3‡	400	K	SX
Millville, N. J.	15	1	I	Mm	58-74	Com	H4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX§
Milton t, Mass.	19	14	D3	D	9-6	RTM	D1..	3	3	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y.	10	23	D2	D	31-7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	..2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N, D.	17	3	I	Rr	42-9	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	NP4‡	200	None	ITWX
Missoula, Mont.	18	26	I	Rr	38-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2‡	3,600	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	11	-3	I	Rr	46-12	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
Moberly, Mo..	13	-6	I	Mr	45-42	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	1	None	ASWX§
Modesto, Calif.	*16*	18	I	Rm	70-24	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	240	None	WX
Monessen, Pa.	20	-L	E1	Mm	92-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Monroe, Mich.	18	2	I	Mm	89-70	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	400	TK	PSWX
Monrovia, Calif..	*13*	18	D1	D	28-13	Mgr	C2A	5‡	5	..4‡	None	TK	W
Monterey, Calif..	*10*	10	I	G	59-51	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	D	P
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	17	3	I	S	51-32	Mgr	C1N	14‡	0	NP2‡	260	None	IX
Morristown, N. J.. . . .	15	1	B2	Rr	45-7	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Moultrie, Ga..	10	26	I	Rm	34-30	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX§
Moundsville, W. Va. . .	14	-2	B2	Mm	54-65	MC	D2..	8†	0	P4‡	96	TPL	IWX
Mount Carmel, Pa. . . .	18	-1	I	Mg	27-33	MC	D4A	12†	0	NP4‡	300	None	None
Mount Clemens, Mich..	14	7	E1	Mr	56-43	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. . .	20	46	..	..	. . . .	Mgr	C4N	5‡	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Mount Vernon, Ill. . . .	15	19	I	M	71-55	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	SX§
Mount Vernon, Ohio . .	10	8	I	Rm	42-27	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	14	7	E2	Mm	170-97	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18	9	I	M	64-56	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	600	TKL	EWX
Muskegon Hts., Mich. .	*16*	3	I	Mm	86-86	Mgr	D2N	7‡	4	NP2‡	. . . .	TA	SW
Nampa, Idaho.	*12*	48	I	Rm	48-25	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	. . . .	None	SWX§
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	-6	B2	Mg	39-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Natchez, Miss..	15	14	I	Mr	49-41	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX
Natick t, Mass.	14	2	D2	D	39-64	TM	..1..	3	3	P1	400	TAKSW	SW
National City, Calif. . .	*10*	42	D1	D	18-32	MC	C..N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	A
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	8	E2	Mm	96-88	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass.. . . .	12	15	D3	D	18-21	RTM	C1N	3‡	3	NP1	300	TAK	W
Neenah, Wis.	11	16	I	M	43-60	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	240	T	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	10	-4	..	..	. . . .	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	1,000	AK	S
New Bern, N. C..	12	-1	I	Rm	52-41	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	P2	120	None	EWX*
New Castle, Ind..	17	19	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	360	K	ESX*
New Iberia, La.	14	72	I	Rr	32-17	MC	D4A	10†	2	NP4	120	None	IS
New Kensington, Pa. . .	24	44	E2	Mm	81-70	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4‡	2,400	CT	I

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
New Philadelphia, O.	12	-L	I	Rm	41-31	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	NP2	150	DTL	WX§
Newburyport, Mass.	14	-8	E2	Mm	74-60	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2‡	....	None	W
Newton, Iowa	10	-10	I	M	65-62	MC	D2N	6†	2	NP2	50	None	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11	L	I	Rr	36-14	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP..‡	100	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	11	L	I	Mm	65-59	MC	D2..	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TK	SWX§
Niles, Ohio	16	-L	E2	Mm	57-72	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10	-2	I	Rr	42-9	MC	D2..	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX
Norman, Okla.	11	19	I	S	32-5	Mgr	C2A	7‡	7	NP2	300	T	SW
North Adams, Mass.	22	3	I	Mm	81-73	MC	D2A	21	21	P4‡*	None	A	SWX§
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	2	E2	M	60-74	TM	C1N	3	3	P1	200	TAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	16	17	E2	Mm	78-95	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	I
N. Little Rock, Ark.	*21*	9	D1	D	31-21	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	....	TKL	EdX
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	9	D2	D	12-37	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12	3	I	T	37-4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R.I.	12	10	D2	D	16-45	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2	500	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	7	E2	Mm	71-77	MC	D2A	7	0	P2	600	TL	IW
Northampton, Mass.	25	2	D2	D	36-39	MC	D2A	28*	0	P2	None	TK	W
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	5	D1	D	28-66	TM	....	5	5	NP3‡	150	TAKW	SW
Norwich, Conn.	24	3	I	Mm	65-55	MC	D2N	8†	..	..2	300	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15	2	E2	Mm	66-73	Mgr	...	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	TL	EdWX§
Nutley, N. J.	22	7	D2	D	19-47	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	-3	I	Rm	41-30	MC	D2A	8†	0	..4‡	269	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20	-8	I	Rm	46-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	IWX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	-6	I	Rr	37-11	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,000	None	SWdX§
Old Forge, Pa.	12	-6	B1	Mg	29-57	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4†	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	22	-1	I	Mr	56-46	MC	D2A	11†	0	P2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13	13	I	G	65-46	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	....	None	AWSX
Oneida, N. Y.	10	-3	I	Rm	40-42	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	400	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	-6	I	Rr	45-24	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	T	SW
Ontario, Calif.	*14*	5	D1	D	39-34	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	20	I	Rm	50-29	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,200	None	AEdSWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9	I	Rm	49-22	MC	D2A	7†	2	NP..	....	T	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	5	D2	D	33-29	MC	D2A	5‡	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22	-3	I	M	50-55	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	....	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16	6	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,380	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	7	I	Rr	34-13	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AESWX§
Owosso, Mich.	14	-1	I	Mr	57-45	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
Painesville, Ohio	12	12	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	...	7	7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12	6	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D2N	4‡	4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	*17*	23	D3	S	32-14	MC	C1N	15‡	15	NP6‡	None	None	EdGdSWdX§
Pampa, Tex.	13	23	I	Mg	36-7	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	520	None	SWX§
Panama City, Fla.	12	115	I	D	21-21	Mgr	D2A	5‡	1	NP2	60	None	SWX§*
Paris, Tex.	19	19	I	Rm	46-28	Mgr	C2N	7‡	3	NP2‡	None	None	ISTWX
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	16	D3	D	14-2	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16	18	D2	D	8-19	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14	-4	I	T	35-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	...	ASWX
Peabody, Mass.	22	2	E1	Mm	94-81	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	250	None	ES*W
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	1	B1	Rm	43-38	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP4‡*	None	F	I
Pekin, Ill.	19	20	D2	D	37-44	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	5	..	..	..	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12	-2	I	Rm	45-33	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	240	K*	EISW
Phenix City, Ala.	*15*	11	D1	D	11-10	Com	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	-5	E2	Mm	64-78	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	61-73	Mgr	D..S	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	3	I	Rm	49-25	MC	D2A	8†	8	P2‡	360	TKL	SX§
Piqua, Ohio	16	L	I	M	61-59	Mgr	C2N	5	1	NP2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	-3	I	Rm	48-20	Mgr	C1..	5‡	5	NP2‡*	1	None	APSWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Pittston, Pa.	18	-2	B2	Rr	44-12	Com	D4..	5‡	5	P4	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	16	3	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200*	C	...
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	23	I	G	42-39	MC	D2S	6†	0	P2	700	None	ESWX
Pleasantville, N. J.	11	-5	D1	D	31-5	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	L	I	M	58-54	TM	...	..	..	...	....	TAK	AISW
Plymouth, Pa.	16	-6	B2	Mg	25-27	MC	D4..	13†	0	P4‡	300	C	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18	10	I	T	40-6	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP4‡	....	None	WX
Pomona, Calif.	*24*	13	B1	Rm	44-20	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP4‡	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla.	17	4	I	Rr	27-8	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	48	I	Rr	37-11	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX§
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	2	B2	Mr	47-48	MC	D2..	6†	6	..3‡	1,200	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	2	I	Rm	45-30	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	None	None	WX§
Pottstown, Pa.	20	4	I	Mm	91-71	Mgr	D4S	20†	0	P4‡	None	D	WX
Pottsville, Pa.	25	1	I	Rm	71-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Provo, Utah	18	22	I	Rr	39-10	Com	H2N	3	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX
Rahway, N. J.	17	9	B1	Mm	43-64	MC	D2S	11	1	P2‡	None	None	IWS*
Rapid City, S. D.	14	33	I	Rr	49-19	Mgr	C1N	8†	8	NP3‡	150	None	ASWX
Reading t, Mass.	11	11	D2	D	29-31	TM	....	3	3	NP3‡	None	TAK	EdW
Red Bank, N. J.	11	-6	E1	Rm	66-35	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	ISW
Redlands, Calif.	*14*	1	I	W	42-4	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Redondo Beach, Calif.	*13*	40	D1	D	19-3	Mgr	D4A	5†	0	NP4‡	None	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif.	*12*	39	D2	D	28-19	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	240	None	PSWd
Reidsville, N. C.	10	52	I	Mm	82-53	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2	200	None	SWX§
Reno, Nev.	21	15	I	Rr	52-8	Mgr	D4A	6†	0	NP4	1,800	KL	AS
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	-4	E1	Mm	58-78	MC	D4A	10	0	..4	720	TK	None
Richmond, Calif.	*24*	18	E1	Mm	65-73	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP6‡	600	None	AP§
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	13	40	D3	D	8-	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	....	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	11	5	D2	D	25-56	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	....	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	23	D3	D	17-7	Com	H4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,200	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich.	17	-2	B1	Mm	53-61	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	1,050	TAK	Wd
Rochester, N. H.	12	18	I	Mm	49-67	MC	D1A	18†	..	P3	None	...	AW
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	33	I	Mm	67-67	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	800	None	EdTW
Rockville Cen. N.Y.	19	36	D3	D	26-6	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	EISW
Roselle, N. J.	14	4	D2	D	18-64	MC	D2..	6†	1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roswell, N. M.	13	21	I	Rr	40-8	Mgr	D2N	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Rutherford, N. J.	15	4	D2	D	19-29	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S*
Rutland, Vt.	17	-1	I	Rm	52-26	MC	D2A*	12‡*	12	NP2‡	None	TA	WX
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	-L	I	X	28-8	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	None	PWX§
St. Charles, Mo.	11	3	B1	M	52-61	MC	D4S	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	54	D1	D	7-	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	AK	Wd
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	15	I	Rm	45-24	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,500	None	WX§
Salem, Ohio	12	16	I	Mm	90-68	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salina, Kan.	21	5	I	Rr	50-16	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX§
Salinas, Calif.	*12*	13	I	W	78-10	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	13	21	I	Mr	76-49	MC	D4A	5†	2	P4‡	300	TK	WX*
Salisbury, N. C.	19	12	I	Mr	61-47	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	P2	....	None	SWX§
San Buenaventura, Cal.	*13*	14	I	Mg	40-5	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
San Gabriel, Calif.	*12*	64	D2	D	14-6	MC	C2A	5‡	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif.	*15*	28	D2	D	26-52	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	None	A§S
San Mateo, Calif.	*19*	44	D3	D	20-3	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	TA	S
Sandusky, Ohio	25	1	I	M	59-56	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
Sanford, Fla.	10	1	I	D	26-3	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	175	None	IWX
Santa Cruz, Calif.	*17*	17	I	X	40-9	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	APSW
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	82	C	G	33-7	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif.	*13*	19	I	Rr	58-11	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	16	D1	D	36-31	Mgr	C2N	9†	0	..2	None	None	WX
Sarasota, Fla.	11	33	I	X	32-6	Mgr	C3N	5‡	5	NP3	None	None	AWX*

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	14	4	I	Rm	53-38	Com	D2N	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	15	1	D1	D	12-22	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	400	None	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	15	I	G	53-49	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	AWX
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	34	D4	D	10-2	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	42	I	Rr	38-5	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20	-2	I	Rr	37-14	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	ISX§
Selma, Ala.	20	10	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	240	None	WX§
Seminole, Okla.	12	1	I	Mg	36-6	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	. . . .	TK	ASWX§
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	32	D4	D	8-. .	MC	D4A	7^1	7	NP4	600	None	R
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	17	..	..	. . . .	MC	H2..	7	0	P4‡	400	CDTKE	W
Shamokin, Pa.	19	-7	I	Mg	66-53	MC	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22	-5	I	Rr	42-15	Mgr	C2N	7‡	1	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Shelby, N. C.	14	30	I	Mm	68-67	MC	D4..	4†	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	2	I	Mr	64-47	MC	D4S	7†	2	P4	360	K	. . .
Shelton, Conn.	11	9	E1	Mm	74-90	MC	D2A	6†	..	P2	None	TAK	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	-9	I	Mg	43-30	MC	D4A	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	23	I	Rr	44-9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	3,600	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	17	9	I	Rm	46-28	Mgr	D2N	15†	15	NP2‡	None	None	AISWX§
Shorewood, Wis.	15	13	D3	D	8-5	Mgr	D3N	7‡	7	NP3‡	300	None	IWd
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	76	E2	Mm	68-84	MC	D4N	8†	2	P4	120	K	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4	E1	Mm	64-80	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	. . . .	TKL	ISW
South Orange, N. J.	14	1	D4	D	16-8	MC	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	None	None	W
South Pasadena, Calif.	*14*	5	D2	D	14-14	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
South Portland, Me.	16	14	D2	D	21-29	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	11	-L	E1	Mm	67-81	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP3‡	None	. . .	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	18	E2	Mm	136-69	MC	D2A	7†	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWX
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	18	I	Mm	83-84	TM	D1..	3	3	P1	450	TAKW	ASX§
Statesville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	75-60	Mgr	D2N	4†	0	P2	120	None	AEdSWT§X§
Staunton, Va.	*13*	11	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	. . . .	TA	BISWX§
Steelton, Pa.	13	-1	E1	Mm	93-88	MC	D4S	10†	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	11	14	I	Mm	84-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	..4	400	None	. . .
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	16	I	Rm	45-38	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKSEL	SWX§
Stillwater, Okla.	10	44	I	S	37-11	MC	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	7	D2	D	25-55	TM	D1	3‡	3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	-6	..	..	. . . .	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn.	23	18	..	..	. . . .	Mgr	C2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	15	1	I	Mr	55-49	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	I
Struthers, Ohio	12	4	B2	Mm	42-77	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	400	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	*11*	10	I	W	86-39	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	T	X
Summit, N. J.	16	11	D3	D	22-18	MC	D3A	7	1	P3‡	None	K	I
Sumter, S. C.	16	35	I	Rm	50-39	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	200	None	SWX§
Sunbury, Pa.	15	-1	I	M	66-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	..4	750	. . .	S
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	4	D3	D	10-14	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	500	TAKSW	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	-4	I	Rr	32-12	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	-1	D2	D	31-73	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	52	I	G	31-26	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	EdGIST§WX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	-4	I	Mg	30-22	MC	D4..	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15	-L	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C2..	5‡	5	NP2	180	None	ASWX
Terrell, Tex.	10	19	I	Rr	38-14	Mgr	D2N	4†	..	P2‡	260	APL	ESWX§
Texarkana, Ark.	12	10	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ASWX
Texarkana, Tex.	17	3	I	Rm	46-32	MC	D2A	5†	1	P2‡	150	AKPL	S
Thomasville, Ga.	13	8	I	Rm	34-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	100	None	AESWX*
Thomasville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	106-89	Mgr	D2N	6‡	2	NP2	200	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16	-2	I	M	62-52	MC	D2S	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	3	E2	Mm	55-66	MC	D2A	7	1	P2	500	TL	IWS*
Traverse City, Mich.	14	15	I	Rm	53-37	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	13	13	I	Rr	42-9	Mgr	C2N	11‡	1	NP2	180	None	EGW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	35	I	Rr	57-5	Mgr	C..N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	2	I	Mm	70-77	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J.	25	50	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	500	K	None
Uniontown, Pa.	22	12	E2	Rr	61-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	AIS
University Park, Tex.	14	244	D3	D	6-..	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	Wd
Urbana, Ill.	14	8	I	S	23-11	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	16	16	I	Rm	38-21	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	480	None	WX
Vallejo, Calif.	*20*	25	D2	D	24-11	Mgr	D4S	7	7	NP4‡	600	D	BW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	42	D2	D	11-7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash.	19	19	B2	Mr	42-44	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,700	None	PSWX
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	-7	I	Mm	110-82	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	X
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,800	A	GdWX
Victoria, Tex.	12	56	I	Rr	37-7	MC	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	....	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	18	4	I	Rm	52-36	MC	D4..	7†	2	P4	360	K	W
Virginia, Minn.	12	3	I	Rr	37-8	MC	D2A	9	3	NP4‡	600	T	EGSWdX
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	-L	D2	D	34-56	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEdGdW
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	13	I	Rr	45-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,700	None	SWX*
Wallingford, Conn.	11	2	I	Mm	72-80	MC	D2A	6†	6	P4‡	100	ATK	EdSWX§
Warren, Pa.	15	L	I	Rm	64-44	MC	D4S	18†	0	P4‡	None	DA	X§
Watertown, S. D.	11	4	I	Rr	50-19	MC	D2A	10	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGISWX
Watertown, Wis.	11	7	I	Mr	58-46	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Waterville, Me.	17	8	I	M	63-53	MC	D2A	21*	0	P2	None	A	X§
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	L	D1	D	26-47	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P4‡	500	None	ISW
Waukesha, Wis.	19	12	E2	Mm	63-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga.	17	8	I	Rm	34-23	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AW
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	1	I	Mm	87-78	Mgr	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Webster t, Mass.	13	2	I	Mm	77-82	TM	....	3	3	P1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	12	D4	D	15-6	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	-3	..	..	....	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	1,500	None	None
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	32	D3	D	23-10	RTM	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	-L	I	W	68-12	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
West Chester, Pa.	13	8	I	Rm	49-37	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	SW
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	-16	I	Mg	25-5	Com	D4A	5‡	5	NP4	1,020	None	SW
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	3	B2	Mm	46-66	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3‡	....	TAK	W
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	3	E1	Mm	63-75	MC	C2N	5	5	P2	150	TAKW	S
Westbrook, Me.	11	3	E1	Mm	74-82	MC	D1A	13	..	..1	None	K	None
Westerly t, R. I.	11	-2	I	M	58-51	MC	...	7	..	P2	300	TAKW	SW
Westfield, Mass.	19	-5	B1	M	45-59	MC	D..A	11	6	NP2	150	None	EGWX
Westfield, N.J.	18	17	D3	D	16-12	MC	D2..	9‡	1	P2‡	1	None	None
Wewoka, Okla.	10	-1	I	Rr	24-4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
Weymouth t, Mass.	24	14	D2	D	14-5	RTM	..1..	5	5	NP1	520	TAK	W
Whiting, Ind.	10	-5	E1	Mm	126-88	MC	D..N	7†	2	NP4	360	K	W
Whittier, Calif.	*16*	9	D2	D	38-11	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	SW
Willimantic, Conn.	12	-L	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill.	17	13	D4	D	18-10	Mgr	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	120	K	IW
Wilson, N. C.	19	53	I	W	70-11	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP2	....	None	EGSWX§
Winchester t, Mass.	15	19	D3	D	33-57	RTM	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	TAK	AW
Winchester, Va.	*12*	11	I	Mr	78-48	Mgr	D4N	13‡	1	NP4‡	None	TA	SWX§
Winnetka, Ill.	12	2	D4	D	14-..	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn.	22	8	I	Rm	48-36	MC	D2S	9	1	NP4‡*	500	T	SWX
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	-1	D2	D	12-6	RTM	D1N	3‡	3	NP..	....	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	31	I	M	54-63	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2‡	75	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass.	20	2	D1	D	33-47	MC	D2A	9	2	NP2	250	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	12	8	I	Rm	52-31	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	....	DTL	SWX§
Xenia, Ohio	11	1	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	20	I	S	71-63	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	....	None	Gd§SW

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 965 URBAN PLACES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION: 1950

This table includes the following information that is not shown for cities over 10,000 in Table IV: per cent increase in population 1920 to 1930, and land area in square miles. The following information included in Table IV is not shown here: classification of city by metropolitan status, rent level, economic base, employment to residence ratio, veto power of mayor, and incinerators. For explanation of column headings and code see note at beginning of Table IV. Population figures in italics indicate post-1940 estimates in Table III.

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930-40	Per Cent of Increase 1920-30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Abbeville, La.	6.7	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	$625	P	SWEd
Abilene, Kan.	5.7	0.2	15.6	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX§
Abington t, Mass.	5.7	- 2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAKW	W
Aiken, S.C.	6.2	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASTWX§
Alamo Heights, Tex.	5.7	47.1	U	1.8	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	1	None	AW
Alamosa, Colo.	5.6	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TK	W
Albany, Ore.	5.7	6.2	10.0	2.2	Mgr	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKP	X
Albia, Iowa	5.2	16.5	-12.7	3.7	MC	D2	6†	2	P2	50	TA	SW
Albion, Mich.	8.3	0.3	- 0.4	3.4	MC	D2	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn.	5.1	- 2.4	56.5	5.4	Mgr	C2	3†	3	NP6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6.6	46.9	97.1	3.9	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	...	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Minn.	5.1	30.3	14.4	5.7	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESWX
Alice, Tex.	7.8	83.8	125.5	1.3	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	...	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6.3	- 6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEWX
Alma, Mich.	7.2	6.9	-10.7	4.7	Mgr	C2	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	SWX§
Altus, Okla.	8.6	1.8	86.6	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AESW
Alva, Okla.	5.1	- 1.3	30.9	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TKSP	WX
Americus, Ga.	9.3	5.9	- 2.8	4.9	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Amherst t, Mass.	6.4	8.9	6.1	26.6	RTM	C1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Amityville, N.Y.	5.1	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	5.9	10.5	24.2	8.5	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4*	120	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla.	5.6	10.8	61.6	0.6	Mgr	H2	7	2	P2	None	None	AEW
Andalusia, Ala.	*6.9*	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	D4	6‡	6	P4	120	None	EdGW
Anoka, Minn.	6.4	32.5	13.2	3.2	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9.5	10.3	1.9	3.9	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	2,700	None	SWX
Antioch, Calif.	*5.1*	43.3	84.0	1.5	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	*9.1*	74.9	133.0	10.6	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa.	8.3	-13.5	11.4	16.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	*5.1*	50.2	2.1	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	5.7	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N.C.	7.0	39.0	96.2	3.1	Mgr	D2	5†	5	P2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa.	7.0	- 1.7	7.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa.	6.4	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ohio	7.7	6.1	13.0	3.2	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Athens, Tenn.	6.9	28.7	108.7	4.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	300	KPL	EdW
Atlantic, Iowa	5.8	3.9	4.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	AEdSWd
Auburn, Ind.	5.4	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Auburn t, Mass.	6.6	7.8	58.0	...	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	400	TAKW	None
Audubon, N.J.	8.9	L	87.8	0.4	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6.2	3.6	12.6	1.0	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif.	*5.2*	8.3	95.4	4.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	CTAK	AEdSW
Bainbridge, Ga.	6.4	3.4	28.2	0.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASWX§
Baker, Ore.	9.3	18.9	1.7	7.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ESWX
Bangor, Pa.	5.7	- 2.4	7.8	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis.	6.4	15.7	0.1	3.6	MC	D2	9†	0	NP3‡	78	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio	5.0	8.7	- 5.4	1.9	MC	D2	6[1]	6	P2	48	TK	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Barnstable t, Mass. . . .	8.3	14.6	50.4	60.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,500	DTAKS	SX
Barrington t, R.I.	6.2	20.7	32.5	8.5	MC	C2	5	5	P2	250	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla.	6.2	16.9	25.4	5.3	Mgr	D3	5‡	5	NP3‡	120	None	ABESW
Bastrop, La.	6.6	29.4	321.1	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	300	None	SX
Batavia, Ill.	5.1	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	5.3	17.5	4.3	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	36	TKPL	SX
Bay City, Tex.	6.6	62.0	17.8	2.7	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	120	TAKEPL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill.	6.5	2.5	-10.8	1.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa.	5.6	-0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	7.4	8.5	154.5	4.7	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4‡	260	None	ISWd
Beeville, Tex.	6.8	41.3	56.9	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	...	None	AS
Belfast, Me.	5.5	11.0	- L	25.0	Mgr	D2	5†	0	NP2	None	None	PWX§
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9.8	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2‡	200	DTL	EGdSW
Bellefonte, Pa.	5.3	10.4	20.2	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SWd
Bellevue, Ky.	8.7	2.9	15.2	0.9	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	78	TAKPL	None
Bellevue, Ohio	6.1	- 2.1	8.3	2.6	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill.	5.2	4.6	165.3	2.3	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Belvidere, Ill.	8.1	-0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn.	9.4	30.9	1.6	13.0	MC	D1	11	1	NP2‡	None	TAK	SWX§
Bennington, Vt.	7.6	3.2	2.2	4.0	MC	D1	7	7	NP3‡	50	DTAKL	WX§
Benton, Ill.	7.4	-10.3	14.1	3.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	BSWX
Berea, Ohio	6.0	5.8	92.5	4.4	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich.	6.4	15.0	U	2.4	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	None	None	W
Bexley, Ohio	8.7	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	D4	7[1]	7	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind.	5.1	- 2.0	-31.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz.	5.9	-27.0	-12.8	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	120	None	SX§
Blackwell, Okla.	8.5	-10.3	32.7	3.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX§
Blairsville, Pa.	5.0	- 5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa.	8.1	- 1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa.	9.8	7.8	16.3	4.6	MC	D4	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind.	5.4	6.7	- 7.9	1.0	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	100	TK	AES
Bogota, N.J.	7.3	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S
Bonham, Tex.	6.3	12.3	- 5.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	6	1	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Boonton, N.J.	6.7	- 1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo.	6.1	- 5.4	37.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La.	5.8	44.5	265.9	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N.J.	7.6	3.3	24.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio . . .	7.2	7.5	15.5	3.8	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont.	8.7	184.1	10.9	3.3	Mgr	H2	3	3	NP4‡	260	None	SWX
Brackenridge, Pa.	6.4	2.4	25.3	0.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla.	7.4	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	300	None	AWX*
Brady, Tex.	5.0	25.6	89.9	2.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	ESWX
Brattleboro, Vt.	9.6	10.5	18.9	30.1	Mgr							
Brazil, Ind.	8.1	- 7.1	- 5.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex. . . .	5.8	-23.0	310.0	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASX§W
Brenham, Tex.	6.4	7.7	17.9	4.8	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	120	None	AEdSWX
Brentwood, Pa.	7.6	40.3	217.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me.	6.5	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Bridgeport, Pa.	5.9	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t, Mass. . .	8.9	- 1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	250	TAKW	SW
Brigham, Utah	5.6	10.8	- 3.6	11.4	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	300	TK	ESW
Bristol, Va.	9.8	10.5	31.4	4.4	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	EdW
Bristow, Okla.	6.1	- 8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N.Y.	6.9	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	6.2	- 4.0	2.0	3.1	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	6.2	17.9	12.4	2.2	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	420	KP	SWX§
Brookings, S.D.	5.3	22.2	11.5	4.1	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	750	None	AEWX
Brownsville, Pa.	8.0	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Brunswick, Me.	7.0	14.0	6.2	...	Mgr							
Bryan, Ohio	5.4	15.3	10.3	1.7	MC	D2	5[1]	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX
Burley, Idaho	5.3	39.3	-29.3	1.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	EdSWX
Burrillville t, R.I.	8.2	6.6	-10.8	0.9	MC	C2	7	7	P2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich.	9.9	3.0	- 1.8	5.4	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
Calais, Me.	5.2	- 5.6	-10.1	30.3	Mgr	C1	6†	0	P1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7.3	46.2	- 2.6	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Calexico, Calif.	5.4	-14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	C ..	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	WX§
Camden, Ark.	*9.0*	23.4	124.6	5.5	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	ASW
Camden, S.C.	5.7	10.9	31.9	2.3	Mgr	D4	3‡	2	NP2	500	None	AEdTW
Cameron, Tex.	5.0	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	SX§
Canandaigua, N.Y.	8.3	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6.7	12.7	30.5	4.0	Mgr	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass.	6.4	9.7	- 2.2	19.4	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	WS
Canton, Miss.	6.0	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	720	K	EGdW
Canton, N.C.	5.0	- 1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	D2	3†	3	NP2	360	None	W
Carbondale, Ill.	8.6	13.6	20.1	1.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N.M.	7.1	91.9	68.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX§
Carlstadt, N.J.	5.6	4.0	21.3	4.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5.4	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga.	6.2	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	6.1	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2	None	None	EdW
Caruthersville, Mo.	6.6	38.3	0.7	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	WX
Catskill, N.Y.	5.4	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	C1	5	5	P3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9.3	27.0	16.6	4.3	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N.Y.	5.5	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9.0	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	C4	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX
Centerville, Iowa	8.4	- 3.3	- 4.0	2.5	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	XW
Centerville, Pa.	6.3	- 2.3	34.9	12.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	7.4	- 8.0	6.7	10.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EW
Chariton, Iowa	5.8	7.3	3.7	1.0	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	T	SWX
Charles City, Iowa	8.7	8.0	9.4	4.0	Mgr	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	WX
Charleston, Ill.	8.2	2.2	21.1	3.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5.2	54.4	- 1.6	1.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	P3‡*	1	None	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	5.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	SWX
Cheboygan, Mich.	5.7	15.2	-12.7	1.9	MC	D1	10†	0	P2‡	None	T	W
Cherokee, Iowa	7.5	15.9	10.6	5.8	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	SWX
Chester, Ill.	5.1	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Chester, S.C.	6.4	15.6	- 0.5	3.1	Mgr	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX§
Cheviot, Ohio	9.0	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	*9.3*	16.5	-14.8	5.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	X
Childress, Tex.	6.5	- 9.8	43.2	3.3	MC	D2	6‡	6	NP2‡	90	P	ASW
Chillicothe, Mo.	8.0	- 2.0	20.6	2.0	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	144	DTAKPL	AEWX§
Chisholm, Minn.	7.5	- 9.8	- 8.1	3.5	MC	D2	5‡	0	NP2	300	None	AW
Chula Vista, Calif.	*5.1*	32.8	25.2	5.2	Mgr	C4	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	S
Circleville, Ohio	8.0	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	108	DTL	SW
Clearfield, Pa.	9.4	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	240	D	None
Clifton Forge, Va.	*6.5*	- 5.5	11.0	1.6	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	WX§
Clinton, Ill.	6.3	6.9	0.4	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Clinton, Ind.	7.1	-10.6	-27.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6.0	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla.	6.7	-10.3	289.4	3.6	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	600	None	SWX
Clinton, S.C.	5.7	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSTW
Cloquet, Minn.	7.3	7.7	32.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	300	T	W
Coaldale, Pa.	6.2	-11.0	9.2	2.1	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5.0	76.3	- 4.3	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	GdWX§
Coldwater, Mich.	7.3	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Coleman, Tex.	6.1	- 0.4	111.9	3.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga.	8.2	24.4	82.3	4.2	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa.	8.2	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	300	D	None
Collinsville, Ill.	9.8	5.7	- 5.3	9.5	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colorado City, Tex. . . .	5.2	11.6	164.5	2.5	Mgr	C2	7†	7	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Colton, Calif.	*9.7*	20.9	87.2	4.2	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Miss.	6.1	25.5	71.0	8.1	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn. .	6.0	7.5	89.1	2.6	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	72	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb.	7.6	10.6	27.5	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	ASWX
Concord t, Mass.	8.0	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	*	TAKW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan.	6.3	8.0	23.1	2.0	Mgr	C1	3‡	3	NP2‡	100	None	WX
Conneaut, Ohio	9.4	- 3.5	3.7	2.8	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Conway, Ark.	*5.8*	4.5	21.3	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S.C.	5.1	68.2	52.9	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
Coos Bay, Ore.*.	5,3	- 0.5	31.1	1.3	Mgr	D2	7†	7	NP4‡	120	K	W*
Coral Gables, Fla.	*8.3*	45.6	U	14.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡*	600	None	B
Corbin, Ky.	7.9	- 1.8	135.9	2.3	Mgr	D4	3‡	3	P2	500	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	7.9	15.2	5.2	2.7	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	EdTWX§
Corinth, Miss.	7.8	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	250	P	S
Corona, Calif.	*8.8*	24.9	70.0	16.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	156	TK	S
Coronado, Calif.	*6.9*	27.8	64.9	3.5	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corry, Pa.	6.9	- 3.0	- 1.0	5.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore.	8.4	10.6	31.9	2.4	Mgr	D2	9†	0	P6‡	None	None	WX
Covington, Va.	6.3	- 3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	7.2	2.3	17.6	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8.0	- 6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	D2	7	2	NP2	56	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn.	7.2	13.3	- 7.4	3.0	MC	D4	9	1	NP4‡*	48	T	None
Crowley, La.	9.5	24.4	25.3	2.2	MC	D4	9†	1	P4	120	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex.	6.5	- 1.2	....	1.5	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex.	5.5	17.2	27.3	5.1	MC	D4	4†	4	NP2‡	420	None	AEdSWX§
Cullman, Ala.	5.1	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif.	*9.0*	58.3	1027.0	4.4	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTK	AB
Cushing, Okla.	7.7	-17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	360	None	ESWX§
Daly City, Calif.	*9.6*	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	W
Danville, Ky.	6.7	0.1	32.0	1.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	7.1	- 0.9	3.4	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S.C.	6.2	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	ASW
Dartmouth t, Mass.	9.0	2.7	35.2	60.9	RTM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	Wd
Dayton, Ky.	8.4	- 7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind.	5.9	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa	5.3	15.8	13.4	2.1	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	T	SW
Defiance, Ohio	9.7	10.5	- 0.7	4.0	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	BW
De Kalb, Ill.	9.1	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	BWX
De Land, Fla.	7.0	34.2	57.8	4.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	400	None	SWX
Delaware, Ohio	8.9	3.1	- 0.9	4.0	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5.7	1.3	- 1.3	3.0	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
De Pere, Wis.	6.4	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N.Y.	6.1	- 6.9	11.7	4.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	400	None	S
Derry t, N.H.	5.4	5.2	- 4.7	35.0	Mgr	D1	3	3	P3‡	500	DTKS	.....
De Soto, Mo.	5.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C..	8†	0	NP2‡	24	None	WS
Des Plaines, Ill.	9.5	8.2	154.9	5.2	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn. . .	5.0	36.5	7.3	1.9	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N.D.	6.2	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	ASTX
Dickinson, N.D.	5.8	16.2	21.9	2.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	ASW
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.	5.9	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dodge City, Kan.	8.5	-15.6	98.8	2.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	8.6	-12.3	- 0.9	1.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga.	5.2	23.0	23.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWd

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Dover, Del.	5.5	14.9	18.8	2.0	Mgr	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	150	None	ESW
Dover, Ohio	9.7	- 0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	5.0	- 9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
Downers Grove, Ill.	9.5	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Dracut t, Mass.	7.3	6.2	30.9	19.2	TM	D3	3	3	P3‡	400	TAKSW	W
Dublin, Ga.	7.8	17.0	-13.3	5.5	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2‡	180	None	W
Dumont, N. J.	7.6	28.9	131.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	300	A	S*
Dunbar, W. Va.	5.3	25.7	U	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Duncan, Okla.	9.2	10.1	141.5	1.8	Mgr	C2	4†	0	P2	300	None	ESWX§
Dunn, N.C.	5.3	15.3	62.5	4.0	Mgr	H2	4†	0	NP2	240	None	ASW
Dunnellen, N.J.	5.4	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	A	S*
Dupont, Pa.	5.3	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Du Quoin, Ill.	7.5	- 0.1	4.2	2.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	5.9	9.0	31.2	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	8.3	- 2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	6.5	27.7	-12.2	3.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	375	None	SW
Easley, S.C.	5.2	6.1	36.9	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
East Aurora, N.Y.	5.3	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	SW
East Detroit, Mich.	8.6	44.1	U	4.6	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
East Lansing, Mich.	5.8	33.0	132.3	0.9	Mgr	C2	5†	5	NP4‡	60	None	SW
East Palestine, Ohio	5.1	- 1.8	- 9.3	1.2	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill.	6.8	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.1	- 2.2	- 4.8	0.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
East Rochester, N.Y.	6.7	1.0	69.5	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N.Y.	5.6	29.3	116.5	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N.J.	7.3	2.7	29.6	6.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	6.4	5.0	24.9	2.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	5.9	86.6	71.2	17.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡	420	TAK	W
Edinburg, Tex.	8.7	80.8	242.9	2.3	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX*
Edwardsville, Ill.	8.0	28.4	16.8	4.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	250	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa.	8.0	- 9.6	- 2.0	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6.2	24.1	23.7	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	None
Elberton, Ga.	6.2	33.1	-28.2	3.1	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEWX
El Cerrito, Calif.	*6.1*	58.2	157.1	3.3	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP4‡	312	TK	None
Electra, Tex.	5.6	-16.7	41.5	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	12	None	ESW
Elizabethton, Tenn.	8.5	5.2	194.4	1.6	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	600	None	EW
Elk City, Okla.	5.0	11.4	201.4	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
Elkins, W.Va.	8.1	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	D2	10†	0	NP4‡	150	None	WX
Ellensburg, Wash.	5.9	28.6	16.5	1.5	Mgr	C2	7	1	P4‡*	120	None	ESW
Ely, Minn.	6.0	- 3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	6.7	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Englewood, Colo.	9.7	21.3	83.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	72	TK	None
Ennis, Tex.	7.1	0.3	- 2.1	2.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa.	6.2	24.3	33.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Estherville, Iowa	5.7	14.4	5.1	4.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	ABESW
Etna, Pa.	7.2	- 3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6.3	20.4	5.4	1.0	MC	D4	8	0	NP4	120	None	TWX§
Eunice, La.	5.2	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	6.9	- 8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASTWX
Exeter t, N.H.	5.4	10.8	5.8	...	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	400	TKS	None
Exeter, Pa.	5.8	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Fairbury, Neb.	6.3	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	EW
Fairfield, Iowa	6.8	2.3	11.3	2.4	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	SW
Fair Lawn, N.J.	9.0	50.5	U	5.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	500	None	W
Fairmont, Minn.	7.0	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Fairview, N.J.	8.8	- 3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Falls City, Neb.	6.1	6.2	17.4	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWd
Fayetteville, Ark.	*8.2*	11.1	37.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	78	TKL	SWX

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Ferguson, Mo.	5.7	50.7	102.7	4.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Fitzgerald, Ga.	7.4	15.2	- 6.7	2.0	MC	D2	9†	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	5.1	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	C2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5.4	U	U	1.2	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	240	None	None
Flora, Ill.	5.5	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5.8	- 5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N.C.	5.0	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	5.2	15.4	U	1.5	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	5.7	24.1	36.0	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	AESW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	6.2	6.2	17.9	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N.J.	9.5	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	A	S
Fort Pierce, Fla.	8.0	67.4	127.1	17.1	Mgr	D1	4†	0	NP2‡	560	None	EPW
Forty Fort, Pa.	6.3	1.1	83.7	1.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	8.0	L	43.7	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Franklin, Ind.	6.3	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	AS
Franklin t, Mass.	7.3	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	H1	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N.H.	6.7	2.6	4.1	14.4	Mgr	D1	9†	0	P3‡	None	None	AS
Franklin, Pa.	9.9	- 3.0	2.8	2.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SWX
Frederick, Okla.	5.1	11.8	19.5	1.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TKSP	SWX
Fredonia, N.Y.	5.7	- 1.3	- 3.9	6.0	MC	D1	5†	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSW
Freehold, N.J.	7.0	0.8	44.6	1.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.	6.6	- 7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	W
Frostburg, Md.	7.7	37.1	- 7.1	1.8	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	8.3	35.8	9.1	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX§
Gaffney, S.C.	7.6	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	150	None	EdSWX
Gainesville, Tex.	9.7	8.3	3.1	3.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	None	TAKPL	ESWX
Galion, Ohio	8.7	13.2	4.1	3.4	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	138	DTL	STWE
Gallipolis, Ohio	7.8	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	C..	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N.M.	7.0	17.5	52.9	1.5	MC	C4	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Gardena, Calif.	5.9	-63.0	152.2	3.0	MC	H4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Garden City, Kan.	6.3	2.7	59.1	2.8	Mgr	D3	3	3	NP4‡*	100	None	EdWX
Gardiner, Me.	6.0	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Georgetown, S.C.	5.6	9.4	11.0	1.0	MC	D2	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	5.9	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio	9.8	- L	50.4	3.1	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.	5.8	15.3	97.0	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	NP2	24	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8.7	4.3	20.6	1.5	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6.8	8.4	86.2	4.7	Mgr	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	None	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	8.1	4.9	169.4	5.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N.J.	7.3	- 0.4	59.4	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	WdS*
Glen Rock, N.J.	5.2	18.5	100.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	AT	S
Globe, Ariz.	6.1	-14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex.	6.9	33.0	U	1.5	Mgr	(Consolidated with Pelly to form Baytown)						
Grafton, W.Va.	7.4	- 4.0	- 9.2	2.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	W
Graham, Tex.	5.2	3.9	95.8	1.9	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Grand Haven, Mich.	8.8	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESWX§
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	7.0	9.5	436.5	1.2	MC	D4	7[1]	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	6.0	29.2	48.1	4.0	Mgr	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5.7	49.4	- 4.7	1.5	MC	C4	3	3	NP4	120	FT	SW
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	5.8	- 1.9	- 6.0	45.7	TM	C1	3	3	P1	500	DTAKW	W*
Great Bend, Kan.	9.0	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	T	A
Great Neck, N.Y.	6.2	53.5	U	1.3	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.	6.8	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	ESW
Greensburg, Ind.	6.1	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.	5.1	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	SWT
Greenville, Mich.	5.3	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	50	TAK	W
Greenville, Ohio	7.7	10.1	0.3	2.1	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	132	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	8.1	- 5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SX

TABLE V —GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Grenada, Miss.	5.8	34.1	27.2	2.1	MC	D4	6†	2	P4	300	KP	Wd
Grinnell, Iowa	5.2	5.3	- 7.7	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6.2	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7.2	104.0	114.3	2.7	MC	C2	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	None	W
Grove City, Pa.	6.3	2.3	24.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Guttenberg, N.J.	6.2	- 5.1	- 2.8	2.2	MC	D2	6‡	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N.J.	9.7	10.0	56.9	2.7	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
Haddon Heights, N.J.	5.6	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	TA	AS
Haledon, N.J.	5.3	10.2	40.1	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Hamburg, N.Y.	5.5	15.3	48.5	1.3	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	400	None	SW
Hamlet, N.C.	5.1	6.5	26.1	1.7	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	60	None	None
Hammond, La.	6.0	- 0.6	57.5	4.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	ASWX
Hammonton, N.J.	7.7	0.2	19.3	42.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hampton, Va.	5.9	- 7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	A
Hancock, Mich.	5.6	- 4.2	-23.0	1.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanford, Calif.	*8.2*	17.1	19.4	2.4	MC	C4	4†	4	NP4‡	200	TK	ASX§
Hapeville, Ga.	5.1	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Harlan, Ky.	5.1	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	P2	90	None	W
Harriman, Tenn.	5.6	22.5	14.2	2.0	MC	D2	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	Ed
Harrisonburg, Va.	*8.8*	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	D4	9	0	NP4‡	180	TA	ESW
Hartford City, Ind.	6.9	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Hartsville, S.C.	5.4	6.6	39.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	...	NP2	300	None	SWdX§
Hasbrouck Hgts., N.J.	6.7	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Hastings, Mich.	5.2	- 1.0	1.7	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	W
Hastings, Minn.	5.7	11.3	11.3	8.5	Mgr	D2	7‡	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud,N.Y.	7.1	- 0.6	28.4	2.0	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N.Y.	5.9	5.1	7.6	1.9	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	S
Havre, Mont.	6.4	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Hawthorne, Calif.	*8.3*	25.3	U	2.0	Mgr	C4*	5	5	NP4‡*	300	TK	WX§
Hays, Kan.	6.4	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	SWX§
Hayward, Calif.	*6.7*	21.8	58.6	3.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Hazard, Ky.	7.4	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	NP4	500	None	AW
Helena, Ark.	8.5	2.8	- 8.7	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Henderson, N.C.	7.6	20.5	21.5	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	75	None	SW
Henderson, Tex.	6.4	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Hendersonville, N.C.	5.4	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡	120	None	W
Henryetta, Okla.	6.9	-10.3	30.7	2.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKSP	ASW
Herkimer, N.Y.	9.6	- 7.9	- 0.1	2.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	ESW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	*7.2*	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Herrin, Ill.	9.3	- 3.7	-11.6	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	144	TK	WS
Highland Park, N.J.	9.0	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Tex.	7.8	- 0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	72	A	SW
Hillsdale, Mich.	6.4	8.2	7.7	2.3	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EWX
Hingham t, Mass.	8.0	20.2	18.8	18.7	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	750	TAKW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill.	7.3	6.0	71.3	3.1	Mgr	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	EW
Hinton, W.Va.	5.8	-12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	D2	4†	4	P2	25	None	None
obart, Ind.	7.2	23.8	67.3	8.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	None
obart, Okla.	5.2	3.9	69.7	1.3	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	180	TKSP	SWX§
oldenville, Okla.	6.6	- 8.8	147.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	56	TKSP	ASW
ollidaysburg, Pa.	5.9	- 1.0	46.6	1.9	MC	D4	14	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
ollidays Cove, W.Va.	6.1	37.0	269.3	0.4	Mgr	(Consolidated with three other towns to form Weirton)						
ollywood, Fla.	6.2	117.5	U	24.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
omewood, Ala.	7.4	21.1	U	3.7	MC	D4	11	11	NP4	120	None	None
onesdale, Pa.	5.7	3.6	99.2	4.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
oopeston, Ill.	5.4	- 4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
ope, Ark.	*7.5*	24.4	25.4	2.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKL	AESWX
opewell, Va.	*8.7*	-23.8	710.8	4.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	A
ouma, La.	9.1	38.6	26.6	1.5	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	450	P	EGdSW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Hudson t, Mass.	8.0	- 5.0	11.3	12.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	150	TAK	SW
Hudson Falls, N.Y.	6.7	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5.9	12.1	-17.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	5.2	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	50	None	EdWX
Huntingdon, Pa.	7.2	- 5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex.	5.1	1.6	7.2	5.3	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX§
Hyattsville, Md.	6.6	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	D4	7‡	1	NP4‡	300	None	None
Ilion, N.Y.	8.9	- 9.8	- 2.7	2.4	MC	D1	5‡	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Inkster, Mich.	7.0	58.6	U	7.5	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	TK	W
Int'l Falls, Minn.	5.6	11.7	46.1	1.3	MC	D2	7	1	NP2‡	52	TK	WdX
Iola, Kan.	7.2	1.2	-15.9	1.4	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSWX§
Ionia, Mich.	6.4	- 2.6	- 5.4	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6.3	13.4	- 9.7	34.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AEW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9.5	2.7	-12.0	8.9	Mgr	C3	9†	9	NP3	100	None	W
Jackson, La.	5.4	35.8	70.9	4.0	MC	D1	5†	5	NP4	None	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6.3	6.3	13.7	2.5	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	7.2	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Jamestown, N.D.	8.8	7.4	23.5	9.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	120	T	ASWX
Jasper, Ala.	6.8	28.7	63.7	2.4	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	ASW
Jasper, Ind.	5.0	29.1	53.8	0.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	ESW
Jenkins, Ky.	9.4	11.4	79.8	11.8	MC	H2	4†	4	NP2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5.0	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La.	7.3	81.9	5.5	2.1	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5.4	- 6.0	- 5.3	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5.4	- 9.0	-16.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Junction City, Kan.	8.5	14.9	- 1.7	1.9	Mgr	C	3	3	NP2‡	1,200	None	W
Kalispell, Mont.	8.2	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	144	T	SWX§
Kane, Pa.	6.1	- 1.6	-14.4	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	7.4	12.2	10.6	3.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	255	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	9.6	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	W
Kelso, Wash.	6.7	7.8	181.0	3.4	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX§
Kendallville, Ind.	5.4	- 0.1	3.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESWX
Kennett, Mo.	6.3	53.5	14.0	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kent, Ohio	8.6	2.5	18.5	3.9	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7.6	7.4	- 8.1	1.5	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex.	5.6	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	None	None	SW
Keyport, N.J.	5.1	4.2	11.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W.Va.	6.2	- 1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	D2	3	3	NP2‡	350	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	6.7	U	U	2.1	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Kingsford, Mich.	5.8	4.4	U	4.2	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N.C.	6.5	16.2	1.1	3.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2	60	None	EdW
Kingsville, Tex.	7.8	14.2	42.9	1.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	SW
Kittanning, Pa.	7.6	- 3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	6.9	47.7	33.3	2.4	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Kulpmont, Pa.	6.2	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Grande, Ore.	7.7	- 7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP2	480	None	SWX
La Junta, Colo.	7.0	- 2.1	44.9	2.1	Mgr	C2	6†	1	NP2	None	None	ESW
Lake City, Fla.	5.8	32.2	32.2	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake Forest, Ill.	6.9	5.1	79.2	14.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	W
Lake Wales, Fla.	5.0	47.7	327.3	4.6	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lake Worth, Fla.	7.4	24.7	437.1	4.7	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2	1,200	None	AEW
Lamesa, Tex.	6.0	71.1	197.0	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Lancaster, N.Y.	7.2	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	480	None	SWd
Lanett, Ala.	6.1	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9.3	11.2	77.2	2.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW*
Lansford, Pa.	8.7	- 9.6	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lapeer, Mich.	5.4	7.1	6.0	3.9	Mgr	D1	3†	3	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N.Y.	6.0	13.0	114.0	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Larksville, Pa.	8.5	- 9.2	- 1.2	3.9	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Cruces, N.M.	8.4	44.3	46.4	4.0	Mgr	C..	5†	5	P4‡*	120	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev.	8.4	63.1	124.2	14.0	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	K	ASX§
Las Vegas City, N.M.	5.9	25.9	9.6	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	X
Las Vegas t, N.M.	6.4	46.7	12.2	2.7	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S.C.	6.9	26.7	17.6	4.9	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N.C.	5.7	72.6	25.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6.2	- 1.4	24.1	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	100	TK	SX
Lead, S.D.	7.5	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	6.5	1.3	3.0	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Lebanon, Mo.	5.0	41.1	25.1	2.7	Mgr	C1	5	5	P4‡	None	None	ESWX
Lebanon t, N.H.	7.6	7.3	14.8	37.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	300	TKSPW	AWdX
Lebanon, Tenn.	6.0	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Lehighton, Pa.	6.6	1.9	6.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	9	0	P4‡	None	D	AEdW
Le Mars, Iowa	5.4	11.8	2.2	3.7	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N.C.	7.6	16.3	75.7	3.9	MC	D2	7†	7	NP2	120	None	SWX*
Leonia, N.J.	5.8	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Lewistown, Mont.	5.9	9.6	-12.5	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SWX
Lexington, Mo.	5.3	16.2	- 2.1	1.3	MC	H4	8†	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	AX§
Linton, Ind.	6.3	23.2	-13.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EGSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7.0	6.6	6.4	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	6.0	20.6	- 8.8	4.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Livingston, Mont.	6.6	3.9	1.3	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	144	T	AWX§
Lockhart, Tex.	5.0	14.9	17.0	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX
Lockland, Ohio	5.6	- 1.8	42.3	1.8	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	6.2	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	48	DTL	W
Logan, W.Va.	5.2	17.5	46.6	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	P2	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill.	7.1	14.2	364.5	4.7	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Long Beach, N.Y.	9.0	55.3	1959.6	2.0	Mgr	C	5	5	NP2	None	None	SW
Longmeadow t, Mass.	5.8	30.5	69.5	69.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAKW	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	7.4	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	200	TK	AESW
Loveland, Colo.	6.1	11.6	8.7	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	300	TK	AESW
Ludington, Mich.	8.7	- 2.2	1.0	2.5	Mgr	D2	8†	3	NP2‡*	120	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6.2	- 4.6	41.5	0.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2	78	TAKPL	Wd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8.2	- 7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lufkin, Tex.	9.6	30.9	49.9	4.0	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Lumberton, N.C.	5.8	40.2	53.3	2.0	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	150	None	EdWX
Luzerne, Pa.	7.1	1.9	15.9	0.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
McAdoo, Pa.	5.1	2.1	12.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
McComb, Miss.	9.9	- 1.6	29.4	4.1	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2	300	AP	ASW
McCook, Neb.	6.2	- 7.1	55.4	5.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AWX§
McKinney, Tex.	8.6	17.1	9.4	2.5	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	W
McPherson, Kan.	7.2	17.0	33.8	2.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESWX§
Macomb, Ill.	8.8	3.0	26.7	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	240	TAKL	SW
Madera, Calif.	6.5	38.3	35.5	2.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Madison, Ill.	7.8	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	260	TK	None
Madison, Ind.	6.9	6.0	- 2.7	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison, N.J.	7.9	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdSW*
Madison, S.D.	5.0	17.0	3.5	2.2	Mgr	C2	9	0	NP3‡*	None	None	AESWX
Madisonville, Ky.	8.2	18.8	37.3	2.2	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	156	None	EdSW
Malone, N.Y.	8.7	1.0	14.6	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	P2‡	200	None	SW
Malvern, Ark.	5.3	3.4	32.4	3.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	BSW
Malverne, N.Y.	5.2	128.4	U	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Mandan, N.D.	6.7	32.7	16.2	4.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	6.4	238.3	120.1	4.0	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	375	TK	W
Manistee, Mich.	8.7	7.6	16.7	2.8	Mgr	C1	7	7	NP2‡	None	A	ASWX
Manistique, Mich.	5.4	3.9	-18.5	3.1	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	6.5	2.6	1.7	19.9	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Manville, N.J.	6.1	11.5	U	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio . . .	6.7	13.1	243.5	5.0	MC	D2	7[1]	0	NP2	450	DT	B
Marianna, Fla.	5.1	50.6	34.9	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2‡	125	None	ASTX
Marietta, Ga.	8.7	13.5	23.4	5.5	MC	D2	7†	0	NP2	50	None	EdSW
Marion, Ill.	9.3	2.4	- 5.7	2.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marion, S.C.	5.7	16.8	26.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	65	None	W
Marion, Va.	5.2	24.6	27.8	2.3	MC	D2	7†	7	NP4‡	24	AK	SW
Marlin, Tex.	6.5	22.6	23.9	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich.	5.3	4.7	17.5	2.5	Com	...	4	4	NP4	..	None	EWX§
Marshall, Mo.	8.5	5.3	55.8	2.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	SWX
Marshfield, Ore.	(See Coos Bay, Oregon)											
Martinez, Calif.	*7.4*	12.4	70.3	3.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	PW
Martinsville, Ind.	5.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Marysville, Calif.	*6.6*	15.3	5.5	2.2	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	S
Maryville, Mo.	5.7	9.2	10.5	2.6	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	300	None	W
Maryville, Tenn.	5.6	13.1	32.6	1.4	Com	D2	3†	3	NP2	...	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky.	8.6	5.4	24.2	1.8	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Maynard t, Mass.	6.8	- 4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	300	TAKW	SW
Maysville, Ky.	6.6	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	D4	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa. . . .	5.7	1.1	20.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mechanicville, N.Y. . . .	7.4	- 6.0	- 3.0	1.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa.	5.4	- 0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Medina, N.Y..	5.9	- 3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	A	W
Menomonie, Wis.	6.6	17.6	9.6	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	208	None	W
Mercedes, Tex.	7.6	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Merrill, Wis..	8.7	3.0	4.8	5.2	MC	D2	16	0	NP2	..	TAKSL	WX§
Mesa, Ariz.	7.2	94.7	22.2	1.8	MC	C2	7	7	P4‡	100	None	EdGdWA
Metropolis, Ill.	6.3	12.7	10.2	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EWX
Metuchen, N.J.	6.6	14.1	83.4	3.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex.	6.4	- 2.6	88.9	3.9	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP2‡	1	None	ASW
Mexico, Mo.	9.1	9.2	37.9	6.2	Mgr	C1	5‡	5	NP3‡*	1	None	S
Miami, Okla.	8.3	3.5	18.6	0.7	Com	D2	4†	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio	5.5	0.5	25.9	5.2	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborough t, Mass. .	9.0	4.9	1.8	68.0	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	EdGdSW
Middletown, Pa.	7.0	15.8	2.8	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6.4	6.1	10.2	1.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Midland, Tex.	9.4	70.5	205.5	5.9	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	ASWX§
Miles City, Mont.	7.3	1.9	- 9.6	1.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Milbury t, Mass.	7.0	0.4	23.1	15.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	DTAKSW	None
Milledgeville, Ga.	6.8	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa.	7.8	- 4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8.3	- 2.8	- 1.0	3.9	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La.	6.7	18.7	-17.9	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex. . . .	6.3	5.3	-24.1	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.	8.7	- 7.5	19.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Mingo Junction, Ohio. . .	5.2	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex.	6.0	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	240	None	STW
Monaca, Pa.	7.1	52.1	20.9	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill.	9.1	5.0	6.8	3.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	168	TK	SWX§
Monongahela City, Pa.. .	8.8	1.7	- 0.1	1.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N.C..	6.5	6.1	49.4	2.5	Mgr	D2	3†	3	P2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis.	6.2	23.3	4.7	1.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	SW
Montague t, Mass.	7.6	- 6.2	5.3	35.3	TM	C3	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	WB*
Montebello, Calif.	*8.0*	45.8	U	7.3	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif. . .	*8.5*	- 6.7	67.1	5.5	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn.	5.2	20.9	- 2.3	3.5	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8.0	2.2	10.0	8.5	Mgr	D1	6†	0	NP2‡	None	DTAK	WX*
Mooresville, N.C..	6.7	18.9	30.2	2.1	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	30	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Moorhead, Minn.	9.5	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	200	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La.	7.0	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N.C.	7.7	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	24	None	EdSWX*
Morris, Ill.	6.1	10.4	23.6	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	120	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn.	8.1	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Morrisville, Pa.	5.5	2.3	47.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Moscow, Idaho	6.0	34.4	13.1	1.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Mount Airy, N.C.	6.3	4.0	27.2	2.3	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	200	None	TW
Mount Carmel, Ill.	7.0	- 2.0	- 4.3	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	BWd
Mount Kisco, N.Y.	5.9	15.9	29.8	2.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Mount Oliver, Pa..	7.0	- 1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.. .	8.4	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	WX§
Mount Pleasant, Pa. . . .	5.8	- 0.8	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Vernon, Ind.	5.6	12.0	- 4.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	GWX
Murfreesboro, Tenn.. . . .	9.5	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP2‡	260	None	EdSW
Murphysboro, Ill.	9.0	9.7	-23.6	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Utah	5.7	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	D4	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	EW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	7.5	32.5	60.4	3.1	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SWX§
Nanty-Glo, Pa..	6.2	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Napa, Calif.	7.7	20.2	- 4.7	3.3	Mgr	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	WP§
Naperville, Ill.	5.3	3.0	33.6	1.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EdSW
Narberth, Pa.	5.2	11.7	26.1	0.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.	6.8	49.8	34.2	2.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	600	None	ESW
Navasota, Tex..	6.1	19.7	1.3	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	120	None	S
Nazareth, Pa.	5.7	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Nebraska City, Neb. . . .	7.3	1.5	15.1	2.3	Com	C2	3	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdWd
Negaunee, Mich..	6.8	4.0	-11.7	14.0	MC	D1	11‡	11	NP2‡	None	TK	EdW
Nelsonville, Ohio	5.4	0.9	-17.4	1.8	MC	D2	7[1]	3	NP2	120	DTL	EW
Neosho, Mo.	5.3	18.6	13.0	2.1	Mgr	C1	7‡	7	NP4‡	100	None	ASWX§
Nevada, Mo.	8.2	9.8	4.3	3.9	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	X
Newark, N.Y..	9.6	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	SW
Newberry, S.C.	7.5	2.9	23.8	3.1	Mgr	D2	7‡	1	P2	450	None	EdSW
New Boston, Ohio	6.0	1.6	23.1	0.7	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex. . . .	7.0	11.8	73.9	4.5	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
New Brighton, Pa.	9.6	- 3.2	6.3	1.2	Mgr	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Newman, Ga. . . . . . . : . .	7.2	12.5	- 9.3	3.1	MC	D2	8†	8	NP2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport t, N.H.	5.3	13.8	13.4	...	Mgr	D1	3‡	3	P3‡	600	DTKSP	AW
Newton, N.J. , ...	5.5	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	C1	3	3	P3‡	400	AK	SW
Newton, N.C.	5.4	23.1	45.4	3.9	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
New Ulm, Minn.	8.7	19.6	8.3	7.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	250	TK	EGdSW
Noblesville, Ind..	5.6	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Nogales, Ariz.	5.1	-14.5	-29.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill..	7.0	3.2	31.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa.	9.6	- 2.2	5.2	2.5	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
N. Andover t, Mass. . . .	7.5	8.1	11.1	27.3	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKS	W
North·Arlington, N.J. . .	9.9	19.9	367.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
North Chicago, Ill.	8.5	L	45.0	1.8	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio. . .	5.2	26.4	274.9	1.0	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	None
North Pelham, N.Y. . . .	5.1	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Tarrytown, N.Y.. . . .	8.8	18.7	25.1	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
Norwalk, Ohio	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N.Y.	8.7	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Nyack, N.Y..	5.2	- 3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa..	6.3	3.9	33.6	1.4	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Oakwood, Ohio	7.7	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Ocala, Fla.	9.0	23.4	48.2	4.1	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	ESWX
Oconto, Wis.	5.4	6.6	2.2	6.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TAKL	AW
Odessa, Tex.	9.6	297.7	U	4.0	Mgr	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	360	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Oelwein, Iowa	7.8	L	4.5	2.6	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SWX
Old Town, Me.	7.7	5.8	4.5	41.2	Mgr	C1	7	7	P3‡	None	None	X§
Olney, Ill.	7.8	27.5	36.7	4.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	9.3	-13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	300	C	E
Opelika, Ala.	8.5	37.9	24.1	6.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ESW
Opelousas, La.	8.0	42.6	42.0	2.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	300	P	ESW
Orange, Calif.	*7.9*	- 1.3	63.9	3.8	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS*
Orange t, Mass.	5.6	4.6	- 0.5	35.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AW
Orange, Tex.	7.5	- 3.6	-14.1	2.1	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	48	None	PS
Oregon City, Ore.	6.1	6.3	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C6	2†	2	NP6‡	None	None	W
Owatonna, Minn.	8.7	13.6	5.5	7.9	MC	D2	7	2	NP2‡*	30	TK	EGdSW
Owego, N.Y.	5.1	6.9	14.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	300	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif.	*8.5*	35.5	42.3	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TKL	SWd
Pacific Grove, Calif.	*6.2*	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	D2	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla.	7.1	9.8	27.4	4.7	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	WX§
Palisades Park, N.J.	8.1	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Palmer t, Mass.	9.1	- 4.5	- 3.2	31.3	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	550	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa.	7.5	- 2.6	7.1	2.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N.J.	5.2	4.2	U	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Palmyra, Pa.	5.2	19.7	20.0	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill.	6.0	2.2	- 4.7	1.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	ASW
Paragould, Ark.	7.1	18.7	- 0.5	3.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill.	9.3	11.8	10.0	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6.7	7.9	- 1.7	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	6.4	-21.7	72.6	1.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4*	1	None	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss.	5.9	36.0	-28.7	6.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	4,200	None	GdPSW
Patchogue, N.Y.	7.2	4.7	70.2	2.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	PS
Paulsboro, N.J.	7.0	- 1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla.	5.1	20.5	14.6	1.7	Mgr	C2	5†	5	NP2	None	TKEPL	WX
Pawhuska, Okla.	5.4	- 8.2	- 7.5	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	260	None	ESWX§
Pelham Manor, N.Y.	5.3	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	AP
Pendleton, Ore.	8.8	33.6	- 3.2	3.3	Mgr	D2	8†	0	P4‡	240	None	ASW§X
Penns Grove, N.J.	6.5	10.1	- 2.7	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	300	TA	None
Penn Yan, N.Y.	5.3	- 0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	240	None	ESW
Perry, Iowa	6.0	1.6	4.2	2.4	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	50	TA	SWX§
Perry, Okla.	5.0	19.9	33.4	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	125	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill.	9.0	- 1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif.	*8.0*	- 2.6	32.4	2.5	Mgr	D4	7‡	7	NP4	60	None	S
Petoskey, Mich.	6.0	4.9	13.3	4.0	Mgr	D1	5‡	1	NP2‡	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss.	5.1	9.2	89.5	3.7	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	54	KP	Gd
Picher, Okla.	5.8	-24.8	-19.7	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	None	TKSP	SW
Piedmont, Calif.	*9.9*	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Pitcairn, Pa.	6.3	- 0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N.J.	5.5	1.8	59.9	4.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif.	*9.5*	- 0.9	103.8	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex.	8.3	- 6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	240	K	WS
Plant City, Fla.	7.5	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	H1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La.	5.0	- 1.5	10.6	6.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	None	EdGdW
Plymouth, Ind.	5.7	8.0	21.9	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	W
Plymouth, Mich.	5.4	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	175	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	9.6	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	BS
Portage, Wis.	7.0	11.2	13.0	7.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N.M.	5.1	104.0	118.3	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Port Angeles, Wash.	9.4	- 7.6	90.4	6.1	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EWd
Porterville, Calif.	*6.3*	18.2	29.4	1.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Jervis, N.Y.	9.7	- 4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	D2	9†	1	P2	120	T	Wd
Portland, Ind.	6.4	20.6	-11.5	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan.	6.6	4.3	22.0	1.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Prescott, Ariz.	6.0	9.1	10.1	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	7.9	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP3‡	135	None	SW
Price, Utah	5.2	27.7	72.8	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P2‡*	420	DTK	AEdW
Prichard, Ala.	6.1	32.8	U	1.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	600	None	AW
Princeton, Ill.	5.2	9.7	15.4	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind.	7.8	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5.4	13.1	29.1	1.8	MC	D4	6†	6	NP2	156	None	W
Princeton, N.J.	7.7	10.4	18.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Princeton, W.Va.	7.4	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	160	None	X§
Prospect Park, N.J.	5.7	- 3.3	37.7	0.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5.1	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5.3	57.8	21.1	1.5	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	60	TAK	EdW
Pulaski, Va.	8.8	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	60	None	WX§
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9.5	2.3	-10.1	3.1	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	None	D	X
Putnam, Conn.	7.8	6.2	- 5.1	3.4	MC	...	9†	1	P2	None	T	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7.9	11.2	12.2	5.9	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AW
Quakertown, Pa.	5.2	5.5	11.2	1.5	Mgr	C2	12†	0	P4‡	None	None	ESWX§
Radford, Va.	*7.0*	12.3	34.6	5.3	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	BEW
Randolph t, Mass.	7.6	16.5	37.8	10.1	RTM	C1	3	3	P1	None	DTAKSW	AW
Rankin, Pa.	7.5	- 6.1	9.0	0.4	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Raton, N.M.	7.6	24.9	9.8	2.9	MC	D2	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	AEWX
Ravenna, Ohio	8.5	6.5	11.1	2.8	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	100	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	*5.5*	13.6	22.7	3.9	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2‡	120	None	W
Reading, Ohio	6.1	6.2	26.1	1.1	MC	D2	7[1]	3	NP2	270	DTL	EW
Redding, Calif.	*8.1*	93.6	41.4	4.4	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	25	TK	EdSWX§
Red Oak, Iowa	5.8	- 0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	WX
Red Wing, Minn.	9.9	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	APWX
Rhinelander, Wis.	8.5	6.0	20.5	2.6	MC	D2	16†	0	NP2	100	None	ASWX
Rice Lake, Wis.	5.7	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	65	TKL	EdWX
Richfield, Minn.	6.8	1.9	38.7	10.0	MC	D2	4‡	4	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Richmond, Ky.	7.3	12.9	15.5	1.6	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	72	PL	GdSW
Richwood, W.Va.	5.1	-11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	50	K	W
Ridgefield, N.J.	5.3	12.8	- 0.6	3.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Ridgway, Pa.	6.3	- 1.0	4.6	2.4	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
River Forest, Ill.	9.5	7.5	102.6	2.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Junction, Fla.	7.1	26.2	U	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	12	None	EW
Riverside, Ill.	7.9	17.2	167.4	1.9	Mgr	D4	6†	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	8.5	151.0	1.0	2.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP3‡	None	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	6.0	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	360	A	W
Robstown, Tex.	6.8	62.1	341.2	1.3	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	60	KPL	EGS
Rochester, Pa.	7.4	- 3.7	11.1	0.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	C	None
Rockland, Me.	8.9	- 1.9	11.9	10.8	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	X§
Rockland t, Mass.	8.1	7.5	- 0.3	10.2	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSW	W
Rock Springs, Wyo.	9.8	16.4	30.7	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	240	None	X
Rockville, Conn.	7.6	1.7	- 3.6	2.7	MC	D2	12†	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	8.3	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Rolla, Mo.	5.1	40.1	76.7	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	90	P	SX§
Roselle Park, N.J.	9.7	7.7	64.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S*
Roseville, Calif.	*6.7*	3.5	43.5	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
Roseville, Mich.	9.0	32.0	U	6.6	Com	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
umford Falls, Me.	8.4	- 3.2	24.4	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
ushville, Ind.	6.0	4.4	3.8	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
usk, Tex.	5.7	47.7	64.4	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	24	AKPL	SW
ussellville, Ark.	5.9	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	S
uston, La.	7.1	61.3	29.8	4.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
ye, N.Y.	9.9	13.2	64.1	5.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
aco, Me.	8.6	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	A
t. Albans, Vt.	8.0	0.2	5.7	1.9	MC	D1	6†	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
St. Bernard, Ohio	7.4	- 1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill.	5.9	9.2	31.2	3.4	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa.	6.8	- 6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7.4	- 6.1	10.6	32.9	Mgr	D3	6‡	6	P3‡	25	DTAKL	WX§
St. Joseph, Mich.	9.0	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	WX*
St. Louis Park, Minn.	7.7	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡*	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio	5.5	1.8	- 4.3	1.9	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	60	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7.7	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	X
St. Peter, Minn.	5.9	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	D1	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	EdWX§
Salamanca, N.Y.	9.0	- 5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	D2	5†	0	P2	None	A	WE*
Salem, Ill.	7.3	65.6	55.9	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EGdSW
Salem, N.J.	8.6	7.1	8.2	2.7	MC	D3	9‡	1	P4‡	None	T	SW
Salem, Va.	5.7	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP4‡	600	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif.	*5.8*	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex.	9.5	-11.6	112.1	2.2	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	420	None	ST§
San Bruno, Calif.	*6.5*	80.6	131.1	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	360	DTAK	W
Sand Springs, Okla.	6.1	- 8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	D2	3	3	P2	None	None	A
San Fernando, Calif.	*9.1*	20.2	136.0	2.7	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	*8.9*	7.3	40.4	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex.	6.0	17.0	13.4	1.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif.	*8.2*	119.2	538.7	3.7	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif.	*8.6*	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	*6.7*	5.5	20.7	3.2	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif.	*8.5*	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif.	9.0	20.6	87.8	5.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	200	TK	None
Saranac Lake, N.Y.	7.1	-11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	WX
Sayre, Pa.	7.6	- 4.2	- 2.2	2.5	MC	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sayreville, N.J.	8.2	- 5.5	20.6	18.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6.5	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N.Y.	8.0	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Scottdale, Pa.	6.5	- 3.3	16.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N.J.	9.8	9.0	65.0	6.1	MC	D2	7	1	P2‡	300	None	None
Seguin, Tex.	7.0	34.1	43.9	3.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKPL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N.Y.	6.5	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	200	None	WX§
Sewickley, Pa.	5.6	0.3	13.0	1.1	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind.	8.6	14.8	2.2	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa.	8.2	- 5.1	- 3.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	AEW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5.1	- 1.3	11.3	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5.6	32.9	18.2	1.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	240	TAKL	AEdSW
Sheffield, Ala.	7.9	27.5	- 6.9	5.2	Com	C1	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdPWd
Shelby, Ohio	6.6	7.2	11.1	2.3	MC	D2	5[1]	1	NP2	120	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	6.5	30.5	72.0	2.0	Mgr	D2	6†	6	NP4*	100	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6.8	5.3	23.7	2.2	Mgr	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	WX§
Shippensburg, Pa.	5.2	20.7	- 0.6	2.3	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio	9.8	5.3	8.3	2.3	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Sikeston, Mo.	7.9	40.0	57.1	3.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESWX
Silver City, N.M.	5.0	43.3	32.2	4.1	MC	D1	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Skokie, Ill.	7.2	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	120	K	Wd
Solvay, N.Y.	8.2	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky.	6.2	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	72	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass.	5.9	8.8	53.4	7.6	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5.4	23.5	40.8	1.1	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Somersworth, N.H.	6.1	8.0	-15.1	10.3	MC	D2	10†	0	P2	None	None	W
Somerville, N.J.	8.7	5.6	22.9	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
South Amboy, N.J.	7.8	- 8.0	7.3	1.3	MC	D2	5†	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	5.3	8.5	11.6	2.7	Mgr	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio	6.1	39.7	174.1	4.8	MC	D2	7[1]	3	NP2	100	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t, Mass.	6.9	1.2	22.5	...	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400*	TAK	AEdW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Southington, Conn.	5.1	- 0.7	0.8	1.4	MC	D2	3‡	3	P2	2,000*	DTAK	S
South Norfolk, Va.	8.0	2.3	1.6	7.5	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP2‡*	300	TA	None
S. Plainfield, N.J.	5.4	6.6	U	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	None	A	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	5.7	U	U	53.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	180	D	W
S. San Francisco, Calif.	*6.6*	7.0	40.4	5.0	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6.0	- 0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sparks, Nev.	5.3	18.0	39.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5.8	17.6	10.8	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	AK	SW
Spencer, Iowa	6.6	31.5	9.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	250	TA	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	6.6	5.9	5.8	32.2	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	200	TAKW	SW
Springfield, Tenn.	6.7	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springfield, Vt.	5.2	4.8	- 0.6	44.0	Mgr	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAK	WX
Spring Valley, Ill.	5.0	- 4.9	-18.8	4.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	W
tate College, Pa.	6.2	39.9	85.0	2.6	Mgr	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	SW
tatesboro, Ga.	5.0	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	200	None	STWX§
terling, Colo.	7.4	3.0	12.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	160	TK	ASWX§
tillwater, Minn.	7.0	- 2.2	- 7.3	2.9	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
torm Lake, Iowa	5.3	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	ASWX§
toughton t, Mass.	8.6	5.2	19.5	15.9	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AW
troudsburg, Pa.	6.2	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	300	D	S
turgeon Bay, Wis.	5.4	9.2	9.4	7.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAKL	EdSW
turgis, Mich.	7.2	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	9	1	NP2‡	100	None	ESWX§
tuttgart, Ark.	5.6	14.2	9.0	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	200	TKL	SW
ullivan, Ind.	5.1	- 4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	S
ulphur Springs, Tex.	6.7	24.5	- 2.5	4.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
ummit, Ill.	7.0	7.6	62.9	1.5	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	None
ummit Hill, Pa.	5.4	- 2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
woyerville, Pa.	9.2	1.1	32.8	1.7	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
ylacauga, Ala.	6.3	52.3	92.2	3.7	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
akoma Park, Md.	8.9	39.3	102.5	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
alladega, Ala.	9.3	22.4	16.0	4.2	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
allulah, La.	5.7	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	D4	4‡	4	NP4	300	P	ST
arboro, N.C.	7.1	14.1	39.6	1.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	60	None	ESWX§
arentum, Pa.	9.8	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	EW
arrant City, Ala.	6.8	- 6.9	900.1	2.4	MC	D4	7	1	NP4	300	None	Ed
arrytown, N.Y.	6.9	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
aylor, Pa.	9.0	-13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	300	D	S
aylor, Tex.	7.9	5.5	25.1	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2‡	48	None	STWX
aylorville, Ill.	8.3	13.6	26.0	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
ell City, Ind.	5.4	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdW
enafly, N.J.	7.4	30.8	58.1	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
exas City, Tex.	5.7	62.6	40.9	2.8	Com	D2	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	ASX
he Dalles, Ore.	6.3	6.5	1.3	2.6	Mgr	D2	5†	1	NP4‡	None	None	AW
hibodaux, La.	5.9	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,000	None	EGdSW
hief River Falls, Minn.	6.0	41.0	- 8.9	2.1	MC	D2	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESWX§
homaston, Ga.	6.4	29.9	96.7	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	EdSTW
hree Rivers, Mich.	6.7	- 2.2	31.8	1.0	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	100	None	EWX§
hroop, Pa.	7.4	- 8.0	20.3	5.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
ifton, Ga.	5.3	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	WX§
ipton, Ind.	5.1	4.9	7.9	1.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
itusville, Pa.	8.1	0.9	- 4.5	2.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
occoa, Ga.	5.5	19.4	29.0	3.1	Mgr	..1	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W
ooele, Utah	5.0	- 2.6	42.6	9.0	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡*	144	TK	SW
oronto, Ohio	7.4	5.4	50.4	1.1	MC	D2	7[1]	3	NP2	84	DTL	W
orrance, Calif.	*9.9*	36.8	U	18.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	ABW
otowa, N.J.	5.1	11.5	146.8	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
renton, Mich.	5.3	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	TAK	Wd
renton, Mo.	7.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930-40	Per Cent of Increase 1920-30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Troy, Ala.	7.1	3.5	19.6	4.7	Com	C1	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX§
Troy, Ohio	9.7	11.8	19.5	2.4	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N.Y.	6.6	6.9	74.9	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N.M.	6.2	49.5	32.9	3.4	Mgr	C..	5	0	NP4	..	None	ESWX§
Tulare, Calif.	*8.3*	33.1	75.4	2.9	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss.	*8.2*	29.1	25.8	3.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	600	KSP	EdWX
Tupper Lake, N.Y.	5.5	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	*9.8*	- 8.3	81.4	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala.	5.5	21.7	17.6	3.9	Com	C3	3	3	P3	900	None	EdW
Tyrone, Pa.	8.8	- 2.2	- 0.5	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6.4	- L	0.1	1.5	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	72	DTL	AW*
Union, S.C.	8.5	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	360	None	EdSTW
Union City, Tenn.	7.3	23.7	32.9	1.1	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	ESW
University Hgts., Ohio	6.0	167.4	1607.6	1.9	MC	D4	7[1]	7	NP4‡	600	None	None
Upland, Calif.	*6.3*	33.9	61.8	12.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	WS§
Upper Arlington, Ohio	5.4	175.5	393.4	2.0	MC	C2	5[1]	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio	8.3	7.7	1.6	4.2	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	GdSW
Uvalde, Tex.	6.7	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	24	None	AGdSTWX
Uxbridge t, Mass.	6.4	2.1	16.7	29.2	TM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N.D.	5.9	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	60	T	AESWX
Valparaiso, Ind.	8.7	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark.	5.4	4.6	- 0.8	3.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	W
Vandalia, Ill.	5.3	21.8	30.9	1.1	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Van Wert, Ohio	9.2	8.9	4.6	3.5	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX§
Venice, Ill.	5.5	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N.J.	7.9	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	1	P3‡	300	CK	WS*
Vernon, Tex.	9.3	1.5	77.7	2.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	AESWd
Verona, N.J.	9.0	25.1	135.6	3.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	T	SWd
Villa Park, Ill.	7.2	16.3	628.3	12.0	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	50	K	W
Vineland, N.J.	7.9	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.	5.7	33.4	-14.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Visalia, Calif.	*8.9*	22.6	26.2	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASX§
Wabash, Ind.	9.7	9.2	-10.5	3.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	6.5	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Wallington, N.J.	9.0	- 0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walpole t, Mass.	7.4	2.3	33.5	20.6	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	250	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5.9	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TK	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5.2	- 2.8	1.6	2.0	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7.6	2.3	-13.4	39.3	TM	..1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSL	AW
Warren t, R.I.	8.2	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	C2	5	5	P2	200	TAK	S
Warrensburg, Mo.	5.9	14.0	7.0	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	60	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6.4	11.3	4.6	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Washington, Ind.	9.3	2.7	3.7	22.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	EW
Washington, Iowa	5.2	8.6	2.5	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	EdSWX
Washington, Mo.	6.8	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	84	TAPL	AW
Washington, N.C.	8.6	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	None	EWX§
Washington Ct.Hse., O.	9.4	11.6	5.8	2.0	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif.	*8.9*	7.0	66.4	1.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	300	DTAK	ASWX
Waupun, Wis.	6.8	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Waverly, N.Y.	5.5	- 3.7	7.4	3.4	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	150	None	W
Waxahachie, Tex	8.7	7.6	1.1	3.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waynesboro, Va.	7.4	18.4	290.6	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	1	NP4‡	180	None	W
Weatherford, Tex.	5.9	20.6	-20.8	2.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	7.0	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	27	TAPL	A
Webster City, Iowa	6.7	- 4.1	24.2	3.8	Mgr	C3	3	3	NP4‡	None	TA	ESWX§
Welch, W. Va.	6.3	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7.2	- 2.1	5.1	4.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	6.3	- 2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Wellston, Ohio	5.5	4.1	-20.5	6.0	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	72	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N.Y.	5.9	4.7	13.6	2.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	400	None	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7.7	- 3.6	-10.1	1.5	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Weslaco, Tex.	6.9	41.1	U	1.4	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	240	None	SWX
West Bend, Wis.	5.5	14.5	40.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	450	T	SWX
West Hazleton, Pa.	7.5	2.9	24.9	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Lafayette, Ind.	6.3	23.1	33.0	3.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5.0	20.2	98.4	0.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Monroe, La.	8.6	30.4	93.1	2.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	W
Weston, W. Va.	8.3	- 4.4	51.7	1.4	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
West Pittston, Pa.	7.9	L	13.9	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Point, Miss.	5.6	20.3	6.3	3.8	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	216	P	EdSWX§
West St. Paul, Minn.	5.7	28.5	50.7	4.9	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	60	None	Wd
W. University Pl., Tex.	9.2	597.5	U	2.1	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West View, Pa.	7.2	19.7	115.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	W
Westwood, N.J.	5.4	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	CTA	S
West York, Pa.	5.6	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Wheaton, Ill.	7.4	1.8	75.4	4.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	9.7	80.0	507.9	2.1	Mgr	D3	7‡	7	NP3‡	60	TAK	Wd
Whitman t, Mass.	7.8	1.6	6.9	6.7	TM	D1	5‡	5	NP1	225	TAKSW	None
Wildwood, N.J.	5.2	- 3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	SW
Williamson, W. Va.	8.4	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	D3	5‡	1	P3	300	None	W
Williston, N.D.	5.8	13.4	22.2	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	ABWX
Williston Park, N.Y.	5.8	29.9	U	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	7.6	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESW
Wilmerding, Pa.	5.7	-10.0	- 2.3	0.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	6.0	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	D2	7[1]	3	P2	180	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8.2	- 0.6	U	1.2	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Winchendon t, Mass.	6.6	6.0	5.0	36.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
Winchester, Ind.	5.3	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Winchester, Ky.	8.6	4.4	- 1.2	1.8	Com	D4	3‡	3	NP2	1,000	None	WS
Windber, Pa.	9.1	- 1.6	- 2.7	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Winfield, Kan.	9.5	1.1	18.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdSWX*
Winooski, Vt.	6.0	13.7	7.6	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Winsted, Conn.	7.7	- 2.6	- 4.4	2.4	TM	D2	4†	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	6.2	-13.1	346.5	2.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SW
Winton, Pa.	8.0	- 6.1	12.2	6.3	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodbury, N.J.	8.3	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	D2	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	6.6	19.8	33.6	1.7	MC	H4	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N.J.	5.7	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Wood River, Ill.	8.2	0.7	134.1	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Woodstock, Ill.	6.1	11.9	- 0.9	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5.4	6.9	31.4	1.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	25	T	ASWX
Worthington, Minn.	5.9	52.6	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
Yankton, S.D.	6.8	12.0	20.9	2.6	Com	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	500	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	7.3	30.1	6.4	2.3	MC	D2	4†	0	NP4‡	300	KPL	AEW
Yeadon, Pa.	8.5	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
York, Neb.	5.4	- 5.8	6.0	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	160	TK	ASX
Yuma, Ariz.	5.3	8.9	15.5	2.0	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4	120	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	6.6	9.4	7.4	1.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W

NOTES ON GOVERNMENTAL DATA TABLES IV AND V

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS: First year member of board of selectmen receives $336, second year member $421, and third year member $531.

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN: The airport is jointly owned with the county and operated by the city.

ALBANY, GEORGIA: The airport is jointly owned and operated with the county.

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA: The airport is supported by funds contributed by the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton and by Lehigh and Northampton Counties and is operated by the Lehigh Airport Authority.

ANACORTES, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Fullerton, Orange and Santa Ana.

ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA: Airport jointly owned with the county and leased to State Aeronautical Commission.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one a two-year term. Airport jointly owned and operated with Winfield.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and six aldermen.

AUBURN, MAINE: The airport is jointly owned with Lewiston.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: A councilman's salary is $300 the first year and $600 the second and third years.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

BANGOR, MAINE: The city operates the airport which is jointly owned with Old Town.

BARRE, VERMONT: Airport owned jointly with Montpelier.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive officer for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN: Tri-City airport owned and operated with Midland and Saginaw.

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON: Mayor may veto all actions except the budget. Airport jointly owned and operated with county.

BEND, OREGON: Five councilmen have two-year terms; two councilmen have four-year terms.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: Airport jointly owned and operated with St. Joseph.

BERGENFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA: The airport is supported by funds contributed by the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton and by Lehigh and Northampton Counties and is operated by the Lehigh Airport Authority.

BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS: The water system is owned and operated jointly with Salem.

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK: Airport owned jointly with Endicott.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: Water works owned and operated by the city is for industrial purposes only.

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY: The airport is jointly owned with the county.

BRADENTON, FLORIDA: Airport owned jointly with city of Sarasota and counties of Manatee and Sarasota.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA: The airport is owned jointly with the county and leased to a private operator.

BRIGHAM, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Johnson City, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA: Airport owned and operated jointly with county.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The nine councilmen elected by wards serve two-year terms and the six councilmen elected at large serve four-year terms.

CARLSTADT, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 11 councilmen who receive $150 a year and 5 aldermen who receive $250 a year.

CHARLESTON, MISSOURI: Two councilmen have three-year terms; two have two-year terms.

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, jointly with five other cities.

CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO: The airport is jointly owned with the U. S. Air Force and leased to a nonprofit city-owned corporation.

COHOES, NEW YORK: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the other member $100 a year.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Six councilmen are elected at large for two-year terms and nine councilmen are elected by wards for four-year terms.

COOS BAY, OREGON: Name changed from Marshfield by popular vote in 1944. Waterworks acquired jointly with North Bend, Oregon.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Salem and Peabody.

DECATUR, ALABAMA: Airport owned jointly with the county.

DOTHAN, ALABAMA: The airport is jointly owned and operated with the county.

DUMONT, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Bergenfield.

DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

DURANGO, COLORADO: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA: Raleigh-Durham Airport jointly owned and operated by Raleigh, Durham, Wake County, and Durham County.

EAST MOLINE, ILLINOIS: The airport is jointly owned with the county.

EAST RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA: The airport is supported by funds contributed by the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton and by Lehigh and Northampton Counties and is operated by the Lehigh Airport Authority.

EDINA, MINNESOTA: The council consists of a mayor, recorder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

EDINBURG, TEXAS: The airport is jointly owned and operated with McAllen.

ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA: The airport is jointly owned with the county.

ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

EMPORIA, KANSAS: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for a four-year term.

ENDICOTT, NEW YORK: Airport owned jointly with Binghamton.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA: Three councilmen serve four years and two councilmen serve two years.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND: The mayor can veto any council action involving money.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA: The mayor who is a full voting commissioner receives $8,500, the two administrative commissioners receive $7,500, and the two legislative commissioners (part-time) receive $2,400.

FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana.

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS: One councilman each serves two-, three-, and four-year terms.

GLEN RIDGE, NEW JERSEY: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA: The airport is jointly operated with the county.

GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA: Port facilities and airport jointly owned with county but airport is leased to private operator.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA: Airport jointly owned with county and operated by joint airport commission.

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA: Airport jointly owned with county, leased to local fair association.

HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen have a two-year term, two a four-year term. Mayor could have two-year term if elected for short term on council.

HIBBING, MINNESOTA: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustess. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

HOUSTON, TEXAS: Port facilities jointly owned with county.

IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

KEARNY, NEW JERSEY: The city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and 10 councilmen for two-year terms.

KELSO, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

KENMORE, NEW YORK: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Tonawanda.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two elected with the highest number of votes serve four-year terms and the third serves a two-year term.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA: The airport is jointly owned and operated with Lenoir County.

LAKELAND, FLORIDA: The city owns two airports, one of which is leased to a private operator.

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA: Airport jointly owned and operated with county.

LANSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

LANSING, MICHIGAN: The airport is jointly owned with the state of Michigan and operated by the state.

LARAMIE, WYOMING: The airport is jointly owned with the county and leased to a private company.

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS: The airport is jointly owned with the state university.

LENOIR, NORTH CAROLINA: Airport owned jointly with Morganton.

LEWISTON, IDAHO: The airport is jointly owned and operated with the county.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: Airport owned jointly with county and operated by an airport board.

LOGAN, UTAH: The airport is jointly owned with the county.

LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON: The one councilman at large serves a two-year term, the other six councilmen four-year terms; the airport is jointly owned and operated with the city of Kelso and Cowlitz County.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: Airports owned jointly with county and operated by Air Board.

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

McALLEN, TEXAS: The airport is jointly owned and operated with Edinburg.

MADISON, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA: Terms of councilmen range from one to three years.

MAMARONECK, NEW YORK: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

MECHANICVILLE, NEW YORK: Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

MEXICO, MISSOURI: One councilman serves a one-year term, two serve two years, and two serve three years.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two receiving the greatest number of votes serve four-year terms while the third serves a two-year term.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: Four councilmen are elected every two years; three for a four-year term and one for a two-year term.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, KENTUCKY: The airport is jointly owned and operated with the county.

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN: Tri-City Airport owned and operated with Bay City and Saginaw.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: The sewage treatment plant and the airport are operated under separate boards serving the metropolitan area.

MONTAGUE, MASSACHUSETTS: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, the remaining member receives $250 a year.

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

MONTPELIER, VERMONT: Airport owned jointly with Barre.

MORGANTON, NORTH CAROLINA: Airport owned jointly with Lenoir.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms. The ward aldermen receive $100 per year and the aldermen elected at large receive $200 per year.

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA: Airport jointly owned with other political subdivisions and operated by an airport commission.

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA: The airport is jointly owned with the county.

NEW CASTLE, INDIANA: The city leases and operates airport.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 25 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation. Airport is leased to and operated by Port of New York Authority.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY: Airport and port facilities are leased to and operated by Port Authority of New York. The city of Newark is part owner of the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS: Fourteen councilmen are elected for four-year terms and seven councilmen for two-year terms.

NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral council of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT: The Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA: The Metropolitan Utilities District operates the gas, water, and ice plants under control of an indepentent board of six members. Electric utility operated by Omaha Public Power District.

ONEIDA, NEW YORK: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

ORANGE, CALIFORNIA: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System, along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY: The airport is jointly owned with the county and leased to a private company.

PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA: The airport is jointly owned with the county and leased to a private airline.

PARIS, TENNESSEE: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS: Sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Danvers and Salem.

PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS: Two councilmen serve four-year terms; three councilmen serve two-year terms.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

PLAINS tp, PENNSYLVANIA: Five commissioners receive $200; four receive $500.

PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PRICE, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment system is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting of which the city is part owner.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA: Raleigh-Durham Airport jointly owned and operated by Raleigh, Durham, Wake County, and Durham County.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting right.

ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT: Eight aldermen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

ROSELLE PARK, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of the sewage treatment plants operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and the Joint Meeting.

RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

RUTLAND, VERMONT: The mayor can veto all actions of council except those involving the acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers; he can vote only on actions involving acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers.

ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN: Airport jointly owned and operated with Benton Harbor.

ST. LOUIS PARK, MINNESOTA: The council consists of a mayor, clerk and three trustees. The mayor and clerk have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA: The sewage treatment plant and the airport are operated under separate boards serving the metropolitan area.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN: Tri-City Airport owned and operated with Bay City and Midland.

SALAMANCA, NEW YORK: The city owns both an electric distribution system and an electric generation plant, but operates only the distribution system.

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Peabody and Danvers. The water system is owned and operated jointly with Beverly.

SALINA, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SALISBURY, MARYLAND: The airport is jointly owned with the county.

SARASOTA, FLORIDA: Airport owned jointly by cities of Sarasota and Bradenton and counties of Manatee and Sarasota.

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Orange.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE: Three councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS: The clerk of the board receives $600, the chairman receives $500, and the third member receives $400.

SOUTH NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SOUTHINGTON, CONNECTICUT: Salary of first selectman, other two receive $10 per diem.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

TONAWANDA, NEW YORK: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Kenmore.

TOOELE, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

UHRICHSVILLE, OHIO: City jointly owns and operates water supply system with village of Dennison.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON: The airport is jointly owned and operated with the county.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system but the distribution system is privately owned.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term. Airport jointly owned and operated with Arkansas City.

WINONA, MINNESOTA: Eight councilmen are elected from wards for four-year terms and one councilman is elected at large for two-year term.

WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

Changes In City Areas

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THE HIGH numerical level of postwar municipal annexation continued during 1949. A total of 301 cities in the United States made land acquisitions, which is 13 more than in 1948. Although area absorptions remained numerous, the number of cities annexing at least one-half square mile declined. Distinct trends are also apparent within cities of over 10,000 population and those in the 5,000 to 10,000 group.

Among cities of more than 10,000 people, the annexation rate, after consistent increases for a period of five years, dropped slightly during 1949. A total of 188 such municipalities made annexations in 1949 as compared to 193 in 1948, 170 in 1947, 154 in 1946, 89 in 1945, and 60 in 1944. All of these yearly totals, however, represent very sizable growths over the years 1935-39 when the average number of cities over 10,000 completing annexation was slightlv less than 49.[1]

Furthermore, the number of cities making absorptions of one-half square mile or more also dwindled. Urban centers achieving such annexations expanded from nine in 1943 and 15 in 1944 to 53 in 1947, a level which was nearly matched in 1948 with 52 similar annexations. Only 45 cities with populations over 10,000 annexed one-half square mile or more during 1949 (see Table 1).

A different development has evolved among the smaller cities of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. In this population group, both the number of annexing cities and the number of municipalities annexing at least one-half square mile increased last year. The number of cities realizing annexations expanded from 95 in 1948 to 113 in 1949. Similarly, 11 effected land acquisitions of one-half square mile or more last year, a gain of four over the previous twelve months.

A total of 271 square miles of land area was absorbed by 251 cities which reported the amount of area annexed in 1949. Cities over 10,000 population annexed about eight times as much area as the smaller cities. The larger municipalities collectively acquired 242.5 square miles of which Houston singly annexed 79 square miles.[2] This is in contrast to the 28.5 square miles for the cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Including Houston, the average total annexation for 162 cities over 10,000 reporting the amount of their annexation was slightly more than one and five-eighths square miles. Without Houston, the average dropped to about one and one-fifth square miles. The smaller cities attained an average annexation of about one-fourth of a square mile.

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[1] Twenty-five cities made annexations in 1935, 45 in 1936, 52 in 1937, 45 in 1938, and 76 in 1939, according to *The Municipal Year Book*.

[2] Twenty-six cities of not less than 10,000 population and one city of the 5,000-10,000 population group did not report the size of their annexations.

There was considerable range in the size of areas annexed by individual cities. The largest annexation, completed by Houston, Texas, was an enormous accomplishment encompassing 79 square miles. This is the largest annexation in the United States in the last decade and surpasses the earlier major absorptions completed by Dallas (39 square miles) in 1945 and Fort Worth (35 square miles) in 1946. Annexations of more than 10 square miles were also made by San Angelo, Texas (21.25); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (13.84); Waterloo, Iowa (12.99); Dallas, Texas (11.73); and Fort Smith, Arkansas (11.0). The annexation of 11.83 square miles by Roanoke, Virginia, was the largest completed in 1948. At the other extreme at least four cities--Carrollton, Georgia; Corbin, Kentucky; Tulare, California; and Woodland, California--brought less than one acre within their territorial jurisdictions.

TABLE I

ANNEXATION TRENDS, 1945–49

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

The 45 cities possessing more than 10,000 inhabitants which annexed one-half square mile or more in 1949 are: Florence and Montgomery, Alabama; El Dorado, Fort Smith, and Jonesboro, Arkansas; Phoenix, Arizona; Fresno, Monterey, and San Jose, California; Colorado Springs and Denver, Colorado; Albany and Rome, Georgia; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Pocatello, Idaho; Waterloo, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; Henderson, Kentucky; Lansing, Michigan; Billings, Montana; Concord, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; McAlester, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Salem, Oregon; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Columbia and Greenville, South Carolina; Amarillo, Dallas, Harlingen, Houston, Longview, Lubbock, Port Arthur, San Angelo, Temple, Texarkana, and Wichita Falls, Texas; Bellingham and Olympia, Washington; and LaCrosse, Madison, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The 11 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population which annexed one-half square mile or more in 1949 are: Camden, Arkansas; Coronado, Monterey Park, and Napa, California; College Park, Georgia; Bemidji, Minnesota; Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; Cuero, Huntsville, and Midland, Texas; and Marion, Virginia. Cities of the two largest states, California and Texas, which are continuing to experience large population growths especially in their urban areas, are the leaders in the total number of these sizable annexations consummated during the six-year period since 1944. Despite fewer cities effectuating annexations of at least one-fourth square mile during 1949, 12 of them, or seven more than in 1948, completed land acquisitions of at least five square miles.

On a percentage increase basis, numerous cities augmented their size through annexations in 1949. San Angelo, Texas, added 21.5 square miles to its existing 7.75 square miles. Its gain of about 280 per cent was the largest reported by any city. Huntsville, Texas, increased its area 183 per cent and El Dorado, Arkansas, 108 per cent. Among the larger cities, Houston, Oklahoma City, and Scranton had substantial percentage gains. Twenty-one cities of 5,000 people or more increased their areas during 1949 by not less than 25 per cent. They are: Huntsville, Texas (183%); El Dorado, Arkansas (108%); Houston, Texas (104%); Lubbock, Texas (104%); Longview, Texas (89%); Midland, Texas (75%); Cuero, Texas (72%); Waterloo, Iowa (69%); Coronado, California (68%); Camden, Arkansas (66%); Pocatello, Idaho (65%); Marion, Virginia (62%); Greenville, South Carolina (57%); Montgomery, Alabama (53%); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (49%); Minot, North Dakota (45%); Olympia, Washington (43%); College Park, Georgia (41%); Monterey, California (33%); Scranton, Pennsylvania (29%); and Bermidji, Minnesota (27%).

The rapid population growth which has occurred recently in unincorporated areas adjoining cities has frequently brought on economic and social problems directly affecting the cities. Developments in the fringe, proper relations of the city to the fringe, and need for an area-wide community plan have become questions of major concern to city officials. The importance of the subject prompted the Year Book to secure in early 1950 detailed information on cities that made annexations. As in previous years, the Year Book questionnaire, which was sent to all cities over 5,000 population at the beginning of 1950, requested officials to report on the number and size of annexations.

The 301 cities which reported annexations included 77 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and a special questionnaire requesting additional information was sent to officials in these cities. The information supplied by 60 of these cities is summarized in the remainder of this article. Of the other 17 cities, 7 answered the questionnaire beforepress time and are included in Table VI and the names of 10 cities that did not reply are listed at the end of Table VI. This leaves 224 cities which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of area in 1949.[3]

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[3] The 224 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile of land area in 1949 are listed alphabetically within population groups together with the number of acres annexed:

Cities over 100,000: Long Beach 70 and Los Angeles 2, Calif.; Atlanta 25, Ga.; Peoria 3, Ill.; Toledo 50, Ohio; Salt Lake City 70, Utah; and Seattle 37, Wash.

Cities of 50,000 to 100,000: Glendale 4 and Stockton 79, Calif.; Pueblo 80, Colo.; Kalamazoo 20, Mich.; Greensboro 30, N. C.; Hamilton 14, Ohio; Austin 41 and Corpus Christi 18, Tex.; and Charleston 12, W. Va. The following cities reported making annexations in 1949 but did not give amount of area annexed: Columbus and Macon, Ga.; Rockford, Ill.; Jackson, Miss.; and Waco, Tex.

Cities of 25,000 to 50,000: Alhambra 55, Bakersfield 59, Huntington Park 11, Inglewood 25, and Santa Barbara 25, Calif.; Belleville 120, Elgin 60, Bloomington 155, and Maywood 30, Ill.; Kokomo 40, Ind.; Hutchinson 130, Kan.; Lexington 3, Ky.; Ann Arbor 101, Mich.; Butte 40 and Great Falls 126, Mont.; High Point 2 and Rocky Mount 10, N. C.; Fargo 46 and Grand Forks 14, N. D.; Lorain 120, Ohio; Muskogee 115, Okla.; Sheboygan 61, Wausau 3, and West Allis 120, Wis. The following cities reported making annexations in 1949 but did not give amount of area annexed: San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; and Eau Claire, Wis.

The average areas added to 60 cities in 1949 covered almost three and one-half square miles (excluding Houston, the average areas amounted to over two square miles) of unincorporated residential land containing over 4,500 inhabitants (without Houston, 2,794 residents). They were usually at least 50 per cent developed, with most of this development occurring in the recent postwar years. All areas absorbed by these 60 cities were unincorporated at the time of annexation. This follows the long established pattern to which there are few exceptions such as the consolidation of the Oregon cities of Salem and West Salem in 1949 and the merging of Westwood, an incorporated suburb, to Denver in 1947.

A very limited number of the annexed areas is in mixed, industrial, commercial, or agricultural use, with the overwhelming proportion being residential sectors. Most contained several hundred or a few thousand people, but a few were uninhabited when annexed. Houston, Texas, added the most residents (107,000) through its annexation of 79 square miles. Tulsa, Oklahoma, acquired 20,000 inhabitants by annexing less than three square miles. The largest uninhabited area (2.25 square miles) became part of Bemidji, Minnesota.

Drainage, fire protection, police protection, sewerage, streets, and water supply, six basic urban services, were all inadequate in areas annexed to 26 of 59 reporting cities. Cities are required to make large expenditures to bring these inferior facilities up to standards maintained within their corporate limits. City officials are virtually unanimous (54 of

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Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: Anaheim 53, Lodi 35, Lynwood 30, Modesto 10, Monrovia 2, Ontario 110, Palo Alto 60, Richmond 83, San Leandro 156, Ventura 110, and Whittier 141, Calif.; Grand Junction 9 and Greeley 90, Colo.; Thomasville 2, Ga.; Idaho Falls 60, Nampa 25, and Twin Falls 15, Idaho; East Moline 40, Kankakee 5, Lincoln 32, Mattoon 112, Mt. Vernon 50, and Streator 64, Ill.; LaPorte 40, Ind.; Ames 6 and Newton 80, Iowa; Emporia 61, Newton 19, Parsons 70, and Salina 131, Kan.; South Portland 8, Me.; Benton Harbor 96, Mich.; Albert Lea 1, Austin 7, Hibbing 80, and St. Cloud 4, Minn.; Moberly 9, Mo.; Missoula 40, Mont.; Norfolk 1, Neb.; Reno 68, Nev.; Roswell 23, N. M.; Dunkirk 75, N. Y.; Greenville 50, Fayetteville 1, and Hickory 16, N. C.; Barberton 133, Cuyahoga Falls 47, Marietta 75, and Xenia 132, Ohio; Norman 60, Okla.; Bradford 40, Jeannette 17, and Farrell 15, Pa.; Kingsport 62, Tenn.; Palestine 15 and Pampa 95, Tex.; Walla Walla 16 and Wenatchee 5, Wash.; Janesville 68, Wis.; and Cheyenne 62, Wyo. The following cities reported making annexations in 1949 but did not give amount of area annexed: Salinas, Brawley, and Vallejo, Calif.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Champaign, Ill.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Kirkwood, Mo.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Seminole and Wewoka, Okla.; Big Spring, Brownwood, Denton, and Sweetwater, Tex.; Morgantown, W. Va.; and Casper, Wyo.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Homewood 50 and Tuscumbia 13, Ala.; Antioch 10, Chula Vista 80, Colton 66, Hanford 86, Hayward 123, Montebello 100, Orange 75, Oxnard 39, Pittsburg 10, San Bruno 7, San Fernando 33, San Luis Obispo 1, San Rafael 12, Tulare less than one acre, Watsonville 5, and Woodland less than one acre, Calif.; Alamosa 2 and Englewood 40, Colo.; Carrollton less than one acre, Ga.; Moscow 25, Idaho; Arlington Heights 2, Carbondale 50, Clinton 4, Collinsville 66, Macomb 8, and Naperville 1, Ill.; Auburn 1, Greensburg 8, Lebanon 10, Martinsville 36, Valparaiso 25, and Washington 10, Ind.; Perry 10, Iowa; Dodge City 103 and Garden City 40, Kan.; Corbin less than one acre, Ky.; Crowley 100 and Plaquemine 10, La.; Bridgewater 10, Mass.; East Lansing 33 and Ishpeming 80, Mich.; Alexandria 10, Crookston 52, International Falls 65, Owatonna 14, and Worthington 10, Minn.; Columbia 80, Miss.; Miles City 14, Mont.; Alliance 24, Neb.; Carlsbad 54 and Portales 20, N. M.; Wellsville 36 and Williston Park 5, N. Y., Dunn 7, N. C.; Valley City 27 and Williston 120, N. D.; Bedford 1, Bucyrus 23, Defiance 100, Delaware 10, Greenville 4, Miamisburg 120, Nelsonville 40, and Uhrichsville 7, Ohio; Elk City 75, Frederick 80, Hobart 40, Hugo 2, and Woodward 45, Okla.; Corvallis 151, Ore.; Clearfield 5, Emaus 5, Freeland 6, Grove City 7, Oakmont 74, Ridgeway 12, St. Clair 4, and Turtle Creek 44, Pa.; Hartsville 50, S. C.; Yankton 40, S. D.; Lebanon 22, and Maryville 2, Tenn.; Beeville 20, Colorado 10, Electra 5, Ennis 2, Kingsville 3, Lamesa 35, Plainview 40, Taylor 4, and Weslaco 145, Tex.; Centralia 7, Wash.; Elkins 2, W. Va.; and West Bend 6, Wis. Ford City, Pa. reported making annexation in 1949 but did not give the amount of area annexed.

57) in their belief that it will cost more during the immediate future to service the area than the area will return in revenues. However, almost three-fourths of the cities (36 of 49) agree that over a long period of time the annexed areas will bring more revenue into the city than the city will spend in providing services to the area.

The public service which was most often adequate in the fringe was water supply. This concurs with the finding of cities annexing at least one-fourth square mile in 1948. No other service was adequate one-half as many times. Fire protection ranked next in sufficiency, followed by drainage, police protection, streets, and sewerage. Only three cities annexed fringes in which all six of these fundamental services were suitable. The city council of Pocatello, Idaho, made an agreement with the development company which stipulated that adequate facilities were to be installed prior to the request for annexation. The one-fourth square mile brought into Enid, Oklahoma, was considered by the city officials as having adequate services as was most of the two-fifths of a square mile which became part of San Benito, Texas.

Almost three-fifths of these services were furnished to fringe areas by counties, frequently out of taxes collected largely from city residents. Counties predominated in supplying police protection, streets, and drainage. Cities were practically the exclusive source of providing water. They were also most active in fire protection activities. Sewerage service was derived almost equally from cities, counties, and special-purpose districts. Cities, which were exceeded only by counties in rendering services to fringes, usually entered into contractual service agreements. In all except two of 23 cities the contract rates were higher than the charges paid by city residents. Terms ranged from 25 per cent to 100 per cent higher than those in effect within the city. Fire and water rates were 100 per cent higher in Mount Airy, North Carolina. Sewerage and water services were 50 per cent greater in Marion, Virginia, and Wichita Falls, Texas, raised its water charges 25 per cent to the fringe.

During the time when annexation was under discussion, only a scattering of cities either threatened to increase current services or to stop outside services. Clarksdale, Mississippi, warned that fire protection rates to the fringe might be increased, and Mount Airy, North Carolina, issued a similar statement about providing water. Abilene, Texas, stopped supplying water, while Minot, North Dakota, eliminated fire protection and Wichita, Kansas, abolished its sewerage service. Apparently, Junction City, Kansas, and Marion, Virginia, initially admonished that they might increase fire and water, and sewerage and water charges, respectively, and then subsequently decided to halt these services.

More than one-half of the 60 cities made more than one annexation during the year. Together, they completed 201 annexations, an average of more than three for each city. There is considerable variance in the amount of land obtained by specific cities through realizing numerous annexations. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which participated in the greatest number (17), absorbed over 13 square miles. Dallas, Texas, which was second with 10, brought almost 12 miles within its city limits. On the other hand, 15 annexations to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and 12 to Fresno, California, meant additions of only .87 and .63 square miles, respectively. Large areas were occasionally obtained through a single annexation. Houston, Texas, acquired 79 square miles at one time and sizable areas were similarly obtained by Greenville, South Carolina; Huntsville, Texas; Longview, Texas; Montgomery, Alabama; Scranton, Pennsylvania; and Waterloo, Iowa.

In over two-thirds of 51 cities the annexed territory was the sole or joint initiator of the annexation movement. Only 15 cities individually generated the process. The fringe areas of 26 municipalities singly instigated the plan while the annexed areas of 10 other cities began the movement in conjunction with the cities. Individual property owners or real estate subdividers in the fringe usually motivated the actions. A comparable development is also apparent in the initiation of formal annexation proceedings. Areas annexed to 34 cities were responsible for getting this phase of the annexation process underway and five other areas did so in cooperation with the cities. Only 20 of 59, or about one-third, of the cities individually originated similar procedure. Such a record can be only partially attributed to state legal requirements.

The state annexation laws under which the 60 cities accomplished their land acquisitions customarily involved some combination of (1) petition by a certain percentage of fringe residents or property owners, or a majority vote in the area, followed by (2) enactment of a city ordinance or majority approval by city voters. Only four cities--Columbia, South Carolina; Lansing, Michigan; Greenville, South Carolina; and Scranton, Pennsylvania--annexed under legal provisions requiring a majority vote in both the fringe and the city. The largest annexation made by these four cities was that of six and one-half square miles accomplished by Greenville.

The largest amount of land was absorbed in 1949 by three cities--Houston, Texas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Waterloo, Iowa--which did not have to submit the proposals to a fringe vote. State legislative acts brought about annexations to Montgomery, Alabama (5.8 square miles) and Rome, Georgia (.59). Virginia annexation law is unique in that it consists of a city ordinance or petition from the fringe, and a judgment, after hearings, by a three-membered special annexation court. If the court orders the annexation, it may increase or decrease the size of the proposed area. The newly enlarged city is formally separated from the remainder of the county and becomes a city-county. Determination of the success or failure of a proposed annexation through judicial decision rather than popular vote has received repeated praise by Virginia city officials. Several Virginia cities term the legislation as the best in the United States.[4]

The city and the fringe area were usually prompted by different reasons to favor annexation. Many cities supported annexations because they wanted to direct the future development of the areas through zoning and building regulations and planning controls. It was frequently felt that annexation was the only immediate means of stopping separate incorporation and facilitating the coordination of outlying areas into the community pattern. Some cities advocated absorption principally to compel fringe areas to pay their equitable share of the cost of benefits they were receiving. Cities were seldom influenced solely by the desire for bigger population and greater revenue.

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[4] "City Annexation Policies and Programs," *Public Management*, April, 1950.

The predominant reason for most fringes favoring annexation was the acquisition of more and better services provided to city residents. Services which the annexing city judged to be most influential in creating a favorable attitude in the fringe were, in order of frequency: fire protection (17), sewerage (15), police protection (12), water supply (11), garbage disposal (7), streets (4), drainage (2), transit (1), schools (1), and zoning (1). The reasons behind the dominance of the two leading service needs is not too difficult to discover.

Substantial savings resulting from reductions in insurance rates usually accrue to fringe areas after they become part of the city, and septic tank troubles constitute a recurring problem for many fringe dwellers. In fostering annexation, the comparatively low importance of water, probably the most basic of urban needs, is not surprising when it is remembered that more than one-third of these 60 cities are supplying water to fringes. The part played by cities in nourishing the continuance of fringes which they may want to annex should prompt every city to review periodically the value and weaknesses of its relations with the fringe.[5]

With only a limited number of exceptions, opposition to annexation emanated from the unincorporated areas. Their usual reason was the fear of increased taxes. Concern over building restrictions was also frequently expressed. A few concluded that they had not been given sufficient facts on which to base an intelligent decision. Others had not been sufficiently assured that all city services would be received as soon as it was possible for the city to supply them. The opposition to annexation found in cities was derived from either the feeling that the area would be a heavy tax burden, or the desire of having services extended within the existing city limits.

Six of the 60 cities which successfully completed annexations of at least one-fourth square mile in 1949 had been stopped on earlier attempts. They were Huntsville, Texas (1936); Houston, Texas (1943); Junction City, Kansas (1945); Bellingham, Washington; Columbia, South Carolina; and San Jose, California, all in 1948. Two of them lost because of concerted fringe opposition, two others were blocked through lack of interest by city residents, another found that its annexation procedure had been faulty, and the sixth was restrained by a court technicality.

Nineteen of 56 reporting cities had programs explaining annexation benefits. Public hearings were scheduled in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Clarksdale, Mississippi, so that complete information could be presented. Newspaper and radio facilities were used by Marion, Virginia, to explain the advantages of becoming part of the city. A citizens' committee in Phoenix, Arizona, was given the responsibility of explaining the annexation proposal. The plan commission and city council of Dallas, Texas, pointed out the merits of annexation. Inhabitants of all areas which San Jose, California, wanted to annex were furnished with mimeographed copies of comparative costs, including taxes, fire insurance rates, and utility charges.

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[5] Further substantiation of this point is contained in "Fringe Area Conditions and Relations", *Public Management*, March, 1950, pp. 50-54.

In Houston, Texas, the city council, the three daily newspapers, and the chamber of commerce each conducted independent campaigns by means of newspapers, radio, and public appearances. The department of annexation, which was reactivated in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1946 after a lapse of 14 years, continues to be active. In the fringe its staff distributes folders, such as "Annexation: Key to Prosperous Community" which compares Milwaukee and its outlying areas as to water, taxes, sewers, police and fire protection, health facilities, schools, building inspection, street construction, sanitation, and lighting. Its representatives personally contact fringe residents while circulating petitions and seek to clarify issues.

The annexation program of Cincinnati, Ohio, contains several important features. A city employee spends full-time promoting annexation to outlying communities largely through talking to civic groups. If the city is seriously interested in the area as an annexation possibility, each individual resident is contacted and shown the advantages of annexation. In this connection, two mimeographed sheets--"Here is Your Own Cost Comparison Sheet" and "Savings From Annexation: Cost Comparison"--have been made available. They are composed of specially prepared data showing whether the fringe resident will pay more or less as a city inhabitant in taxes, fire and household insurance, electricity, gas, water, waste collection, and other matters applicable in specific cases. Another phase of the Cincinnati annexation plan is found in a city ordinance passed in May, 1946, and relating to water system extensions. It stipulates that if fringe dwellers request permission to tap into the city's existing water mains, they must agree to annexation when the city feels that it is desirable. The constitutionality of this ordinance has been upheld by the Ohio State Supreme Court.

Emphasis has been placed upon the unique features of specific annexation programs, but certain characteristics are common to most comprehensive annexation plans: (1) collecting detailed facts about the fringe and its relationships with the city; (2) considering the effect of current and probable future fringe developments in planning the city; (3) making sure that city finances are ample to furnish services promptly and completely; and (4) taking the initiative in presenting accurate information to the fringe on relative costs and services and developing mutual trust between the city and the fringe.

Closely related to the need for an annexation program is the necessity of formulating an annexation policy.[6] General agreement has been reached on four points. The most basic matter is that annexation should be general and not selective. Annexation decisions must therefore not be based solely upon the condition of existing public facilities and standards, such as streets, sewers, and subdivision regulations, or upon the tax resources of the area. The most outstanding recent example of a general annexation policy in action is that of Houston where the objectives of the absorption were to prevent the city from being hemmed in by satellite towns and to improve the standards of fringe developments.

A second point of concurrence is that the city must accept leadership and responsibility in solving the problems of the city-fringe community. A declining tax base, increases in per capita costs of services, and rigidly established boundaries may be the results of lack of city initiative. A third element is that annexation should preferably be completed when the fringe is becoming urbanized and before it is heavily developed. Finally, municipal expansion must conform to the requirements of sound financing and well-balanced, over-all growth.

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[6] "City Annexation Programs and Policies", *Public Management*, April, 1950.

Four major factors have a direct effect upon the number and size of current annexations by cities in the United States: (1) the degree to which areas surrounding cities are urbanized and incorporated; (2) the extent to which areas are governmentally dependent upon the cities; (3) comprehensiveness of city annexation programs; and (4) the requirements contained in the state laws. City annexation programs must include considerations of the first two factors as well as facts about the people, improvements, community developments, and direction of growth of its surrounding fringe belt. When such information has been interpreted, it constitutes an adequate basis for determining an effective annexation policy and evolving a suitable area-wide plan.

Policies and plans are not enough, however, for there must be means of effectuating them. The reasonableness of state annexation statutes in terms of the welfare of the entire city-fringe community must be determined and concerted effort organized behind needed revisions. Does the Virginia annexation process which involves judicial rather than popular determination of proposed annexations furnish a key to solving aggravating fringe problems? This is certainly a question of practical concern to cities in the midst of a period of sustained population increase. Urban boundary adjustment continues to be a challenge to the ingenuity of the policy makers and administrators of our city governments.

TABLE VI

ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1949

Data in this table were obtained by the Year Book directly from city officials in January and February, 1950. This table contains information only on annexations of one-fourth square mile or more completed by 77 cities in 1949. Replies from 7 of these cities, however, were received too late for inclusion in the latter part of the preceding article; these 7 cities are indicated by a single dagger (†) after the name of the city. Ten other cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish additional data are listed at the end of the table. Under "More than 50 Per Cent of Annexed Area" and under "Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed," an asterisk (*) means that the information appearing in these columns applies to a majority, but not all, of the total number when there have been several annexations by the same city. When an even number of annexations is involved, this symbol means the data in these columns refer to the larger total area. Under "Origin of Annexation Movement" and also under "Initiator of Proceedings," "C" indicates city government, and "F" fringe area (including also real estate subdivision developers). Under "Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed," "S" means sewer facilities, "D" drainage, "St" streets, "W" water supply, "P" police protection, and "F" fire protection.

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1948 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	More Than 50% of Annexed Area Developed	Origin of Annexation Movement	Initiator of Proceedings	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
											Immediately	In Long Run
500,000 to 1,000,000												
Milwaukee, Wis.	15	.87	49.1	400	636	No	F	F	Yes	None	Yes	No
250,000 to 500,000												
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	.44	74.8	1,450	456	Yes	CF	F	Yes	DSStW	Yes	No
Dallas, Tex.	10	11.73	117.3	25,000	500	Yes	F	F	Yes	None	Yes	Yes
Denver, Colo.†	6	.64	66.8	300	415	Yes	F	F	No	SDStW	No	No
Houston, Tex.	1	79.00	155.0	107,000	610	Yes	C	C	Yes	None	Yes	No
Indianapolis, Ind.†	3	.28	55.3	None	440	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	StW	. . .	. . .
100,000 to 250,000												
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3	.50	18.0	. . .	135	. . .	. . .	F	No	None	Yes	No
Oklahoma City, Okla. . .	17	13.84	42.4	20,769	265	Yes	C	C	Yes	None	Yes	. . .
Sacramento, Calif.	2	.36	17.3	0	132	No	F	F	Yes	None	Yes	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	4	.42	99.4	0	363	No	F	F	No	None	Yes	No
Scranton, Pa.	1	5.73	25.3	3,000	140	No	F	F	. . .	W	. . .	. . .
Tulsa, Okla.	. . .	2.81	24.9	20,000	200	Yes	C	C	No	FW	Yes	Yes
Wichita, Kans.	6	2.12	27.0	. . .	190	No	CF	CF	No	FW	Yes	No
50,000 to 100,000												
Amarillo, Tex.	1	3.38	21.7	4,000	85	Yes	C	C	No	DStW	Yes	No
Columbia, S. C.	2	1.83	13.1	5,000	85	Yes	CF	CF	Yes	None	Yes	. . .
Decatur, Ill.	2	.38	10.1	2,000	62	Yes	F	F	No	None	Yes	No
Fresno, Calif.	12	.63	14.7	762	95	. . .	F	F	No	W	Yes	No
Lansing, Mich.	2	2.50	14.5	6,500	90	Yes*	F	F	No	None	Yes	. . .
Little Rock, Ark.	2	.33	21.0	. . .	105	Yes	F	F	Yes	SW	Yes	No
Madison, Wis.	3	.79	15.5	24	90	No	F	F	No	None	Yes	No
Montgomery, Ala.	1	5.80	16.7	. . .	110	Yes	C	C	No	FPW	Yes	No
Phoenix, Ariz.	1	.96	16.4	5,000	125	Yes	CF	C	Yes	None	Yes	. . .
San Jose, Calif.	7	1.10	17.2	4,400	93	Yes*	F*	F	Yes	W	Yes	. . .
Waterloo, Iowa	1	12.99	31.9	4,500	72	Yes	C	C	No	None	Yes	No
25,000 to 50,000												
Abilene, Tex.	1	.29	8.0	. . .	55	No	C	F	No	DFPSSt	Yes	No
Bellingham, Wash.	1	1.00	21.8	1,800	35	Yes	F	F	No	None	Yes	Yes

TABLE VI.—ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1949—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1948 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	More Than 50% of Annexed Area Developed	Origin of Annexation Movement	Initiator of Proceedings	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
											Immediately	In Long Run
Colorado Springs, Colo.†	1	.49	9.8	15	48	No	F	F	No	FP	Yes	Yes
El Dorado, Ark.	1	2.34	4.5	3,500	23	Yes	...	C	Yes	None	Yes	Yes
Enid, Okla.	6	.25	8.5	...	39	...	...	F	...	DFPSStW	No	No
Greenville, S. C.	1	6.40	17.6	12,500	70	Yes	F	F	Yes	W	Yes	Yes
LaCroose, Wis.	2	.50	12.0	600	48	Yes*	F	F	No	None	Yes	...
Lubbock, Tex.	18	8.96	17.6	12,000	75	No	F	F	Yes	None	Yes	No
Rome, Ga.	1	.59	8.0	1,500	32	No	F	F	No	W	Yes	Yes
Salem, Ore.†	1	†	9.1	3,000	54	Yes	F	F	Yes	SDStWFP		
San Angelo, Tex.†	1	21.25	29.2	15,000	55	No	C	C	Yes	SDStWFP	Yes	Yes
Wichita Falls, Tex.	2	.91	14.3	100	73	No	F	F	No	DSt	Yes	No
10,000 to 25,000												
Albany, Ga.†	2	5.16	9.6	12,000	40	Yes	CF	C	Yes	None	Yes	No
Clarksdale, Miss.	2	.31	4.0	500	18	Yes	CF	C	Yes	None	Yes	No
Compton, Calif.	10	.32	7.0	321	48	No	...	F	No	None	No	No
Longview, Tex.	1	4.34	9.2	...	30	No	C	C	No	None	Yes	No
McAlester, Okla.	1	.67	6.5	500	19	Yes	C	C	Yes	DSW	Yes	No
McAllen, Tex.	1	.47	3.2	1,000	23	Yes	CF	F	No	DSW	Yes	No
Manitowoc, Wis.	4	.28	8.3	...	29	Yes	F	F	No	None	Yes	...
Mankato, Minn.	2	.41	7.5	0	25	No	...	C	...	DFPSSt	...	...
Minot, N. D.	3	1.77	5.7	750	23	Yes	C	C	No	None	Yes	Yes
Monterey, Calif.	1	1.27	5.1	3,200	18	Yes	F	F	No	W	No	No
Olympia, Wash.	9	5.89	19.5	1,000	17	Yes	F	F	Yes	StW*	Yes	Yes
Paris, Tex.	1	.45	6.6	500	26	No	C	C	No	P	Yes	Yes
Pocatello, Idaho	6	6.56	16.6	5,000	31	Yes	F	F	No	DFDSStW	Yes	No
Ponca City, Okla.	5	.26	3.9	500	23	No	F	F	No	None	Yes	No
Temple, Tex.†	2	2.19	8.3	1,200	30	Yes	C	C	Yes	W	Yes	No
5,000 to 10,000												
Bellefonte, Pa.	1	1.00	...	100	5	Yes	F	F	No	FPW	Yes	...
Bemidji, Minn.	1	2.25	10.5	0	12	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camden, Ark.	1	2.50	6.3	2,500	14	Yes	F	F	No	None	Yes	Yes
College Park, Ga.	2	1.73	6.0	2,500	15	Yes	F	CF	No	None	Yes	No
Coronado, Calif.	1	1.17	2.9	0	17	No	...	C	No	DFPW	Yes	No
Cuero, Tex.	1	1.88	4.5	1,000	9	No	CF	C	No	P	Yes	No
Huntsville, Tex.	1	3.75	5.8	3,000	10	Yes	F	F	No	None	Yes	No
Junction City, Kans.	1	.40	3.0	250	14	Yes	C	C	No	F	Yes	No
Marion, Va.	1	1.41	3.7	2,500	9	No	C	C	Yes	P	Yes	No
Midland, Tex.	3	3.87	9.0	3,000	30	No	...	C	No	None	Yes	No
Monterey Park, Calif.	4	.53	6.3	50	19	...	C	C	No	FP	Yes	Yes
Mount Airy, N. C.	1	.46	2.4	600	9	Yes	CF	F	No	FStW	Yes	No
Napa, Calif.	4	1.56	...	100	15	No	CF	F	No	None	Yes	No
Nevada, Mo.	1	.31	3.7	50	10	Yes	CF	CF	Yes	DSSt	Yes	No
Pendleton, Ore.	2	.34	2.8	0	15	No	...	F	Yes	DSSt*	Yes	Yes
San Benito, Tex.	4	.38	5.5	260	14	No	C	C	No	DFPSStW*	Yes	No

Omitted from Table VI are 10 cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished additional information at the time of going to press. Two of these cities have populations between 25,000 and 50,000: Fort Smith, Arkansas, annexed 7,000 acres, and Port Arthur, Texas, 787 acres. The remaining eight cities have populations between 10,000 and 25,000: Florence, Alabama, annexed 1,200 acres; Jonesboro, Arkansas, 2,000 acres; Henderson, Kentucky, 320 acres; Billings, Montana, 397 acres; Concord, North Carolina, 500 acres; Dyersburg, Tennessee, 160 acres; Harlingen, Texas, 872 acres; Texarkana, Texas, 1,920 acres.

† Salem, Oregon: West Salem with a population of 3,000 was officially merged with Salem on November 14, 1949, by vote of the people of both cities. The total area of Salem, including the merged area, is 9.108 square miles.

State Municipal Leagues in 1949

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

THE YEAR 1949 was an active one for the state leagues of municipalities. They have played a large part in shaping legislation; they have conducted annual meetings; published some particularly notable reports and handbooks; inaugurated new types of services and revamped old ones; conducted a wide variety of training programs and regional meetings; and through it all increased membership.

The 39 leagues currently considered active have a total membership of more than 10,300 municipalities. Largest is Iowa with 819 members. Thirty leagues have increased their membership during the past year and 12 of these are extremely substantial increases of 25 or more members. Largest increase was in Tennessee where the league added 47 new members. The Arkansas and Indiana leagues each added 45 new members and Louisiana added 42. Other leagues which showed sizable increases are Alabama, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Texas. Five of the leagues -- Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, and Virginia -- now have the largest memberships in their histories. The income of the state leagues exceeds three-fourths of a million dollars.

Under the broad heading of accomplishments most leagues pointed to legislative successes -- either the enactment of new laws beneficial to cities or the successful blocking of legislation which would deprive cities of revenue or rights of local self-government. Prime concern was for added sources of money for cities.

Forty-four state legislatures met during the year. Probably the most notable success was that achieved in Florida where the state never before had provided any aid for cities. The legislature, meeting in extraordinary session, recognized that cities are "performing numerous functions of the state through the use of local tax revenue," and levied a 5 cent tax on each pack of cigarettes -- proceeds collected within a municipality's territorial limits to go to that municipality. It is expected that Florida cities will gain from $13,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year from this source.

Thirteen leagues successfully sought bigger shares of gasoline and motor vehicle tax revenues from the legislatures. Indiana cities won their fight for $7,000,000 of motor user revenues after the league carried on a month-long dispute with the state highway commission. Oklahoma cities were granted a 25 per cent boost in their share of state-collected commercial vehicle license and mileage revenues. Increased license fees in Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska will result in more money for municipalities. Nebraska's sharing of vehicle license fees is the first in its history. Oregon cities will receive 10 per cent of the income from three new highway acts.

The Alabama league was successful with two street-aid acts which provide for state construction and maintenance of all urban highway links.

The state of Washington will spend $5,000,000 a year to construct primary and secondary highways and bridges within municipalities. Kansas cities will receive $1,000 a mile to maintain highway links, plus $1,000,000 annually for two years to help maintain city streets. Parking meters were legalized in Maine; revenue will be used for highway maintenance and construction. North Carolina and Utah also boosted state aid for city streets.

In Montana cities spurred by the league gained the passage of the first tax-sharing measure in the state's history. It set aside 6 per cent of gross liquor revenue for allocation to cities, towns, and counties, but the legislation was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court. In West Virginia cities were given $400,000 additional state liquor profits (they had previously been getting $600,000), but the supreme court in that state declared the entire municipal share to be unconstitutional.

Oregon cities and counties will receive larger shares of state-collected liquor license fees. An estimated $1,000,000 for the 2 per cent liquor enforcement tax in Kansas has been allocated to counties and municipalities with the counties keeping half and distributing the remainder. Washington cities recouped $750,000 a year of their losses from a previous legislative session when the 1949 legislature approved a new formula for distributing state liquor revenues.

Tennessee cities were given authority to levy a 2 per cent gross receipts tax on theaters, and to move in on the admissions tax field immediately upon reduction of the present federal tax. Cities in Minnesota received power to levy assessments to finance certain highway improvements. Some limitations were placed on Pennsylvania's Act 481, but it still remained a very useful law. Municipal revenue collected under the law was limited to that which would be produced by a 10-mill real estate levy and cities are allowed to tax residents and nonresidents alike.

The Minnesota league successfully engineered the passage of a village code which provides three optional plans of government as well as codifying and streamlining the existing village law. Home rule bills were defeated in Arkansas, Maryland, and North Carolina.

The California league chalked up three notable successes -- the development of a state-wide pollution control program with cities represented on regional boards and the state board; municipal authority to issue revenue bonds was extended to include the acquisition and expansion of city-owned water systems; and the status of state-collected, locally-shared revenues was maintained in the face of a critical state financial situation. A significant Colorado law, league sponsored, permits units of government to cooperate on services by signing contracts with each other.

Thirteen leagues reported a successful series of regional meetings during 1949. Washington had the largest number, 21, and a record-breaking attendance of 1,029 officials representing 145 cities. Colorado sponsored 19 meetings. Utah and Oregon leagues each conducted 17 meetings throughout their states. Minnesota's swing around the state included 16 meetings. Other leagues which reported regional meetings are: Alabama, West Virginia, Idaho, Minnesota, New York, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia. Regular regional meetings are a part of the California league's program. Training courses, many of them sponsored in conjunction with the state university or a state agency, were another important league activity during 1949.

The secretaries of the state leagues met twice during the year. In Chicago on July 8-9, 26 leagues were represented by 34 persons. At the time of AMA's annual conference in Cleveland, league secretaries met again.

Information services were developed in four states. The Florida League of Municipalities established a much-requested information service. New Jersey has employed a research assistant and established cooperative plans with Rutgers University for research and in-service training. In Tennessee the Municipal Technical Advisory Service has been set up as a function of the University of Tennessee to work in cooperation with the Tennessee Municipal League. An appropriation of $70,000 was made for this purpose.

The state leagues of municipalities with their increasing membership and prestige have become an important factor on a national scale in the improvement of municipal government and the presentation of the problems of local government to state and national agencies.

TABLE VII

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

An asterisk (*) indicates league employing part-time staff only.

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 14 So. Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	228
Arizona	*Arizona Municipal League, 15 South First Ave., Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	40
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 401 Main Street, North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	210
California	League of California Cities, Hotel Claremont Bldg., Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	298
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, University of Colorado, Boulder	William A. Grelle	1917§	1923	174
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, P.O. Box 359, St. Petersburg	E. L. Cole	1922	1922	101
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C.& S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	186
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal League, Box 787, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith	1918§	1941	57
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	761
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	333
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	819
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	509
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	141
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	151
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Leigh Webber	1936	1936	401

TABLE VII.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Maryland	Maryland League of Municipalities, University of Maryland, College Park	Joseph M. Ray	1937	1948	63
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	318
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minn., Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	521
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, Lampton Bldg. Annex, Jackson	George L. Sugg	1918§	1936	238
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	186
Montana	*Montana Municipal League, 519 Birch Street, Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	97
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 407 Continental Bldg., Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	268
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, City Hall, Carson City	Caro M. Pendergraft	....	1950	....
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	413
New York	N.Y. State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	Morgan Strong	1910	1910	277
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed	1908	1922	277
North Dakota	*League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	215
Ohio	*Ohio Association of Municipalities City Hall, Cleveland	Joseph H. Crowley	1912	....	...
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 915 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	92
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	184
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T.F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	475
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres.	....	....	46
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	231
South Dakota	*South Dakota Municipal League, Union Building, Vermillion	R. D. Falk	1925	1935	291
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, 610-11 Cotton States Bldg., Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham	1913	1940	158
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	488
Utah	Utah Municipal League, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	180
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	175
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities, 262 Smith Hall, University of Wash., Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	225
West Virginia	*West Virginia League of Municipalities, P.O. Box 2851, Charleston	Pat E. Maloney	1917	1935	145
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1898	424

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†The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

PART TWO

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1949

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Pay Rates for Selected Municipal Jobs

State-Administered Retirement Systems

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Professional Organizations of Officials

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1949

By Kenneth O. Warner

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ACTIVITIES in the field of public personnel administration during the year 1949 reflected the economic uncertainties that confronted both government and private management. Generally speaking, these uncertainties have caused a "pause" in the trends of the postwar period which has tended to level-off the "up-swing" in employment and retard personnel movement. The period might be well described as the period of "watchful waiting."

Although public employment generally showed marked signs of tapering off, total employment for all levels of government was slightly ahead of 1948 figures. Salaries continued to increase; however, the number of governmental agencies granting wage increases declined and the increases were not as marked nor as general as in previous postwar years.

The extension of existing retirement programs and the growth of new ones was greatly accelerated. Retirement programs were broadened to provide coverage for a greater number of employees and in several instances the programs were liberalized.

The year 1949 also disclosed evidence of increased interest in public employment. Information from all sections of the country shows that the number of applicants for civil service jobs has increased. Shortages, on the other hand, still exist in many skilled and technical positions.

The job of building long-range personnel programs is well under way. This is reflected in the actions taken by various agencies during the year to shorten the work week, extend vacation allowances, and improve general working conditions.

The Federal Service. History was made during 1949 in federal personnel administration. The highlights of the year included the Hoover Commission Report on Personnel Management, President Truman's plan for revamping the administrative structure of the United States Civil Service Commission, and passage by Congress late in October of three major pay bills.

The Hoover Commission Report on Personnel Management advanced a number of recommendations designed to improve personnel management in the federal government. This report was prepared by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government under the chairmanship of former President Herbert Hoover. The recommendations contained in this report are expected to have great impact and influence on the future course of federal personnel administration. One recommendation, which fixes administrative responsibility for the Commission's operation in its chairman, was put into effect by President Truman who used the authority given him by Congress in the Administrative Reorganization Act.

Congress acted to correct the many pay inequities that have accumulated for many years by passing three laws covering pay matters. Among changes it replaces 31 grade levels with 18 new grades, the top three of which are new. Another feature of the act is the provision that raises the wage ceiling from $10,330 to $14,000.

The Executive Pay Act, signed by the President on October 15, 1949, fixed a new and higher schedule for 229 top positions in the executive branch of the federal government. The new salaries range from $14,000 to $22,500 and are single flat rates established for each position.

Federal civilian employment totaling 2,106,000 in July, 1949, was at its highest point since April, 1947. The increase over January, 1949, figures was slightly in excess of 10,000. Preliminary reports for November, 1949, show a drop to 1,988,630. This is the first dip below the two million figure since January, 1948. The largest cuts in the decline since July have come from the departments of Defense, Agriculture, and Interior.

State and Local Personnel. Merit systems continued to grow during 1949 in state and local governments. Laws providing for extensions in previous systems were made by state legislatures in at least five states including Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, and Washington. The state of North Carolina established a personnel department for the first time. As many as eight local subdivisions were known to have established, extended, or strengthened their personnel programs and these included Brunswick, Savannah, and Fulton County, Georgia; Dearborn and East Detroit, Michigan; Las Vegas, Nevada; San Luis Obispo County, California; and Memphis, Tennessee. Four states, including California, Connecticut, Ohio, and New York, have carefully analyzed their personnel programs. Surveys or intensive committee study brought forth recommendations designed to improve existing organizations. At the local level the St. Louis and the Philadelphia boards of freeholders have also given careful attention to the personnel problem.

Total employment in state and local government continued to increase although the pace showed evidence of slackening. Slightly more than 80,000 persons had been added to the July, 1949, payrolls than appeared for the same month a year earlier. It is interesting to note that except during the summer period when paid school employment drops off by about one-half, state and local governments altogether currently employ nearly twice as many employees as the federal government.

The upward trend of monthly state payrolls, while still climbing, has lost some of its momentum. Bureau of the Census figures for April, 1949, compared with the preceding year show a rise of $25,700,000, or a 15 per cent increase. Payrolls for 1948 compared with 1947 reflect a $30,600,000 increase, or a 22 per cent jump, and 1947 figures over 1946 disclosed an advance of $29,900,000, or a 27 per cent rise.

Inter-agency salary studies, worked out cooperatively on an annual basis, have continued in the Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay areas. The study in the San Francisco area was first attempted in 1948 with the joint participation of eight public personnel agencies. In 1949 the original eight agencies were joined by the Oakland Public Schools, East Bay Municipal Utility District, and the California State Department of Industrial Relations.

Legislation. Action was taken by at least three state legislatures to authorize cities to provide group insurance for their employees. The city of Allegan, Michigan, also made group insurance available for its workers. A recent Iowa law allows cities over 125,000 population to procure group insurance, hospital, or medical service for employees of the city. For the present, however, this law covers only the employees in the city of Des Moines, Iowa. South Dakota's law authorized all municipalities to provide group life, health, and accident, or hospitalization and surgical insurance for their respective employees and appointive officers. Following this legislation the executive officers of the League of South Dakota Municipalities adopted a group insurance program which was made available to cities. Nebraska has also made provision for a public employee association plan whereby individual employees of the state or any political subdivision may participate voluntarily in a group insurance plan.

Veterans preference laws were modified or completely revised in the states of Illinois, New York, and Washington. The Illinois legislature reduced the amount of preference given to veterans in state civil service examinations. The new law varies from the normal pattern by excluding special preference or added credit for disability. The widely known Mitchell-Van Duzer Bill was passed by the New York state legislature and subsequently by the people of that state. It amends the state's constitution on veterans preference and establishes that after January 1, 1951, disabled veterans will be entitled to a 10-point bonus on entrance examinations and 5 points on promotional examinations. Nondisabled veterans will be eligible for half of these bonus points. A significant provision contained in this law is the restriction that preference can be used only once. An amendment to the Washington state law excludes from eligibility for preference the members of the Army Transport Service and the Merchant Marine.

A fair employment practices law was passed by the Washington state legislature. This law makes it unlawful to discriminate in employment against any person because of race, color, creed or national origin. The law applies to public employees as well as those in private industry.

Court Actions. Court cases involving loyalty, veterans preference, and a California case contesting oral examination procedures stood out most prominently in the news for 1949. The loyalty law enacted by the 1949 Maryland state legislature, which required loyalty oaths from all public employees and provided fines and imprisonment for membership in subversive organizations, met defeat in its first court test. The New Jersey Superior Court, during the latter part of the year, also held that New Jersey loyalty requirements established by statute were invalid. The Feinberg law in New York State received similar treatment when the state supreme court held it unconstitutional. This law directed the Board of Regents to purge the public school system of communists or fellow-traveling teachers and employees.

The Arizona Supreme Court issued a unanimous decision in 1949 on the preference to be allowed veterans in civil service examinations. The court held that the 5 per cent preference granted ex-service men applies only to entrance examinations. The Illinois Supreme Court took a similar view and declared invalid provisions that provided military preference credit for promotion. The United States Court of Appeals acted upon another phase of veterans preference when it upheld a previous ruling that the employing agency had the right to discharge veterans from the federal service for non-payment of debts.

The Almassy case, known for the name of the appellant, has received considerable attention in the public personnel field. The case is important because a recent decision of the California Supreme Court on this case supported oral examining procedures. The case challenged the validity of the oral interview for testing the relative fitness of applicants for positions. The court held, however, that the oral examination as prescribed by the Commission was appropriate to competitive selection.

Early in 1949 the Arizona Supreme Court declared a newly adopted state civil service law to be unconstitutional. This action was taken shortly after the law was scheduled to become effective the first of the year.

Classification and Pay. While a number of public agencies were actively engaged in the development and revision of position classification and pay plans during 1949 this number was not as large as in prior postwar years. This is additional evidence of the inclination referred to earlier to "wait and see." It is highly probable that there was considerable informal sampling of pay practices to sound out the trend. Few of these, however, grew to full-scale studies. Among the classification and pay surveys made in public jurisdictions throughout the country are the following: Oakland, California; Agawam, Swampscott, and Weymouth, Massachusetts; Allegan, Michigan; Rochester, Minnesota; Board of Education, St. Louis, Missouri; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Lakewood, Springfield, and Youngstown, Ohio; Memphis, Tennessee; Newport News, Virginia; Pierce County, and Walla Walla, Washington; and Waukesha, Wisconsin.

The New Jersey State Civil Service Commission has initiated a classification program to condense 3,000 job titles used in 16 counties and 71 municipalities. Ohio's state civil service commission is reclassifying the jobs of its 26,000 employees. The Ohio legislature authorized the reclassification on the basis of a personnel survey made earlier in 1948.

The federal classification system was given a thorough overhauling. Authority for classification now stems from the Federal Classification Act of 1949. The new act has several distinguishing features, some new and some continuations from the old act of 1923. In addition to adjusting grade levels and providing for a revision of pay schedules, it extended for the first time the United States Civil Service Commission's authority to control classification based on allocation standards and post-audits to the federal field service. Another provision of the new law adds to the former periodic salary step-increase plan a longevity step-increase plan. This longevity provision provides for three increases beyond the maximum rate of an employee's grade when he meets certain conditions of length and quality of service. Increases as rewards for superior service are also contained in the law. A further addition is the provision for an efficiency awards committee within each department to identify those supervisors and employees whose superior accomplishments have contributed to outstanding efficiency and economy.

Some state and local jurisdictions also acted on pay matters in addition to the actions taken by Congress referred to earlier. The people in the state of Kentucky amended their constitution to adjust their ceiling on salaries from $5,000 to $12,000 per year. Montana's legislature also acted to increase the salaries of certain municipal officials in their first, second, and third class cities. New Jersey established $2,250 as the minimum annual salary for policemen and firemen in all municipalities other than those in the first and second class counties and all county park police in such counties.

Joint pay studies were continued in the San Francisco Bay and Los Angeles areas. These are jointly sponsored studies that include state, county, city and special district jurisdictions which operate side by side in these areas.

Training. Employee training is growing in importance as a necessary part of an over-all personnel program. The types of programs that have received attention during 1949 include in-service, internship and apprentice training. A number of these training efforts are continuations of previously established programs. A number are new, however, and point-up the use of this personnel tool. Examples of such training are found in the states of California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, New York, Oregon and Virginia. The cities of Detroit, Flint, Jackson, and Norway, Michigan; Pasadena and San Diego, California; and Wichita, Kansas, have also established training programs.

Training for policemen and firemen was as usual given considerable emphasis. Public relations training has also become quite popular. It is interesting to note the extension of training to the inspection services, utility functions and various trades and crafts. The Tennessee Valley Authority programs have given emphasis to training in the trades and crafts along with training for clerical workers and professional employees including engineers.

During the year there were 229 enrollments in the correspondence courses conducted by the Institute for Training for Municipal Administration of the International City Managers' Association. Fifty-nine certificates were granted during 1949 by the Institute for successful completion of courses. Of this number there were nine enrollments in the Personnel Administration course and five enrollees received certificates.

Retirement Plans. An increased interest in retirement has been particularly noticeable throughout 1949. Established retirement programs have been extended to include broader employee coverage and benefits have been liberalized. States have made it possible for a larger number of their subdivisions to provide retirement for their employees. At least 11 states, including Colorado, Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia, have acted on retirement matters. Twelve cities have also provided retirement for their employees by establishing locally administered systems or by taking advantage of state laws that allow them to join state programs. Cities included in this group are Augusta, Decatur, Monroe, Newton, and Thomasville, Georgia; Ecorse, Gladstone, Kingsford, and Lapier, Michigan; and Beatrice, Freemont, and Kearney, Nebraska.

Ohio broke away from common practice and allows its employees, under certain conditions, to work beyond the retirement age. Most retirement systems have in the past established a maximum retirement age which when attained would make an employee immediately available for retirement. Under the Ohio law the employment of employees eligible for retirement may be extended for one-year periods on physical certificate and application of the employee.

South Dakota, with an eye toward the possibility that cities and states would soon be allowed to cover their employees under the federal social security program, approved a statute which requires all municipalities to participate by providing sufficient funds to comply with the provisions of the federal act when approved.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional organization for public personnel agencies and officials (1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois) held one national conference and four regional conferences during 1949. Well in excess of 600 delegates attended the Fortieth Annual Conference in San Francisco, California, from October 24 through October 27, 1949. The Assembly's first Public Personnel Institute for Smaller Cities was conducted during late April in St. Paul, Minnesota. A study of "Pay Rates in the Public Service" was distributed to all agency members of the Assembly in March and September. This is a continuation of a series started in 1947. The Personnel Letter, a communication directed to the desk of personnel directors, was introduced for the first time during the year. The Assembly issued its regular publications, the quarterly Public Personnel Review and the monthly Newsletter, throughout the year.

General Summary. Personnel administration during 1949 assumed many of the characteristics of stability and there was evidence of a leveling-off of the rapid growth of the last few years. Although public employment continues to grow, the rate of increase, on the other hand, has been declining and this trend continued during 1949. The increases in state and municipal employment were to some extent offset by a decline in federal employment which has taken place since July.

Other signs of stability are found in the attention given personnel activities by the state legislatures and local governing bodies. There has been marked interest in training, retirement, group insurance, and the extension of social security. To a slightly lesser degree, a re-analysis of veterans' preference and annual and sick leave regulations has also taken place. A survey of "Municipal Shift Differential and Overtime Practices," by the Milwaukee City Service Commission pointed up the tendency to abandon overtime where possible. This practice, prevalent during the war, is made unnecessary through the hiring of more workers. These measures are intended to improve public employee programs and insure the retention of an efficient and well-trained working force. They provide evidence of the efforts made to retain the gains that have been made in rebuilding state and local government organizations during the last few years. Personnel matters of long-term concern have once again returned to dominate the personnel picture.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VIII are based on information supplied early in 1950 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public words, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XX, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXI. Names of city managers are given in Table XIX. Salary data for the officials in Table VIII were also reported in the 1949 Year Book, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books. The 1942 and 1944 Year Books report salary data for most of these positions.

Every attempt was made to exclude from Table VIII part-time officials, those paid in whole or in part by fees or who receive a nominal sum such as $1 per year, and other such special cases, although this was not always possible on the basis of information reported. Furthermore, all salaries below $2,000 were excluded to avoid including the salaries of part-time officials in the average and distribution.

The salaries of three positions are included in Table VIII although they are exceptions to the foregoing rules: the mayor in council-manager cities who is generally a part-time official and whose salary usually is a nominal sum, often below $2,000 and not at all comparable with the amounts shown for the other positions; the attorney and health officer whose salaries are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VIII; for example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions.

In the 50,000 to 100,000 group the director of public works is fourth, attorney fifth, and city clerk sixth. In the 25,000 to 50,000 group the director of public works is fourth, mayor fifth, and director of finance sixth. In the lowest group the planning director is fourth, director of public works fifth, and director of finance sixth. In every city-size group under 500,000 population the mayors of manager cities show the lowest average salaries.

The police chief is eighth in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group, the highest ranking attained by this official, the lowest being the thirteenth rank in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group. In all groups, the fire chief ranks below the police chief.

TABLE VIII

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1950

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1950, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1950. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except in the case of mayors of council-manager cities whose salaries are reported regardless of size. Salaries of officials designated as part-time are also excluded except the salaries of attorneys and health officers. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, see "How to Use the Year Book," page 10.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1950	Distribution of 1950 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor	12	$18,525	$10,000	$12,376	$18,000	$20,000	$40,000
City Clerk	11	8,528	6,200	6,604	8,000	10,000	12,000
Director of Finance	2	10,615	10,000	....	10,649	....	11,298
Controller	9	14,303	9,000	9,802	12,500	15,525	30,000
Auditor	5	9,401	6,200	6,877	10,000	11,625	12,500
Treasurer	11	10,471	6,678	9,000	10,000	12,000	15,000
Engineer	10	10,879	7,200	8,904	10,550	12,713	15,000
Director of Public Works	10	11,836	9,200	9,530	11,702	14,453	15,000
Superintendent of Streets	8	9,107	6,700	7,501	9,136	12,015	12,840
Fire Chief	12	10,184	7,740	8,401	10,086	12,132	15,000
Police Chief	12	10,697	8,010	9,001	10,315	12,132	15,000
Purchasing Agent	10	9,942	6,200	7,413	9,700	12,068	15,000
Planning Director	8	10,266	7,200	8,718	9,900	11,756	15,000
Chief Personnel Officer	7	9,734	7,254	7,504	10,000	11,280	12,000
Attorney	11	13,149	9,540	10,500	11,200	15,000	25,000
Health Officer	11	11,391	8,340	9,000	10,804	13,979	15,000
Superintendent of Parks	9	11,662	6,800	8,325	9,000	14,636	25,000
Recreation Director	8	8,188	5,890	6,270	7,477	10,125	12,480
Librarian	11	10,572	6,720	9,000	10,500	12,271	15,300
Superintendent of Schools	7	18,428	14,000	15,000	17,000	25,000	25,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	14	$ 9,888	$ 5,000	$ 7,125	$ 9,000	$12,130	$20,000
Mayor (manager cities)	6	4,080	1,040	1,949	3,420	7,013	7,500
City Manager	6	17,250	10,000	11,500	15,750	25,000	25,000
City Clerk	19	5,778	3,900	5,100	6,000	6,500	7,500
Director of Finance	9	6,694	5,000	5,500	6,500	7,575	9,600
Controller	12	6,794	5,000	6,000	6,640	7,375	9,450
Auditor	8	7,011	5,200	6,545	7,200	7,755	7,980
Treasurer	12	6,231	5,375	5,603	5,940	6,710	7,800
Engineer	18	7,790	5,000	6,575	7,145	9,605	10,800
Director of Public Works	12	7,653	5,000	6,125	7,295	9,435	11,621

TABLE VIII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1950	Distribution of 1950 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000—Continued							
Superintendent of Streets	13	5,710	4,500	4,824	5,400	6,180	8,521
Fire Chief	19	6,974	5,000	5,960	6,540	8,100	9,600
Police Chief	20	7,023	5,000	5,923	6,292	8,431	10,000
Purchasing Agent	20	5,941	3,900	5,160	5,810	6,710	8,221
Planning Director	17	6,345	3,600	5,460	5,904	7,350	9,600
Chief Personnel Officer	14	6,086	4,270	4,700	5,441	7,470	8,221
Attorney	20	8,608	5,000	7,023	7,590	10,617	13,621
Health Officer	20	8,512	5,000	7,410	8,874	9,550	10,800
Superintendent of Parks	19	6,412	3,780	5,010	6,500	8,221	9,360
Recreation Director	16	5,391	3,600	4,238	4,870	6,240	9,000
Librarian	13	6,435	4,560	4,900	6,858	7,500	12,300
Superintendent of Schools	11	12,205	5,000	10,000	11,000	16,000	18,500
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	32	$ 8,248	$ 4,800	$ 6,500	$ 7,750	$ 9,858	$15,000
Mayor (manager cities)	18	2,282	0	900	1,650	5,000	5,000
City Manager	17	15,397	10,000	14,000	15,000	18,000	20,000
City Clerk	43	5,104	2,500	4,000	5,000	6,300	7,384
Director of Finance	21	6,956	4,800	6,000	6,300	8,246	10,000
Controller	22	5,942	3,000	4,725	6,000	7,338	7,992
Auditor	28	5,890	3,450	4,813	6,000	6,940	10,000
Treasurer	40	5,535	3,600	4,790	5,235	6,747	8,500
Engineer	39	6,802	4,200	5,700	6,870	7,800	10,560
Director of Public Works	34	6,876	3,912	5,475	7,200	8,152	10,000
Superintendent of Streets	38	4,990	3,278	4,152	5,000	6,000	6,708
Fire Chief	48	5,730	3,450	4,972	5,540	6,326	8,148
Police Chief	49	5,732	3,450	4,950	5,600	6,249	8,148
Purchasing Agent	35	5,269	2,900	4,200	5,112	6,180	8,280
Planning Director	25	5,757	2,417	4,790	5,400	6,828	8,556
Chief Personnel Officer	23	5,524	3,499	4,680	5,600	6,168	7,800
Attorney	50	7,242	4,000	5,800	7,500	10,260	12,000
Health Officer	45	7,092	3,840	5,500	7,200	8,996	11,040
Superintendent of Parks	38	5,081	2,869	4,200	4,960	5,617	7,500
Recreation Director	34	5,022	2,700	4,254	4,960	5,850	7,200
Librarian	39	5,917	3,600	4,800	6,000	6,720	9,000
Superintendent of Schools	33	10,806	7,500	8,925	10,000	12,400	16,500
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	54	$ 6,283	$ 3,500	$ 5,000	$ 6,000	$ 7,500	$10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	30	1,741	0	515	1,000	2,050	6,000
City Manager	31	11,769	5,000	10,750	12,000	12,600	15,015
City Clerk	89	5,645	2,760	3,736	4,500	5,450	8,500
Director of Finance	31	5,374	3,000	4,200	5,250	6,950	8,196
Controller	41	5,538	3,180	4,500	5,580	7,004	8,700
Auditor	36	5,108	2,700	4,125	4,543	6,000	9,300
Treasurer	56	4,966	2,700	3,913	4,896	5,919	8,500
Engineer	80	5,556	3,300	4,525	5,535	6,000	8,700
Director of Public Works	47	5,993	3,000	4,500	6,000	7,200	10,000
Superintendent of Streets	63	4,481	3,000	3,800	4,200	5,100	7,200
Fire Chief	91	5,073	3,300	4,340	5,000	5,654	8,400
Police Chief	86	5,207	3,300	4,415	5,100	5,742	8,500
Purchasing Agent	48	4,293	2,520	3,514	4,213	5,018	6,240
Planning Director	28	5,547	3,000	4,500	5,850	6,692	7,500
Chief Personnel Officer	27	4,724	3,000	3,540	4,500	5,712	8,600
Attorney	88	5,768	3,250	4,215	5,240	6,945	12,000
Health Officer	75	5,506	2,400	3,600	4,800	7,200	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	66	4,496	3,000	3,738	4,390	5,213	7,200

Table VIII—Salaries of Selected Municipal Officials—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1950	Distribution of 1950 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000—Continued							
Recreation Director	59	4,495	2,649	3,642	4,440	5,280	7,500
Librarian	53	4,599	2,800	3,849	4,443	5,584	6,200
Superintendent of Schools	45	9,706	7,000	8,250	9,200	11,750	15,000
CITIES WITH 25,000 to 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	76	$ 5,042	$ 2,400	$ 4,200	$ 5,000	$ 5,475	$12,000
Mayor (manager cities)	54	872	0	239	735	1,200	4,800
City Manager	54	9,673	5,000	8,400	9,000	11,625	15,672
City Clerk	148	4,340	2,340	3,600	4,200	4,930	9,504
Director of Finance	28	4,829	3,000	4,225	4,800	5,228	7,500
Controller	38	4,477	2,905	3,800	4,458	5,200	6,261
Auditor	57	4,388	2,220	3,415	4,200	4,996	8,000
Treasurer	110	4,348	2,244	3,575	4,190	4,844	10,000
Engineer	134	5,233	2,400	4,305	5,000	6,000	6,000
Director of Public Works	45	5,099	2,520	4,020	4,800	5,959	10,480
Superintendent of Streets	106	4,114	2,664	3,590	4,020	4,500	9,000
Fire Chief	168	4,465	2,580	3,900	4,322	4,944	7,200
Police Chief	168	4,557	2,700	3,900	4,420	5,132	8,112
Purchasing Agent	66	3,779	2,400	3,390	3,790	4,869	5,580
Planning Director	23	4,787	2,700	4,140	4,800	5,500	7,296
Chief Personnel Officer	20	4,447	3,000	3,488	4,266	4,800	7,500
Attorney	151	4,303	2,000	3,200	4,000	5,031	10,164
Health Officer	114	4,763	2,400	3,212	4,187	6,208	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	105	3,883	2,340	3,300	3,840	4,420	6,645
Recreation Director	81	4,341	2,534	3,600	4,380	5,054	6,480
Librarian	109	3,831	2,000	3,100	3,727	4,500	6,250
Superintendent of Schools	90	8,121	4,920	7,000	8,042	9,202	15,000
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	87	$ 3,893	$ 1,800	$ 3,000	$ 3,600	$ 4,800	$ 8,400
Mayor (manager cities)	135	517	0	72	300	700	3,600
City Manager	151	7,101	3,600	6,000	7,200	7,940	12,500
City Clerk	388	3,819	2,000	3,070	3,600	4,300	10,750
Director of Finance	33	4,330	2,400	3,595	4,536	5,020	6,600
Controller	20	4,241	2,400	3,555	4,044	4,980	6,500
Auditor	86	3,826	2,080	3,115	3,620	4,200	7,800
Treasurer	195	3,752	2,000	3,050	3,576	4,260	10,000
Engineer	280	4,802	2,100	3,960	4,764	5,400	10,750
Director of Public Works	119	4,698	2,700	3,800	4,500	5,400	10,680
Superintendent of Streets	257	3,521	2,000	3,000	3,600	4,026	6,196
Fire Chief	389	3,736	2,280	3,180	3,600	4,200	6,840
Police Chief	452	3,862	2,160	3,300	3,689	4,320	6,600
Purchasing Agent	34	3,567	2,500	3,090	3,380	3,900	5,220
Planning Director	10	4,721	3,600	3,690	4,460	5,325	7,380
Chief Personnel Officer	7	4,136	2,400	3,600	4,020	4,920	5,810
Attorney	254	3,175	2,000	2,400	2,892	3,600	8,000
Health Officer	140	3,739	2,000	2,592	3,174	4,363	12,850
Superintendent of Parks	165	3,331	2,000	2,725	3,200	3,839	6,360
Recreation Director	133	3,786	2,028	3,370	3,840	4,200	8,340
Librarian	214	3,104	2,040	2,487	3,000	3,600	6,480
Superintendent of Schools	162	6,849	3,000	6,000	6,500	7,800	15,000

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs

CHIEF municipal administrators are concerned with the problem of maintaining adequate pay rates and one of the factors to consider is the amount paid for similar work by other cities in the region. To secure up-to-date information the International City Managers' Association in January, 1950, sent an inquiry to a group of cities under 100,000 selected on the basis of size and geographical location. At the same time, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada sent a questionnaire to selected cities over 100,000 and made the returns available to ICMA. Information reported by 94 cities for 14 jobs is set forth in Table IX. Not all cities reported on each job because officials were requested to report pay rates only if they had jobs comparable to the job descriptions which accompanied the questionnaire (see below).

In determining the adequacy of a given pay rate in a particular city it is more important to know what other cities of comparable size in the same general area are paying than it is to compare the rate with an average rate paid by cities unlike in size, type, and geographic location (see p. 49ff for economic classification of all cities over 10,000). For this reason no attempt is made here to present average or median pay rates for cities reporting in the survey.

In making salary comparisons officials must consider the vacation and sick leave policy, number of hours in the work week, type of retirement plan in effect, and other related matters such as the length of service and the quality and quantity of work performed. (Data on working conditions for administrative and clerical employees are given in Table XI and for firemen and policemen in Table XVII and XVIII.)

Every city government competes in the labor market with every other employer in the area. Thus local officials must consider salaries and wages paid by other public agencies and by private companies in their area for similar work. In fixing pay schedules for jobs common to private industry, such as clerks, truck drivers, laborers, auto mechanics, and bookkeepers, comparisons are made with the rates paid by other employers in the city. Another factor in determining a pay rate is the relation of the pay for a given job with the pay for other jobs in the same department and in other departments. For example, if adequate pay for a junior draftsman is determined to be $200 per month it is not difficult to determine the rate of pay for the next higher or next lower position. Finally, job titles alone do not reflect the duties and responsibility of the job. Considerable variation exists from one city to another, although the positions covered in this report are perhaps among the most standardized jobs in local government.

Job descriptions for the jobs for which pay rates are reported in Table IX follow:

Junior Typist-Clerk. Types reports, case records, statements, letters, charts, and other material from copy and rough drafts; performs simple clerical work, such as receiving and distributing mail, checking computations, maintaining mailing lists, operating a Mimeograph, and filing.

Junior Stenographer-Clerk. Takes and transcribes routine dictation; does general typing and simple clerical work; prepares simple tabulations; keeps time records; occasionally operates duplicating machines and other office appliances.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator. Operates a bookkeeping machine and performs related clerical work involved in keeping accounts and preparing financial statements and accounting reports; posts classified financial data to detail and controlling accounts, ledgers, and journals and proves operations and balances ledgers; prepares recapitulations and other routine statistical accounting reports.

Bookkeeper. Maintains a uniform double-entry set of books for an organization having a relatively small volume of bookkeeping and record-keeping work; maintains journals and general ledgers of financial transactions, including revenue and expenditure analyses; posts and balances general and subsidiary ledgers; prepares claims and payrolls and yearly or biennial budget requests.

Junior Accountant. Does professional-level accounting work, such as preparing financial statements and balance sheets; setting up new accounts and ledgers; auditing accounts; and preparing budgets. Sometimes supervises group of clerical workers operating accounting system.

Laborer. Does simple manual labor, usually under close supervision; digs ditches; cuts grass and weeds; moves heavy materials such as lumber, pipes, sand and gravel; picks up trash and removes derbis.

Labor Foreman. Directs a small crew of laborers, performing such work as excavating or moving lumber, gravel or dirt; may work with crew assisting personally in performance of work.

Truck Driver. Drives a panel or other light or medium truck in carrying materials or in making collections or deliveries; may supervise a small number of unskilled workers who make collections or deliveries; may service but does not repair equipment; keeps simple records.

Junior Draftsman. Makes tracings and drawings of engineering plans and designs (structural, mechanical, civil, etc.); reduces field party notes; prepares maps, charts, and other drawings from engineering or architectural work; does difficult engineering clerical work.

Junior Civil Engineer. Performs beginning level professional office and field civil engineering work, including the performance of instrument work in surveying property and building sites; performs simple engineering work in inspecting and testing on construction and maintenance projects; prepares designs, plans, specifications, and estimates requiring the use of limited independent judgment.

Playleader. Organizes and directs the recreational activities of a small summer playground or play center; or assists in directing such activities at a large recreation center. Does occasional clerical work issuing permits, and makes routine reports.

Policeman. Does general duty police work in the prevention of crime and enforcement of laws; serves as a patrolman in an assigned area; handles traffic control, either on foot or as motorcycle patrolman; makes investigations of crime either in uniform or in plain clothes.

Fireman. Does skilled work in fighting fires of all types and in the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment; engages in such fire prevention activities as locating and securing the abatement of fire hazards in commercial, industrial, residential and other structures and properties.

Building Inspector. Inspects new construction and alterations for possession of permits and conformity with building code requirements in regard to such features as soil conditions for piling, size of excavations, set-backs, foundations, vents, structural columns and beams, materials and the like; secures evidence of violations and makes arrests.

TABLE IX

PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS: JANUARY, 1950

Data in this table were secured from municipal officials in January, 1950, in a joint survey conducted by the International City Managers' Association and the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada among cities selected on the basis of size and geographical location. The starting and top pay rates are shown for each job. Figures in italics indicate that salaries reported are higher while figures followed by an asterisk (*) indicate that salaries reported are lower than the salaries for the same position in January, 1949. For a comparison of the salaries reported with those paid for the same position in January, 1949, refer to page 119 in the 1949 Year Book, except for cities with a double dagger (‡) after the name of the city which indicates that salaries are reported only in this Year Book and not in the 1949 Year Book. Rates are given on a monthly basis except where (h) indicates hourly rate; (w) weekly rate; and (d) for daily rate. For job descriptions see preceding article. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Book-keeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
North East Region														
Auburn, Me. 20	. . .	. . .-$36w	. . .-$36w	. . .-$44w*	. . .	$.78-.89h	. . .-$78w	. . .-$.91h	. . .	. . .	. . .	$43-47w	$43-47w	. . .
Brattleboro, Vt. 9. . . .	$33-_39_w	. . .	. . .	$33-_54_w	. . .	.85-.85h	$._95_-1.00h*	$.90-_1.00_h	. . .	. . .	. . .	45-50w	43-48w	. . .
Bridgeport, Conn. 147.	135-157	135-157	146*-205	162-205	$204-268	.90-1.15h	204-251*	.95-1.05h	. . .	$236-283	$105-115	199-263	199-_264_	$284-331
Cambridge, Mass.111‡.	133-179	138-183	164-208	156-200	183-225	40-50w	233-275	48-56w	. . .	233-267	200-242	255-283	235-283	233-300
Hartford, Conn. 166 . .	35-_42_w	37-_45_w	43-52w*	. . .	_58_-70w	43*-_52_w	52-_63_w	_49-58_w	$47-53w	58*-70w*	50-61w	56-67w	56-67w	_65-78_w
New London, Conn. 30.	150-165	155-170	. . .	191-206	. . .	1.04-1.10h	226-261	1.08-1.14h	. . .	. . .	. . .-292	242-262	242-262	. . .
Portland, Me. 74	118-129	129-141	_141-154_	178-195	267-293	.93-.97h	212-223	178-186	204-223	245-267	. . .	195-212	195-212	212-234
Portsmouth, N. H. 15.	130-144	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	.75-1.00h	150-183*	.75-1.00h	. . .	167-229	. . .	208-246	166-229	. . .
Rockland, Me. 9.	. . .	25-30w	. . .	25-35w	. . .	.70-.75h	_.85_-.90h	.75-.80h	. . .	. . .	20-20w	39-43w	39-43w	. . .
Middle Atlantic Region														
Buffalo, N. Y. 576. . . .	_163-179_	_163-179_	_238-254_	_263-279_	_288-304_	_204-204_	_229-229_	_229-229_	_238-254_	_288-304_	_229-229_	_233-275_	_233-275_	_263-279_
Carlisle, Pa. 14.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .-_152_	.80h-. . .	.90h-. . .	.90h-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	130-_158_	. . .	. . .
Elmira, N. Y. 45	. . .	200-. . .	. . .-258	. . .	. . .	. . .-.98h	. . .-1.03h	. . .-1.12h	. . .	. . .	. . .	241-257	225-257	. . .-248
Mamaroneck,N.Y. 13. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	163-_222_	205-_273_	. . .	. . .	221-_278_	. . .	_239-289_	. . .	. . .
Northampton, Pa. 9. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	_.90_h-. . .	195-_205_	.90h-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	195-_205_	195-_205_	. . .
Pittsburgh,Pa. 672 . . .	150*150*	206-206	209-209	_243-243_	_313-313_	1.07-1.07h	262-262	300-300	226*-226*	224-224	177-212	248-285	248-285	_333-333_
Sewickley, Pa. 5.	140-_208_	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	_1.07-1.17_h	_221-308_	_1.13-1.25_h	. . .	. . .	. . .	220-_266_	. . .	. . .
Teaneck, N. J. 25	120-180	132-180	. . .	180-240	300-320	168-228	264-324	180-240	168-228	. . .	. . .	_208_-288	_208_-288	300-_325_
Watertown, N. Y. 33 . .	137-157	137-157	162-192	. . .	. . .	1.00-1.05h	48-52w	1.10-1.15h	173-202	209-231	20-28w	214-239	214-239	247-277
South Atlantic Region														
Atlanta, Ga. 302	162-197	183-225	281-322	281-322	281-322	_166-182_	189*-217*	190-208	225-267	225-267	141-169	218-260	218-260	_275-310_
Cedartown, Ga. 9	115-155	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	190-225	. . .	165-215	. . .	. . .	147-180	147-180	. . .
Charlotte, N. C. 101 . .	_159_-171*	171*-180*	_215-260_	_238-260_	_349-365_	_142-155_	_228-243_	_190-190_	_280-325_	_371-371_	. . .	_210-254_	_210-254_	_305-345_
Clarksburg, W. Va. 31‡	180-180	165-165	. . .	200-200	. . .	. . .-.95h	. . .-1.12½h	. . .-1.02h	. . .	260-260	150-150	220-220	220-220	. . .
Columbus, Ga. 53	_145-220_	150-_220_	140-200	. . .	250-_370_	_.65-.76_h	_1.20-1.25_h	_.85-1.10_h	. . .	200-_370_	. . .	165*-_234_	_201-222_	. . .
Durham, N. C. 60	126-_184_	126-_184_	126-185	150-_225_	. . .	.68-.87h	150-246	.84-.99h	175-210	250-300	85-120	. . .	165-229	250-_400_
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 18	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	165-180*	. . .	. . .

TABLE IX.—PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Book-keeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
South Atlantic—Continued														
Harrisonburg, Va. 9. . .	110-120	110-125	115-130	125-160	200-250	.65-.70h	.80-.90h	.65-.75h	. . .	. . .	. . .	190-220	150-160	. . .
High Point, N. C. 38 . .	. . .	. . .	145-170	. . .	200-250	.72½-.72½*h	.77½-.87½h	.72½-.77½h	120-160	160-180	250-350	202-264	190-220	250-300
Jacksonville, Fla. 173 .	150-200	150*-200*	230-253	278-320	235-273	.70-.70h	235*-295	215*-265	175-268	190*-268*	100-150	215-245*	211-272	300-315
Lakeland, Fla. 22. . . .	125-175	125-175	. . .	125-175	180-200	155*-155*	181*-181*	161*-161*	250-280	280-290	205-215	215-245	195-225	350-360
Miami, Fla. 172.	143-179	149-187	171-213	213-267	244-305	149*-187*	223*-279*	163-204	179-223	. . .	223-279	223-279	223-279	351-438
Norfolk, Va. 144.	125-150	125-150	180-216	. . .	197-236	.70-.80h	.90-1.00h	.75*-.85h*	180-216	216-259	143-172	197-236	197-236	216-259
Roanoke, Va. 69.	. . .-145	. . .-155	245-. . .	205-. . .	. . .-300	. . .-.95h	. . .-1.12h	. . .-1.03h	. . .-250	. . .	. . .-190	. . .-240	. . .-235	. . .-352
Rock Hill, S. C. 15 . . .	163-186	162-186	. . .	162-186	. . .	.75-.75h	. . .-57w	. . .-46w	. . .	. . .-310	. . .	200-220	200-220	254-. . .
St. Petersburg, Fla. 61 .	145-170	150-175	155*-180*	185-235	220-270	.73½-.79½h	225-265	1.02½-1.18½h	160*-180*	180-220	155-190	190-220	190-220	220*-270*
Sarasota, Fla. 11	. . .	130-150	160-215	. . .	. . .	.73-.75h	.78-1.00h	.75-.78h	190-200	. . .	. . .	180-230	180-210	216-250
Tampa, Fla. 108.	151-179	151-188	. . .	. . .	. . .	161-168	233-255	182-182	265-289	. . .	156-178	195-216	195-216	350-350
East North Central Region														
Akron, Ohio 245.	145-160	145-160	165-180	205-220	270-300	1.12-1.21h	1.47-1.64h	1.23-1.32h	235-265	270-300	185-200	220-250	220-250	260-290
Albert Lea, Minn. 12 . .	144-158	. . .	. . .	. . .	257-308	1.05-1.16h	195-215	1.17-1.35h	246-271	295-339	. . .	214-238	214-238	249-286
Ashtabula, Ohio 21 . . .	150-175	175-200	. . .	225-250	. . .	.90-1.22h	1.39½-1.39½h	. . .-64w	238-270	245-323	. . .	253-287	253-287	. . .
Beloit, Wis. 25.	150-185	145-185	160-215	160-215	. . .	.97-1.07h	225-250	1.07-1.12h	185-210	. . .	. . .	225-250	225-250	260-300
Columbus, Ohio 306 . .	154-165	154-165	208-215	221-232	. . .	.96-.96h	226-243	1.03½*-1.03½h	201-212	256-278	123-134	232-248	232-248	298-320
Detroit, Mich. 1,623 . .	186-205	. . .	234-245	258-293	322-392	244-253	283-292	259-268	270-308	275-312	196-244	271-331	271-331	353-379
Flint, Mich. 152.	163-187	163-187	219-245	238-265	337-382	1.14½-1.27½h	232-261	1.19-1.32h	218-245	293-324	. . .	272-303	272-303	275-305
Kalamazoo, Mich. 54 . .	150-189	150-210	. . .	. . .-260	. . .-189	1.00-1.17h	1.33-1.70h	. . .-1.45h	. . .-300	. . .	. . .	256-273	256-273	. . .-370
Madison, Wis. 67.	153*-183*	162-192	210-255	. . .	. . .	197-237	. . .	203-243	210-255	289-349*	. . .	243-273	243-273	289-349*
Marquette, Mich. 16 . .	148-178	148-178	. . .	208-263	. . .	1.04-1.04h	1.09-1.09h	1.09-1.09h	183*-213	268-308	233-283	208-233	198-223	. . .
Milwaukee, Wis. 587 . .	180-205	180-205	210-240	270-300	300-350	238-248	255-275	1.50-1.50h	270-300	300-350	. . .	280-310	280-310	325-340
Painesville, Ohio 12 . .	. . .-182	. . .-204	. . .-220	. . .-220	. . .-204	. . .-1.25h	. . .-1.50h	. . .-1.27½h	. . .-1.40½h	. . .-1.62½h	. . .	259-281	259-281	. . .
Pontiac, Mich. 67. . . .	151-181	161-191	166-196	198-238	. . .	1.05-1.25h	1.30-1.45h	1.20-1.35h	206-236	270-320	216-256	231-261	231-261	256-286
St. Paul, Minn. 288. . .	148-178	160-190	200-230	. . .	. . .	1.52-1.52h	228-260	. . .	249-285	. . .	183-213	256-293	256-286	370-370
Traverse City, Mich. 14	125-150	125-150	175-200	. . .	. . .	. . .-170	220-255	175-195	. . .	275-325	. . .	190-210	190-210	. . .
Winnetka, Ill. 12	. . .	180-210	165*-195*	. . .	. . .	230-260	285-345	230-260	. . .	265-320	. . .	245-300	240*-290	. . .
East South Central Region														
Covington, Ky. 62. . . .	196-196	206-206	206-206	206-206	. . .	186-186	206-206	196-196	206-206	. . .	. . .	231-231	231-231	251-251
Kingsport, Tenn. 14 . .	120-185	120-210	120-200	190-245*	. . .	.75*-.90h	1.25-1.40h	1.00-1.00h	42-50w	200-250	100*-130*	190-240	190-240	250-350
Louisville, Ky. 319. . .	125-152	130-158	140-170	182-215	251-291*	.75-.95h	.90-1.10h	.90-1.10h	194-229	243*-283	120-146	200-248	200-240	208-243
Paducah, Ky. 34.	155-155	155-155	165-165	. . . .	. . .	.88½-.88½h	205-205	.94-.94h	. . .	255-255	. . .	190-200	190-200	210-210
West North Central Region														
Ames, Iowa 13.	. . .	. . .	160-175	150-175	225-275	1.00-1.15h	1.15-1.20h	1.08-1.15h	1.00-1.25h	235-300	. . .	200-237	200-237	. . .
Atchison, Kan. 13. . . .	. . .	. . .-130	. . .	. . .-240	. . .	. . .-.80h	. . . .-180	. . .-.80h	. . .	. . .	. . .	170-195	170-195	. . .
Fargo, N. D. 33	140-168	145-174	168-202	202-243	262-314	.84-1.01h	243-292	166-177	218-262	252-303	. . .	195-234	195-234	. . .
Kansas City, Mo. 399 .	140-175	150-180	145-180	. . .	190-230	.80-.95h	180-220	145-180	180-220	210-250	145-180	. . .	200-250	230-280

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Book-keeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
Lincoln, Neb. 82.	130-160	135-165	135-165	. . .	165-195	.80-.85h	.98-1.03h	.85-.90h	.95-1.00h	.95-1.00h	1.05-1.05h	187-225	187-210	205-235
St. Louis, Mo. 816 . . .	190-210	195-215	. . .	262-290	326-370	170-190	230-250	205-225	241-265	282-310	180-200	*262-290*	262-290	282-310
Sioux Falls, S. D. 41 . .	*153-200*	*170-188*	. . .	250-288	. . .	*185-230*	211±*256*	. . .	. . .	227± *272*	. . .	193-*235*	*203-235*	*265-288*
University City, Mo. 33	150-170	155-175	*160-180*	. . .	190-210	170-190	205-225	180-200	. . .	210-230	180-200	150-260	150-260	. . .
West South Central Region														
Alexandria, La. 27 . . .	100±150*	125-175	175-260	*195*-260	. . .	.60-.80h	150-200	.70-.90h*	100-175	275-350	80-125	200-220	*190-220*	. . .
Amarillo, Tex. 52. . . .	140-160	160-*195*	165-*185*	175±210*	*225-290*	170-190	225-240	190-210	250-*250*	300-335*	150-150	200-*235*	*200-230*	225±240
Austin, Tex. 88	*135*-155	*135*-155*	135-185	150-220	200-*275*	.62-.80h	*185*-220	.71-.89h	*200*-240	200-270	120-135	*210*-230	*210*-230	. . .-*400*
Cushing, Okla. 8.	100-160	125-175	100-175	. . .	. . .	*.80*-1.15h	240-255	160-195	. . .	250-300	150-175	185-205*	185-210	250-300
Dallas, Tex. 295.	125-170	130-180	150-210	175-230	215-300	177-177	216-216	195-195	175-265	250-315	190±225	200-*235*	200-*235*	275-350
Houston, Tex. 385. . . .	125-200	130-230	150-225	175-260	*175*-260	.90-1.00h	1.20-1.32h	1.02-1.10h	200-300	225-300	100-210	*250-300*	*250-300*	200-315
New Orleans, La. 495 .	*130-170*	*140-180*	*170-220*	180-230	250-330	*120-190*	*180-230*	*140-190*	*180-230*	250-330	*140-180*	190-*240*	*190-240*	*225-300*
Oklahoma City, Okla. 204	150-160	160-175	165-*185*	185-220	205-230	6.40-*6.90*d	180-225	175-175	235-260	310-325	150-155	200-220	200-220	215-*240*
Mountain Region														
Boulder, Colo. 13. . . .	. . .	. . .	160-174	198-218	. . .	1.00h-190	. . .	190-207	174-190	207-226	1.10-1.35h	198-216	198-216	. . .
Colorado Springs, Colo. 37.	131-156	131-156	144-169	230-270	250-300	180-195	220-260	188-203	210-245	330-390	165-195	230-265	230-265	240-280
Grand Junction, Colo. 12.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .-300	. . .	1.12-1.12h	*1.50-1.50*h	1.22-1.22h	210-*225*	. . .	. . .	*233-300*	*233-300*	. . .-250
Laramie, Wyo. 11. . . .	150-165	150-165	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.00-1.20h	210-*295*	205-230	. . .	. . .	. . .	180-245	180-245	. . .
Phoenix, Ariz. 65	. . .	. . .	*238-276*	. . .	*263-308*	*1.10-1.20*h	*1.20-1.30*h	*1.20-1.30*h	*258-302*	. . .	*213-243*	*258-308*	*258-308*	*298-353*
Tucson, Ariz. 37	186-206	186-206	231-251	256-281	*296-336*	.98±1.18h	258-298	1.08±1.28h	261-281	261-281	181-221	246-286	246-286	*353-453*
Pacific Region														
Bakersfield, Calif.29. .	168-210	168-210	200-250	230-287	230-287	200-250	. . .	220-274	250-315	274-345	. . .	250-345	250-345	287-360
Bend, Ore. 10	155-175	185-210	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.36½-1.44½h	1.50½-1.68½h	1.36½-1.50½h	. . .	300-355	. . .	260-295	260-295	. . .
Berkeley,Calif. 86 . . .	*175-190*	*175-195*	. . .	. . .	. . .	*225-245*	270±318	235-278	. . .	300-370	225-257	283-310	283-310	295±355*
Bremerton, Wash.15 . .	. . .	175-*250*	170-220	175±230*	215-265	1.00±1.50h	. . .	1.29-1.46h	*235-285*	255-305	175-*267*	252-262	252-262	285-335
Chico, Calif. 9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	.95½-1.02½h	. . .	1.07½-1.17½h	. . .	. . .	. . .	*230-255*	*230-255*	. . .
Eugene, Ore. 21	*180-200*	*180-200*	. . .	*225-250*	240-265	*190-218*	300-345	215-240	. . .	225-250	200-225	*230-275*	*230-275*	*290-330*
Fresno, Calif. 61	195-225	205-235	. . .	. . .	. . .	235-235	. . .-310	241-250	*290-290*	. . .-340	190-200	250-290	250-290	*340-340*
Oakland, Calif.302 . . .	180-230	195-245	. . .	. . .	230-290	*240-240*	250-310	225-275	. . .	335-470	230-290	285-315	285-315	*295-360*
Pasadena, Calif.82 . . .	170-204	. . .	194-233	. . .	241-289	*207-226*	. . .	*220-240*	264-317	323-388	. . .	264-317	264-317	276±331*
Pittsburg, Calif. 9 . . .	*192-192*	. . .	*208-208*	*192-192*	. . .	*258-258*	*288-288*	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*307-307*	*301-301*	*368-368*
Portland, Ore.305. . . .	*185-215*	*195-220*	*220-265*	*220-265*	*285-325**	*225-235*	*245-265*	*240-250*	*260-285*	*265-310*	*225-260*	*245-275*	*245-275*	*265-285*
Sacramento,Calif.106 .	*198-238*	*220-264*	*226-271*	*254-305*	*278-333*	*220-242*	*260-311*	*260-260*	*272-327*	*339-406*	*193-231*	*266-320*	*266-320*	*308-370*
San Diego,Calif.203. . .	149-190	156-200	200-256	*232*-282	269-327	172-210	244-256	190-232	232-282	296-360	156-210	232-311	232-311	296-360
San Francisco,Calif., 635	200-250	200-250	200-250	*240-300*	*300-360*	*1.55-1.55*h	*1.74-1.74*h	*1.61-1.61*h	*260-320*	*340-400*	*250-300*	285-315	285-315	390-470
Seattle, Wash.368	185-205	. . .	230-235	*240-250*	*270-290*	210-220	240-245	270-270	265-280	320-335	220-220	260-280	260-280	315-*340*
Stockton,Calif. 55	153-191	181-225	213-266	252-315	266-332	238-238	. . .	266-266	266-332	352-439	1.00-1.25h	. . .	. . .	394-491

State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees

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FORTY-FIVE state-administered retirement systems in 35 states provide for the inclusion in their membership--on either a compulsory or optional basis--of municipal nonschool employees. Coverage of municipal employees under state-administered systems has been effected through three methods: the enactment of systems designed for and limited to local employees; the extension of membership to local employees in systems which were originally established for state employees; and the establishment of systems which, from the date of enactment, have provided for the coverage of both state and local employees.

In limiting this analysis to systems administered at the state level, state legislation to provide for the establishment of locally-administered systems has been excluded. Also excluded is an occasional state-administered system which covers county employees but which does not include any group of city personnel. The 45 systems are alike in one respect--each is financed by contributions of the members as well as by governmental funds; the Virginia system for judges, however, represents a combination of contributory and non-contributory features as explained in footnote (o) at the end of Table X.

Classes of Employees Covered. Of the 45 systems, 15 cover only a special class of employment: 10 of these are limited to police or fire department employees or to a combination of the two; three cover members of the judiciary, one covers public utility employees, and one covers health and welfare employees. The remaining 30 systems are of the type commonly referred to as "general" systems and have been tabulated as covering "all" classes of employment although they vary in the comprehensiveness of their coverage.

Specifically excluded from the coverage of many of the 30 systems are school employees and other groups for whom special systems already existed at the time of enactment of the general system. In others, employees of school, police and fire departments are included along with employees of a variety of other governmental departments. Systems with such comprehensive coverage may have dual sets of provisions, one relating to the special groups and the other to the ordinary employee. General systems which have special provisions for certain groups of municipal nonschool employees--usually police or fire department employees--are indicated in Table X by a dagger in the column "Classes of Employees Covered." The provisions tabulated, however, relate to the ordinary employee and are thus comparable with provisions shown for other general systems with less all-inclusive coverage.

The 45 systems covering municipal nonschool employees are located in 35 states. Twenty-two states administer only general systems; in eight states there are one or two special systems in addition to the general system; the remaining five states have special systems only. Because this analysis disregards all locally-administered plans, it does not provide a measurement of the full extent of coverage of municipal employees in the 35 states or in this group of states as compared with other states. Moreover, the state-administered systems included in the analysis range from those which have achieved virtually state-wide participation to those which were enacted only recently or have recent effective dates.

Dates of Enactment. Only seven of the 30 general systems provided for participation of municipal employees prior to 1940 (including the North Carolina system which, although enacted in 1939, did not become effective until 1945). The remaining 24 were enacted, or extended to municipal employees, in the period 1942-49; the legislation relating to 10 of these was passed in the single year 1945. In contrast, only two of the 14 special systems were enacted as recently as 1945. Eight were in existence prior to 1940 although one of these, the Virginia system for judges, was radically changed by a 1942 law.

Conditions for Affiliation of the Municipality. Participation is optional with the municipality in all but four of the general systems and is compulsory--or at least has compulsory features--in most of the special systems. This difference may be partly the result of the relatively recent enactment of general systems; by the date of establishment, a number of municipalities had already provided protection for their own employees. Many state laws contain additional optional features not shown in Table X; members of existing local systems may decide as a group whether to continue the local plan or to affiliate with the state system, and employees already in service at the time a municipality elects to join the state system may choose individually whether or not they wish to become members.

Retirement Annuities. The variety of the provisions relating to age and service or to combinations of the two, which determine eligibility for a retirement annuity, makes generalization practically impossible. The earliest retirement age in about half of the general systems is 60; in some of these systems retirement at this age is permitted only after a certain period of service. Retirement at higher ages may be possible with shorter periods of service regardless of age. In most systems the formula used in computing the annuity reflects the length of service; therefore, the laws do not always include a specific provision relating to the minimum period of service. It is not uncommon for a law to provide that if a member is separated after a specified period of service but before qualifying for a regular retirement annuity, he may receive, in lieu of a refund of his contributions, an annuity--sometimes deferred--which may include a portion financed by the government. The provisions which govern the receipt of such deferred annuities are not shown in Table X.

In determining eligibility for retirement annuities, all but three of the 45 systems credit service performed for the same employing unit prior to participation in the state system; a few laws have relatively broad provisions crediting service anywhere in the state. Although prior service is credited in determining eligibility and the amount of the annuity, some laws contain an additional requirement of a specified period of membership service before any type of annuity is payable. Prior service credit is commonly forfeited and cannot be redeemed if the individual is away from the service longer than a specified period for reasons other than disability or military service. Of the three systems which do not credit prior service, the Colorado system permits retirement (on fractional benefits) at age 65 after only five years of contributory service. The other two (the Iowa and the North Dakota systems) are modeled on the federal old-age and survivors insurance system and permit older employees to qualify for retirement with as little as two and one-half years of coverage, using a benefit formula which gives relatively little weight to length of service.

In the systems which provide for compulsory retirement, the age most commonly specified is 70. Postponement of retirement beyond the compulsory age is permitted in a number of systems if requested by the employing unit, or, less frequently, if the employee has not yet completed the minimum service or has qualified for an annuity of a specified size.

Disability Annuities. The provisions of the systems are more liberal, on the whole, with respect to service-connected disability than ordinary disability. Of the five systems for firemen, two do not provide annuities for non-service-connected disability and a third provides an annuity only if the incapacitated individual is over age 55 and has at least 12-1/2 years of service. Of the 30 general systems, 12 (and one of the Michigan plans) have stricter requirements for the payment of annuities for ordinary disability than for disability in line of duty; two have no service requirement for either type; and 11 (and the other Michigan plan) have the same service requirement--most commonly 10 years--for either ordinary or service-connected disability annuities. The remaining four general systems contain no special provisions for disability annuities.

Survivors' Benefits. Annuities for the survivors of an employee whose death was not service-connected are rare in these systems. Only six systems provide such annuities automatically: the Idaho and Utah systems for firemen; the Iowa and North Dakota systems which follow the pattern of federal old-age and survivors insurance; the Illinois public utilities system to which male members contribute at a higher rate in order to provide widows' annuities; and the Illinois system for judges to which the members make a special contribution for widows' annuity. Survivors' annuities in the event of the service-connected death of an employee are more frequently provided, especially by systems covering policemen and firemen. Of the laws which do not automatically provide annuities for the survivors of employees who die before retirement, several do provide that under specified conditions the death benefit is payable as an annuity instead of a lump sum. Under most of the general systems an annuitant may elect to reduce his own retirement allowance in order to provide his survivors with an annuity or with a lump-sum payment of the unused portion of his contributions. In general, when no annuity is payable to the survivors of an employee or an annuitant, a lump-sum benefit is provided.

Federal Social Security. Favorable action by the 81st Congress, Second Session, on the proposal to include public employees, (H.R.6000) which is a strong probability, will influence the future policy in pension planning by states and local governments. New systems will no doubt be designed, with social security as a base of coverage, and with supplementary provisions superimposed on the federal plan. Established systems, in many localities, will be revised to make available to the employees the survivors benefits of social security, since the large majority of local systems do not have these provisions. Social security coverage, as the basic coverage for public employees, will insure a minimum form of subsistence for all employees, including the large number who transfer from governmental service to private employment, and those who shift from one governmental unit to another during their working lifetime. Properly integrated with the federal program, local retirement systems should operate at the maximum degree of effectiveness, to the advantage of both the employees and the governmental units.

TABLE X

STATE-ADMINISTERED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COVERING MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: 1949

This table shows selected provisions of all state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, as of December 31, 1949. Under "Classes of Employees Covered", "F" stands for firemen; "P" for policemen; "J" for judges; "Ut" for utility employees; "All" for employees of various departments. A dagger (†) after "All" indicates that the system includes special groups of municipal nonschool employees, usually policemen or firemen, for whom special provisions are made; the provisions shown relate to the ordinary employees. For systems which were originally limited to state employees, the date of legislation extending coverage to municipal employees appears in parentheses in the column "Year Enacted". Under "Conditions for Affilation of Municipality", "G" indicates that option is exercised through action of the governing body of the municipality; "R" through referendum or popular vote; "E" through employee vote; and "Comp" compulsory. Under "Earliest Retirement Age" the normal optional retirement age is given. Under "Minimum Years of Service" is given the normal minimum qualifying period. The "Compulsory Retirement Age" is usually extensible under specified circumstances and, in a few systems, is waived for members with less than the minimum service. Under "Disability Annuities", "O" indicates that annuities are provided for ordinary disability and "S" for service-connected disability; the eligibility requirement of number of years' service is shown, with "x" meaning that annuities are payable regardless of length of service. Under "Annuitant" (next to last column), "O" means that a member has the option of reducing his own annuity or (less commonly) of increasing his contributions to provide a survivor's annuity at his death after retirement, "A" that a survivor's annuity is automatic. Footnotes, indicated by a small letter in parentheses, appear at the end of the table. For additional explanation see preceding article.

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Annuities for Survivors of:			Lump-Sum
								Employee Whose Death Was:		Annuitant	
								Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected		
Ala.	All	1945	G	60	-	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Calif.	All†	(1939)	E&GorR	55	20	70(a)	O10S10	No(r)	No	O	Yes(s)
	J	1937	(b)	65	20	None	OxSx	No	No	No	Yes
Colo.	All	(1944)	G	65(c)	5	None	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Conn.	All†	1945	G&R	65	15	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Fla.	P	1941	G	(c)	20	None	O5S5	No	No	No	Yes
Ga.	(z)	1949	Comp	60(c)	-	75(y)	O15S15	No	No	O	Yes
Idaho	F	1945	Comp	(c)	25(d)	None	Sx(d)	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ill..	All	1939	R(t)	55	-	None	OxSx	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
	Ut	1937	G	55(f)	10	None	OxSx	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
	J	1941	(b)	60	12	None	O12S12	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ind.	All	1945	G	55	20	70	Neither	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
Iowa.	All	1945	Comp	65	(g)	None	Neither	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Me.	All†	1942	GorR	65(u)	-	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes

TABLE X—STATE-ADMINISTERED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS—Continued

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
								Annuities for Survivors of:			Lump-Sum
								Employee Whose Death Was:		Annuitant	
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected		
Md.	All	(1945)	G	60	-	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Mich.	All	1945	GorR	60(h)	10(h)	70(h)	O10S(h)	No	No	O	Yes
Minn.	All	1931	Comp	60	35	(i)	Neither	No	No	No	Yes
Mont.	All	1945	E&GorR	60(v)	10	70(j)	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Neb.	All	1945	R	55(f)	15(f)	70	O15S15	(k)	(k)	(k)	Yes
Nev.	All†	1947	E&G	55	-	60(i)	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
N. H.	All	1945	G	65	-	70	O10Sx	Yes	No	O	Yes
	P	1941	Comp	65	30	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
	F	1939	Comp	65	20	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
N. J.	All	(1924)	R	60	-	70	O10Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
	P,F	1944	(m)	55	25	65	O5Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
N. M.	All	1947	G	65(c)	20	None	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
N. Y.	All†	(1922)	G	60(n)	-	70	O15Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
N. C.	All†	1939	G	60(w)	-	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	(b)	50	20	None	O10S10	No	No	No	Yes
N. D.	All	1947	Comp	65	(g)	None	Neither	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ohio.	All	(1938)	Comp	60(c)	5	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Ore.	All†	1945	G	60(j)	-	65	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Pa.	All	1943(x)	G&R	65	-	None	O5S5	No	No	O	Yes
S. C.	All	1945	G	60	-	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	Comp	55	20	None	O1S1	No	No	No	Yes
Tenn.	All	1949	G	60(c)	20	70	O5S5	No	No	No	Yes
Tex.	All	1947	GorR	60(c)	15	70	O10S1	No	No	O	Yes
Utah.	F	1919	Comp	50	25	None	O5Sx	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Va.	All	(1944)	G	65	-	70	O20S20	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1942(o)	(b)	70	15	None	OxSx	No	No	No	No
Vt.	All	1949	G	65	-	70	O12S12	No	No	O	Yes
Wash.	All†	1947	G&R	60	20	65	O5S5	No	No	O	Yes
	All(p)	1947	G	(c)	35	65	O15Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Wisc.	All†	1943	(q)	55	-	65	O5Sx	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
Wyo.	F	1935	Comp	55	25	None	Sx	Yes	No	A	No

(a) For police, fire, highway patrol, forestry and fish and game, retirement is 65.

(b) Municipality not involved except where collects employee contributions or state assessments.

(c) At any age after service of 35 years (Colorado, Georgia, New Mexico and Washington), 20 years (Florida), 25 years (Idaho), 30 years (Maryland and Tennessee), 28 years (Texas), 36 years (Ohio). There are additional provisions in the Ohio system for retirement at age 55 with a minimum of 30 years' service and in the Washington system for retirement at age 60 regardless of length of service.

(d) An annuity (which overlaps the categories of annuities for age or service and annuities for ordinary disability) is payable in case of dismissal or retirement by employer because of incapacity after age 55 with at least 12-1/2 years' service.

(e) The death benefit, if large enough to provide a life annuity of not less than $10 per month, may be paid as an annuity; (compulsory in Wisconsin if the beneficiary is the widow or, in case of other beneficiaries, if the employee or beneficiary so specifies).

(f) No service requirement specified for retirement at age 60 (Illinois) or at 65 (Nebraska).

(g) The Iowa and North Dakota systems, modeled on the federal system of old-age and survivors insurance, adopt two definitions of insured status, one of which the employee must meet to qualify for retirement benefits: 40 calendar quarters of coverage (equivalent to 10 years) or coverage during half the quarters elapsing between the date the act became effective and retirement, with a minimum of 6 quarters of coverage. Both systems include the additional requirement of a minimum of 10 quarters of coverage for employees' over age 60 when the act became effective; under the Iowa system, if such an employee has 10 years' service, he may retire at 65 with only 6 quarters of actual coverage by paying contributions with respect to 4 additional quarters.

(h) Municipality, at time of affiliation, chooses between two benefit plans. Earliest retirement age is 60 under both plans, with Plan B having the additional requirement of 10 years' service. Both plans provide compulsory retirement at 70, reducible to 65 at request of the municipality. Ten years' service is required for ordinary disability annuities under both plans and for service-connected disability annuities under Plan B.

(i) Municipality may adopt a compulsory retirement age.
(j) Effective in 1951.
(k) Death benefit may be converted actuarially to an annuity.
(l) Effective after June 30, 1953; prior to that date, retirement at age 60.
(m) Compulsory that cities already having locally-administered police and fire systems cover by new system persons who become employed after enactment of this law. Cities may affiliate by referendum in which case coverage is optional for employees in service and compulsory for new entrants.
(n) Any employee may elect to make extra contributions and retire at age 55.
(o) Provisions shown represent a combination of the 1942 contributory law as amended and the 1938 noncontributory law, now obsolete except in relation to employees electing the coverage of the contributory system.
(p) A system for state employees which permits any political subdivision with 5 or more employees to affiliate. The other state-administered system enacted in Washington in 1947 (preceding line of table) is for employees of cities and towns exclusively and becomes effective when 300 employees are covered.
(q) Optional, by action of governing body, referendum possible in cities and villages.
(r) Yes - for police, fire, highway patrol, forestry and fish and game.
(s) Also in installments.
(t) Compulsory on January 1, 1951, in cities, villages and incorporated towns with a population in excess of 10,000.
(u) Certain municipalities to choose between voluntary retirement at 60 and 65.
(v) Discounted rate for retirement between 60 and 65. Full annuity payable upon retirement at age 65 after 30 years of service.
(w) Age 55 for policemen and firemen, North Carolina. Age 55 for policemen and firemen, Oregon, effective in 1951.
(x) System not in operation - Required minimum number of municipalities have not as yet subscribed to plan.
(y) Age 70 after July 1, 1955.
(z) Georgia system is primarily for state employees but it covers county and city health and welfare department employees provided they are appointed through the state merit system and the state participates in their salaries.

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-ONE national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed have been selected for inclusion in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 21 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed by the agency (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Civil Service Assembly has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis. Municipal officials also turn to their state municipal leagues for information on what cities in the state are doing and what it is possible for them to do under state laws and court decisions.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities.

All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions. In a small or medium-sized town there are few if any persons with whom local officials can "talk shop." The opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and experiences with other men in the same profession is of value not only to the individual but also to the municipality he serves.

Among the organizations that are not included here special mention should be made of the American Municipal Association which is the national federation of state leagues of municipalities and which also provides city memberships for the larger cities but does not have memberships for individual officials. Other national organizations of municipal employees that are not listed here are described in "Public Administration Organizations: A Directory, 1948," published in 1948 by the Public Administration Clearing House. Two recently organized groups, the city clerks and municipal public relations officers, are not included because full-time secretariats have not been established.

The 21 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment. Each descriptive statement gives the date of organization, the name of the secretary or director, the address to which correspondence should be directed, and information on membership and activities. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book. It is significant that eight of the 21 organizations described below are 50 or more years old. Four others were organized between 1900 and 1930, seven during the decade from 1930 to 1940, and only two since 1940.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS (1865)

Worth McClure, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Full-time staff of 18. Members are 6,765 educators holding supervisory and administrative positions with school systems and higher institutions. Dues $10 a year. Conducts research, hold conferences, issues annual proceedings, year book, news bulletin, and special reports.

American Public Health Association (1872)

Reginald M. Atwater, executive secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. Staff of 42 including field staff of 14. Members include 13,000 professional public health workers, about two-thirds of whom are officials of state and municipal health departments. Dues $7 for members; $12 for fellows. Carries on field, employment, and informational research, and provides other services designed to protect and promote public health; issues monthly journal and special reports.

International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873)

James E. Jagger, general manager, 22 East 38 Street, New York 16. Staff of four. Active members are fire chiefs and state fire marshals. Associate members are subordinate officers and firemen and others interested. Sustaining members are individuals and firms interested in fire protection. Dues for active and associate $5, plus regional dues ($1 to $4); sustaining $250. Provides a consulting service on preparation of fire training school courses and instruction manuals; holds district meetings; issues monthly newsletter and conference proceedings.

American Library Association (1876)

John Mackenzie Cory, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Staff of approximately 80. Members are 20,000 librarians, libraries, library board members, and interested individuals. Individual library members dues $3 to $10 annually based upon salary; other individual memberships $3 to $100. Institutional memberships $5 to $25 based upon annual operating income. Maintains advisory and information services; carries on research and field surveys; holds two meetings annually; has committees on all phases of librarianship. Issues several monthly and quarterly periodicals and many special reports.

American Water Works Association (1881)

Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. Staff of 11. Total membership of 7,669 includes superintendents of water utilities, engineers, administrative personnel, and other qualified persons. Company and municipal membership includes 761 water boards, commissions, departments, companies and health departments. Dues for active members $10; corporate members $15; municipal service subscribers $15; associate members $25; junior members $5; affiliates $4. Carries on studies and research; develops specifications for water works equipment, materials, and practices; has 30 regional sections and three divisions - waterworks management, water purification, water resources. Issues monthly journal and special bulletins and reports.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893)

Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary, 1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Staff of four. Director of Traffic Division: F. M. Kreml, 1704 Judson Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Staff of 17. Members are police officials in command of municipal, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. Dues $10. Promotes the use of improved methods of communication, identification, investigation, crime prevention, and other procedures. Traffic division reorganizes traffic functions of police departments, conducts traffic officers' training schools, publishes reports on traffic enforcement. Issues monthly journal, year book, and special reports.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION (1894)

Donald F. Herrick, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of six. Members are chiefly directors of public works, city engineers, and other administrative and technical personnel in the public works field in all levels of government. Dues: individuals $10; public agency $20 to $300 on population basis. Prepares manuals of practice, holds regional conferences; issues monthly newsletter, year book, and special reports.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PARK EXECUTIVES (1898)

Frank L. Brunckhorst, executive secretary, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2. Full-time executive secretary and full-time editor. Members are 800 executives and assistant executives of public parks and recreation systems. Sustaining members are 100 public park commissions or boards. Associate members: 250. Dues: fellows $15; associate members $7.50; sustaining $35. Has committees on recreation, education, horticulture, outdoor education, and federal legislation. Issues monthly journal.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1906)

Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of eight. Agency members--civil service commissions and other public personnel. Also has individual and affiliate memberships. Individual dues $10; affiliate dues $10; agency service fees $50 to $400 (based on number of employees under jurisdiction of personnel agency). Provides technical advice and consulting service on public personnel practices. Issues monthly newsletter, quarterly journal, and books and reports on all aspects of public personnel administration.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (1906)

Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of six. Membership: over 2,300 finance and accounting officers employed by governments, as well as a select list of private accountants who specialize in governmental accounting. Dues: individuals $20; agency members $10 to $60, based on population of governmental jurisdiction. Prepares accounting forms and manuals; conducts special long-term studies on municipal revenues, accounting, and reporting; sponsors National Committee on Governmental Accounting; issues quarterly journal, semi-monthly newsletter, and many special reports on current finance problems.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION (1906)

Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Staff of 29. Membership is open to recreation and park officials and workers and interested laymen. Dues $5 or more. Makes surveys and technical studies; renders advisory and consulting service by correspondence and field visits; conducts institutes for the training of recreation workers; issues monthly journal and books, pamphlets, and leaflets.

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (1914)

Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of 11. Membership: Active-city managers of at least three years' standing. Associate--city managers of less than three years' standing. Also affiliate, student, and cooperating memberships. Dues $5 to $21. Aids in the improvement of local government administration; conducts Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which offers eight correspondence courses in municipal administration; offers Management Information Service to local governments; publishes "The Municipal Year Book" annually, a monthly journal, information reports, a biweekly newsletter (members only), eight management manuals, and special reports on public administrative problems. Subscription to Management Information Service is $20 to $400 based on population of the municipality.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION (1930)

Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of 12. Members are 4,300 persons engaged in public welfare work, and 400 agency members--400 state and local public welfare departments. Dues: individuals $5; agencies $15 to $1,000 (one-twentieth of 1 per cent of administrative costs). Seeks to develop and maintain high standards of public welfare administration; holds regional meetings; issues monthly journal and newsletter and special reports and bulletins.

INSTITUTE OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERS (1930)

Robert S. Holmes, executive secretary, Institute of Traffic Engineers, 212 Strathcoma Hall, New Haven 11, Connecticut. Staff of three. Membership is open to professional traffic engineers in active practice, two-thirds of whom are publicly employed. Dues $7.50 to $15. Stimulates research in the traffic field; promotes advancement of the art and science of traffic engineering; holds regional meetings; issues monthly journal, annual proceedings, and technical bulletins.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS (1933)

John M. Ducey, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of 10. Membership is open to members and employees of official administrative and official advisory agencies having to do with housing; also public limited-dividend, cooperative, or private agencies that supervise or engage in the construction or administration of large-scale rental housing or the redevelopment of blighted urban areas. Dues: individuals $5 and $10; public agencies $20 to $660 depending upon size of agency's program. Has seven regional councils; provides field consulation; holds regional conferences; provides a special subscription service for redevelopment agencies for a $100 fee known as Redevelopment Information Service. Issues monthly journal, a redevelopment newsletter, and special publications.

American Society of Planning Officials (1934)

Walter H. Blucher, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of nine. Active membership is restricted to members of official planning commissions or boards and to consultants and staff technicians of official planning agencies. Associate membership is open to any person not eligible for active membership. Dues: $10. Assists in developing public planning programs and in solving technical problems and provides a field service and a personnel service. Through Planning Advisory Service provides individualized research and assistance in solving planning problems, which is available on a subscription basis. Also provides Zoning Digest service available only to subscribers. Issues monthly newsletter, Information Reports, Zoning Digest, and special publications.

National Association of Assessing Officers (1934)

Albert W. Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Staff of four. Individual membership is for persons engaged in the assessment of property for tax purposes. Dues: Active $15, associate $5, subscribing $25. Conducts a program of research and service, and sponsors regional conferences. Issues monthly newsletter, proceedings of annual conference, and research studies.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934)

Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 730 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C. Staff of 11. Membership: municipal law departments represented by city attorneys and other law officers, with service fees based upon the size of the city. Prepares briefs and research reports and bulletins, issues three monthly periodicals, annual proceedings, and numerous research reports on special topics.

American Society for Public Administration (1939)

Laverne Burchfield, secretary-treasurer, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. Membership: individual public officials, research workers, educators, and students. Dues: members $6, junior members $3, sustaining members $10 or more. Facilitates the exchange of knowledge and the results of experience among persons interested or engaged in public administration and advances generally the processes and art of public administration. Issues quarterly journal.

American Public Power Association (1941)

Carlton L. Nau, general manager, 1757 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Full-time manager and staff of five, plus consulting services. Membership: almost 700 publicly owned electric power systems, including 15 state and regional affiliated organizations. Fee based on gross revenues; minimum $25. Renders service to public or quasi-public agencies owning or operating electric light or power systems or facilities in the fields of (a) management and operation, (b) engineering, design, construction, operation, and research, (c) accounting and commercial practice, (d) legal policy, and (e) other common problems. Issues weekly news bulletins to members, monthly journal, reports and proceedings of annual conventions and conferences, and periodic special releases.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc. (1944)

Albert H. Hall, executive director, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Staff of five. Membership: agency purchasing agencies of state and local governmental units. Individual staff members of agency members. Agency dues range from $75 to $750, based on average annual purchasing volume over last five years. Works to improve public buying through the interchange of technical and professional information and ideas; represents public buying units before federal agencies and congressional committees; has several committees. Issues a newsletter and research studies.

All of the organizations of public officials listed above have common characteristics with respect to membership, vocational standards, and professional development. These characteristics are complementary to the informational and advisory services provided by these organizations. These characteristics, leading to some degree of professionalization, apply, at least as long-term goals, to each of the above organizations:

1. Definite and standardized pre-service training for practicing members of the group.
2. Definite standards for admission to full membership in the group.
3. An expectation of life-time careers for members of the group.
4. Encouragement of all types of in-service training for an organization's members.
5. A common body of knowledge contributed to by members.
6. A program for defining and advancing the interests, ethics, and knowledge of the organization.

Municipal Personnel Data

DATA ON employment and payrolls, personnel management, hours of work per week, methods of compensating for overtime work, vacations, retirement systems, and employee organizations are shown in Table XI for all cities of more than 10,000 population. Employees of local school systems are excluded from these data.

Employment and Payrolls. Table 1 shows the Bureau of Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among the different levels of government for October, 1949.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAY ROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1949

	Total Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Pay Rolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	2,047	33.0	$ 539.3	38.3
Public education	1,659	26.7	384.9	27.4
State	731	11.8	151.3	10.8
City	1,082	17.4	219.7	15.6
County and other	685	11.0	111.0	7.9
Total public employment	6,204	100.0	$1,406.2	100.0

Table 2 indicates the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000, for 1941 through 1949. The data in Table 2 are for total number of employees and total payroll covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions except education. When data in Table 1 are compared with corresponding employment data in the 1949 Year Book, city employees show an increase of 43,000 from October, 1948, to October, 1949, and payrolls increased $13,500,000, as compared with an increase of $24,900,000 for the preceding year.

The employment and payroll data for individual cities shown in Table XI were obtained from local officials in October, 1949, by the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. For those few cities which did not report in October the data shown are from earlier surveys going back as far as January, 1949. These data are from the Census Bureau report, "City Employment in 1949", which also provides certain other figures regarding city employment and payrolls, especially as to the largest cities.

School employees and employees of contractors are not included in the employment figures which are shown for individual cities in Table XI under two major classifications, "General Government Functions" and "City Government Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines, or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." All paid employees and officials (including those on a fee basis) are counted under "total number of employees." "Permanent full-time" employees are those having permanent or indefinite tenure and working the prescribed number of hours for full-time work in their respective departments. In Table XI the difference between number of "total employees" and the number of "permanent full-time employees" for any city represents the number of "part-time" and "temporary and other" employees.

TABLE 2

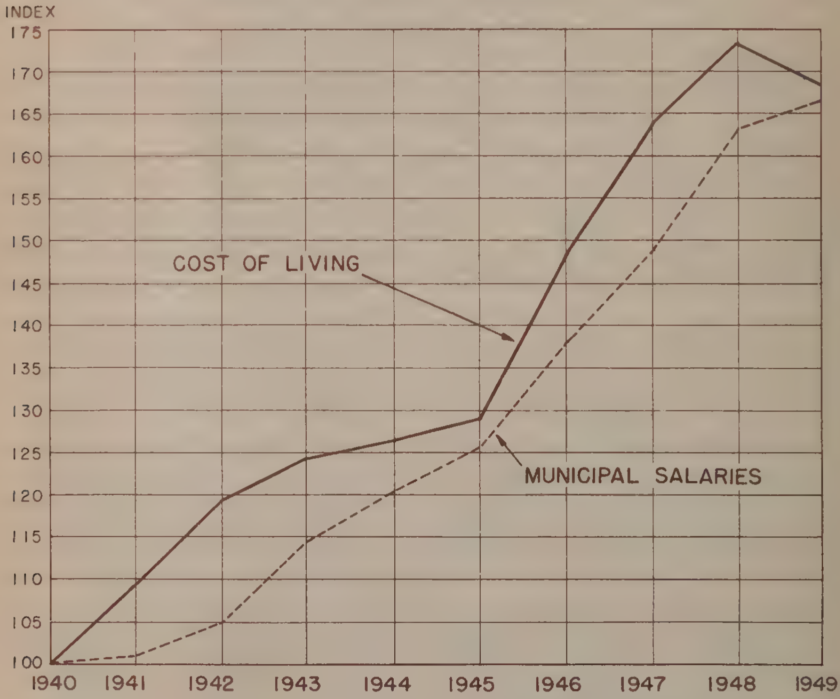
MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS: MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1941–1949

Population Group	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)									
Cities over 100,000 . .	488	471	471	465	469	508	531	550	572
25,000 to 100,000	126	120	116	119	121	135	143	150	156
All cities over 25,000 .	614	591	587	584	590	643	674	700	728
PERMANENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)									
Cities over 100,000 . .	453	440	432	435	441	479	501	522	542
25,000 to 100,000	110	108	104	105	106	120	127	135	141
All cities over 25,000 .	563	548	536	540	547	599	628	658	683
TOTAL PAY ROLL (IN MILLIONS)									
Cities over 100,000 . .	$75.6	$75.1	$81.9	$85.3	$89.2	$107.0	$120.4	$137.6	$145.7
25,000 to 100,000	15.3	16.0	16.8	18.1	19.6	23.2	26.9	30.1	32.5
All cities over 25,000 .	90.9	91.1	98.7	103.4	108.8	130.2	147.3	167.7	178.1

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular or normal work week for city hall office personnel as of January, 1950, in 817 cities was obtained from city officials in January, 1950, by the Year Book, and the data are summarized in Table 3. Employees in 69 per cent of these cities, as compared with 66 per cent in January, 1949, work less than 42 hours per week. From January, 1949, to January, 1950, the percentage of cities reporting a work week of 42 to 46 hours decreased from 31 to 29 per cent of all reporting cities, while only two per cent of all reporting cities have a work week of 46 or more hours. The largest cities have considerably shorter work weeks than the small cities. Ninety-three per cent of the cities over 100,000 population have a work week of less than 42 hours, while in cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000, 62 per cent of the 489 reporting cities have a work week of less than 42 hours. The work weeks for police and firemen are reported in the police and fire sections of the Year Book.

In 1949, 90 of the 817 reporting cities reduced the work week for either city hall administrative and clerical employees or for laborers. Of these 90 cities, 25 reduced the work week for both groups, 32 for administrative and clerical employees, and 33 for laborers. Cleveland, Ohio, reduced the work week for city hall clerical and administrative employees, but also reduced the number of paid holidays. Santa Cruz, California, increased the work week for city hall employees from 40 to 44 hours.

Saturday Working Schedule. The Saturday work schedule for city hall administrative and clerical employees is summarized in Table 4. For the 840 cities reporting their Saturday schedules, 61.5 per cent have a full staff half a day as compared with 67.8 per cent in 1949; and 19.0 per cent a skeleton staff half a day as compared with 15.6 per cent in 1949. One hundred fifty-six cities do not work on Saturdays as compared with 123 cities in 1949. The larger cities are more inclined to close their offices on Saturdan than are the smaller cities. The skeleton staff system predominates in the largest cities while the full staff for one-half day is more popular in the medium-sized and smaller cities. The skeleton staff for one-half day ranges from 16.7 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 38.5 per cent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

Index of Cost of Living and Municipal Salary Index: 1940 to 1949

The "cost-of-living" index is the consumers price index which is the average cost of items making up 70 per cent of family budgets of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1935-39=100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the total monthly nonschool pay rolls of cities over 25,000 by their total nonschool employment for October of each year--both figures being obtained from the Bureau of the Census survey of public employment--and converting the resulting average monthly earning amounts to a basis of October, 1940=100. The resulting index is thus affected by changes in the composition of total employment (which includes part-time and temporary help), and in the length of working periods, as well as in actual rates of pay.

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of:							
			Less Than 38 Hrs.		38 to 41¾ Hrs.		42 to 45¾ Hrs.		46 to 49 Hrs.	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 500,000	14	14	3	21.4	10	71.4	1	7.2	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	19	4	21.1	14	73.7	1	5.2	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	55	47	17	36.2	26	55.3	4	8.5	0	0
50,000 to 100,000	106	81	15	18.5	41	50.6	24	29.6	1	1.3
25,000 to 50,000	212	167	24	14.3	104	62.3	37	22.2	2	1.2
10,000 to 25,000	662	489	63	12.9	240	49.1	172	35.2	14	2.8
All cities over 10,000	1,072	817	126	15.4	435	53.2	239	29.3	17	2.1

for cities over 500,000. A full staff is employed all day Saturday by only four cities, all between 10,000 and 25,000; a skeleton staff is employed all day Saturday by only three cities, all between 10,000 and 25,000.

Overtime Pay. Five methods are used to compensate the majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees for the time worked in addition to the regular work week. First, employees receive compensatory time off; second, payment of straight time for the extra hours worked; third, payment of time and one-half for the extra hours worked; fourth, payment of double time; and fifth, payment of time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays worked.

TABLE 4

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Full Staff				Skeleton Staff				No Saturday Work	
			All Day		Half Day		All Day		Half Day			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 500,000	14	13	0	0	3	23.0	0	0	5	38.5	5	38.5
250,000 to 500,000	23	18	0	0	5	27.8	0	0	5	27.8	8	44.4
100,000 to 250,000	55	48	0	0	20	41.7	0	0	12	25.0	16	33.3
50,000 to 100,000	106	87	0	0	47	54.0	0	0	19	21.8	21	24.2
25,000 to 50,000	212	172	0	0	98	57.0	0	0	35	20.3	39	22.7
10,000 to 25,000	662	502	4	.8	344	68.5	3	.6	84	16.7	67	13.4
All cities over 10,000	1,072	840	4	.5	517	61.5	3	.4	160	19.0	156	18.6

Information was obtained from 803 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population for city hall administrative and clerical employees. Of the 803 reporting cities, 331, or 41.2 per cent, grant some type of compensation for overtime work, while 472 cities reported they have no plan for payment of overtime. Of the 331 cities paying for overtime, the most popular form is compensatory time off in 219 cities. Seventy-six other cities pay straight time; 30 pay time and one-half; six pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays; and none pay double time for overtime.

A total of 654 of the 1,072 cities reported method of compensation for overtime for skilled workers who are on a salary basis. Of the 654 cities, 502, or 76.8 per cent, allow some type of compensation while 152 cities have no method of payment for overtime. Of these 502 cities, 221 use the straight-time method; 131 pay time and one-half; 114 give compensatory time off; one pays double time; and 35 pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays.

TABLE 5

METHOD OF OVERTIME PAY IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1950

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	Double Time	One-Half and Double*	No Plan For Paying Overtime
			No.	%						
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL										
Over 500,000	14	12	11	91.7	6	2	2	0	1	1
250,000 to 500,000	23	19	15	78.9	11	3	1	0	0	4
100,000 to 250,000	55	48	25	52.1	18	6	1	0	0	23
50,000 to 100,000	106	84	42	50.0	28	8	5	0	1	42
25,000 to 50,000	212	162	71	43.8	49	13	9	0	0	91
10,000 to 25,000	662	478	167	34.9	107	44	12	0	4	311
All cities over 10,000	1,072	803	331	41.2	219	76	30	0	6	472
B. SKILLED WORKERS ON SALARY BASIS										
Over 500,000	14	10	10	100.0	2	3	2	0	3	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	17	16	94.1	3	2	9	0	2	1
100,000 to 250,000	55	43	35	81.4	9	12	6	0	8	8
50,000 to 100,000	106	72	57	79.2	15	20	15	0	7	15
25,000 to 50,000	212	136	110	80.9	26	41	36	1	6	26
10,000 to 25,000	662	376	274	72.9	59	143	63	0	9	102
All cities over 10,000	1,072	654	502	76.8	114	221	131	1	35	152

*Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

It will be noted in Table 5 that the larger the city the greater the percentage of administrative and clerical employees receiving compensation for overtime work. All but one of the reporting cities over 500,000 pay administrative and clerical employees for overtime while only 35 per cent of the reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 compensate for overtime work. The variation is not so great for the skilled workers on a salary basis, ranging from 100 per cent for cities over 500,000 to 73 per cent for cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Annual Paid Vacation. All 851 reporting cities grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. The median vacation allowance for the 851 cities and for every city-size group is the same--12 work days a year. Vacation data for unskilled laborers were not surveyed for this Year Book, but the 1947 Year Book reported that 79 per cent of 818 cities reporting gave paid vacations to unskilled laborers, with a median vacation of 12 days.

The number of working days annual paid vacation allowed to the bulk of city hall clerical and administrative employees is shown for each city in Table XI. Cities were asked to report this year on vacation leaves graduated according to length of service of employees. Of the 851 cities reporting vacation leave provisions, 100 indicated that graduated vacation leaves are granted to city hall administrative and clerical employees.[1]

Annual Sick Leave. Sick leave practices were not surveyed for this Year Book, but the 1947 Year Book reported that 671 of 824 reporting cities allowed the administrative and clerical employees to take sick leave with pay, and 497 of 803 reporting cities allowed unskilled laborers the same benefits.

Retirement Systems. Data on retirement systems for nonschool municipal employees were collected by the Year Book late in 1949. A total of 998 cities, or 93.4 per cent, of 1,069 cities over 10,000 population reporting have retirement systems for some or all employees. The municipal pension systems are of two sorts: in 686 cities, all classes of employees are included, while in 312 cities only part of the employees are covered, generally fire and police employees only (see Table 6).

All but one of the 71 cities with no retirement plan of any kind are in the population group between 10,000 and 25,000. In 686 cities over 10,000 all employees are covered by a retirement system, 188 cities have plans for firemen and policemen but not other groups, 53 cities have plans for firemen only and 61 cities for police only, while ten cities have provided retirement benefits for other groups of employees in combination but not for all.

Thirty states now have state administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, and eight of the 30 also have one or two special systems. Five other states have special systems only (see Table X). A total of 446 cities over 10,000 population participate in statewide retirement systems, including those cities in which only police and fire employees are covered in a state plan (see Table 6). This repre-

[1] Eight cities allow two weeks vacation with pay for regular employees and grant an additional week after 10 years of service: San Gabriel, California; Jacksonville, Florida; Dedham and Northampton, Massachusetts; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Bloomfield, New Jersey; and Floral Park and Rockville Centre, New York. Nineteen cities allow two weeks vacation with pay and grant an additional week after 15 years of service: Burbank, Burlingame, Glendale, Inglewood, Palo Alto, and Pasadena, California; Chicago, Oak Park, and Park Ridge, Illinois; Fairhaven and Needham, Massachusetts; Birmingham and Royal Oak, Michigan; Englewood, Maplewood, and South Orange, New Jersey; Garden City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Twelve cities allow two weeks vacation with pay and grant an additional week after 20 years of service: East Hartford, Connecticut; Gainesville, Florida; Decatur, Georgia; Mason City, Iowa; Elizabeth, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Rahway, Ridgewood, Rutherford, and Union, New Jersey. Nine New Jersey cities allow 12 working days vacation leave for service up to 20 years and 16 days vacation leave thereafter: Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Bayonne, Burlington, Camden, Hoboken, Nutley, Plainfield, and West Orange. Three Yew York cities--Buffalo, Scarsdale, and White Plains--allow two weeks vacation with pay and grant an additional week after five years of service.

The remaining 49 cities reported numerous other variations in graduated vacation leaves including several cities granting one week's vacation for the first year of service and two weeks for each subsequent year of service. The 49 cities are: Alhambra, Fullerton, Los Angeles, Richmond, San Francisco, San Leandro, and South Pasadena, California; Miami and Miami Beach, Florida; East Point, Georgia; Canton, Evanston, Highland Park, Kewanee, Melrose Park, and Winnetka, Illinois; Muscatine, Iowa; Eldorado, Kansas; Ashland and Louisville, Kentucky; Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Louisiana; Boston, Brookline, Medford, and Watertown, Massachusetts; Battle Creek and Escanaba, Michigan; Baltimore, Maryland; Lincoln, Nebraska; Claremont, New Hampshire; East Orange, Hackensack, Roselle, and Teaneck, New Jersey; Endicott, Mamaroneck, Niagara Falls, and Olean, New York; Akron, Cambridge, Cincinnati, Findlay, Struthers, and Xenia, Ohio; New Kensington, Pennsylvania; Palestine, Texas; Richmond, Virginia; Seattle, Washington.

sents an increase of 28 cities over 418 cities participating in 1948.[2]

Also joining statewide plans in 1949 were 67 cities with populations below 10,000 in the states of Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

TABLE 6

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES: JANUARY, 1950

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All*							
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations*	None Covered	Participation in State System
Cities over 500,000 . .	14	14	100.0	13	93.0	1	0	0	0	0	2
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	23	100.0	20	87.0	3	0	0	0	0	7
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	55	55	100.0	47	85.5	8	0	0	0	0	16
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	106	106	100.0	87	82.1	17	1	1	0	0	46
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	212	211	99.5	156	73.9	39	5	6	5	1	102
All over 25,000	410	409	99.7	323	78.8	68	6	7	5	1	173
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	659	589	89.4	363	55.1	120	47	54	5	70	273
All over 10,000	1,069	998	93.4	686	64.2	188	53	61	10	71	446

*All includes categories indicated as "All" and as "GFP, GP, FG". in Table XI and usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc. Other combinations include various combinations of fire, police, general government employees, and public utility employees.

The state-administered plans in three states had not been made effective or had no participating municipalities at the end of 1949: Florida, Nevada, and Pennsylvania. Officials of ten other states with state-administered plans for cities report that no cities over 10,000 joined during 1949: Alabama, Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Virginia, and Wisconsin. In seven states (Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Carolina), all or most cities, except those with their own retirement systems, already participate in their state-administered systems.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table XI and are complete as of January 1, 1950. Data on the unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. In many cities skilled trade workers belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 7 for all cities over 10,000 population.

One or more employee organizations are found in each of the 14 cities over 500,000 and in the 55 cities of 100,000 to 250,000, while for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 a little more than 50 per cent of the cities have organiza–

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[2] Twenty-eight cities having populations of more than 10,000 took action in 1949 to participate in state-administered retirement plans covering all or most employees: Redondo Beach and South Gate, California; New Britain, Connecticut; Maywood, Illinois; Ecorse and Iron Mountain, Michigan; Bayonne, Carteret, Elizabeth, North Bergen, Union City, and West New York, New Jersey; Hobbs, New Mexico; Shelby, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Goldsboro, North Carolina; Kingsport and Columbia, Tennessee; Amarillo, Brownwood, Longview, Marshall, Port Arthur, and Waco, Texas; and Hoquiam, Vancouver, and Wenatchee, Washington.

tions. Locals of one or more national organizations are found in 92 per cent of the cities over 25,000, but in several of the largest cities there are many locals of the same national organization. For example, the AFSCME (AFL) has four locals in Los Angeles--one composed of employees in various departments, one of water and power employees, one of inspection employees, and one of public works foremen. The AFSCME at the end of 1949 had locals composed entirely of police officers in 48 cities over 10,000, four of these locals having been established during 1949. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table 7 therefore cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union.

TABLE 7

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1950

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities With Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]					No. of Cities With Nonaffil. Org'ns	No. of Cities With Written Agreements
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	UPWA	IAFF	NJCSA	CSFNY		
Cities over 500,000	14	14	100.0	13	12	14	0	2	11	2
250,000 to 500,000	23	20	87.0	16	9	18	1	1	10	1
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	32	13	48	3	1	26	5
50,000 to 100,000	106	101	95.3	53	22	94	5	4	30	10
25,000 to 50,000	212	185	87.3	79	30	149	10	4	50	21
10,000 to 25,000	662	335	50.6	85	30	244	16	2	66	34
All cities over 10,000	1,072	710	66.2	278	116	567	35	14	193	73

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; UPWA, United Public Workers of America; IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; CSFNY, Civil Service Forum of the State of New York.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); the United Public Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations); the Civil Service Forum of the State of New York; and the New Jersey Civil Service Association. During 1949 the employees of 22 cities over 10,000, as compared with 29 in 1948, organized locals of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and organizations in 30 cities, as compared with 10 in 1948, were discontinued. In addition, there are 72 cities of less than 10,000 with locals of the AFSCME. New locals of the AFSCME were also established in 26 cities where locals existed prior to 1949. Employees of three cities organized locals of the United Public Workers of America. The International Association of Fire Fighters organized locals in 16 cities during 1949 (24 in 1948), while chapters in nine cities disbanded during 1949. Three are also 91 cities of less than 10,000 with locals of the International Association of Fire Fighters. No change was reported for cities over

10,000 by the New Jersey Civil Service Assoication and the Civil Service Forum of New York.[3]

In March, 1950, the United Public Workers of America were expelled from the CIO because of alleged Communist domination of the UPWA. The CIO has established a new federation of governmental employee organizations titled the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee which by March 28, 1950, had established locals in 24 cities.

Municipal employee organizations which are not affiliated with any national group were established for the first time in only three cities during 1949: Miami, Florida, and Richmond and Santa Rosa, California.

The Year Book questionnaire on personnel practices, sent to all cities over 10,000 late in 1949, requested local officials to indicate their practices with regard to employee unions, extent of formal union agreements, and whether any city employees were out on strike in 1949. Replies received from 865 cities over 10,000 show that 324 have one or more local unions affiliated with the national AFL or CIO public employee unions, 541 cities stated they did not have such a union. Of the 324 municipalities with a public employee union, only 69 have a formal written agreement with one or more such unions.

The 69 municipalities with formal written agreements are: Phoenix, Arizona; Norwich, Connecticut; Bloomington, Centralia, Elmhurst, Forest Park, Granite City, Kewanee, Maywood, and Oak Park, Illinois; Anderson, Marion, and Muncie, Indiana; Council Bluffs and Des Moines, Iowa; Coffeyville, Kansas; Covington, Louisville, and Newport, Kentucky; Bogalusa, Louisiana; Medford, Massachusetts; Bay City, Detroit, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Ironwood, Lincoln Park, Menominee, Pontiac, and Wyandotte, Michigan; Austin and Brainerd, Minnesota; Hastings, Nebraska; Nashua, New Hampshire; Paterson and West Orange, New Jersey; Amsterdam,

[3] The addresses of the national federations of municipal employee organizations are: American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Federation Building, Madison 1, Wisconsin; United Public Workers of America, 2 Lafayette Street, New York 7, New York; and International Association of Fire Fighters, AF of L Building, Washington 1, D. C.

The cities over 10,000 where locals were first organized in 1949 together with cities where locals were disbanded during 1949 and no locals now exist are as follows:

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1949:* Lakeland, Florida; Danville and Freeport, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; Amesbury, Attleboro, Danvers, Lawrence, Lynn, Malden, Saugus, and Watertown, Massachusetts; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Jersey City, New Jersey; Fargo, North Dakota; Columbus, Ohio; East Providence and Newport, Rhode Island; Nashville, Tennessee; Yakima, Washington; Chippewa Falls and Menasha, Wisconsin. *Disbanded during 1949:* Colorado Springs, Colorado; Stratford, Connecticut; Rome, Georgia; Pocatello, Idaho; New Castle, Indiana; Burlington and Ottumwa, Iowa; Coffeyville, Kansas; Hagerstown, Maryland; Braintree, Milton, Peabody, Plymouth, Quincy, Wellesley, Westfield, Woburn, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Wyandotte, Michigan; Belleville, Bloomfield, and Camden, New Jersey; Oswego and Utica, New York; Wilmington, North Carolina; Bend and Eugene, Oregon; Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Ogden, Utah; South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

United Public Workers of America (UPWA, affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organizations). *Organized during 1949:* Atlanta, Georgia; Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; and Norfolk, Virginia.

International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1949:* Amesbury, Haverhill, Medford, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Fremont, Nebraska; Borger, Texas; Frankfort, Kentucky; Marshfield, Wisconsin; Kearny, New Jersey; Mobile, Alabama; Knoxville, Tennessee; Middletown, New York; Willimantic, Connecticut; Moultrie, Georgia; Rapid City, South Dakota; Albert Lea, Minnesota. *Disbanded during 1949:* Lackawanna, New York; St. Charles, Missouri; Bristol and Warren, Pennsylvania; Taunton, Massachusetts; Stockton, California; Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin; and Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Corning, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsie, Rome, Syracuse, Troy, and Yonkers, New York; Greensboro, North Carolina; Cambridge, Coshocton, Hamilton, Marrietta, and Portsmouth, Ohio; Aliquippa, Jeannette, New Kensington, Philadelphia, and Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Huron, South Dakota; Olympia and Tacoma, Washington; Fairmont, West Virginia; Ashland, Eau Claire, Green Bay, Marinette, Marshfield, Menasha, Superior, and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

Of the 541 cities without a public employee union affiliated with either the CIO or the AF of L, the employees of 448 cities are not forbidden to affiliate with such a union, while employees of only 25 cities are forbidden to join such unions. Sixty-eight cities did not report whether or not employees were forbidden to join unions.

TABLE 8

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1950

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered						
		No.	Per Cent	All[1]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire Police and Others	None Covered
				No.	Per Cent					
Cities over 500,000.	14	14	100.0	14	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	19	17	89.5	15	78.9	2	0	0	0	2
100,000 to 250,000	49	43	87.8	38	77.6	2	0	0	3	6
50,000 to 100,000	84	72	85.7	46	54.8	17	0	0	9	12
25,000 to 50,000	165	130	78.8	72	43.6	47	0	3	8	35
10,000 to 25,000	443	298	67.3	112	25.3	120	7	30	29	145
All cities over 25,000	774	574	74.2	297	38.4	188	7	33	49	200

[1] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

Strikes of public employees were reported by city officials to have occurred in ten municipalities over 10,000 during 1949. The ten cities where some or all employees went on strike at some time during 1949 are: Detroit, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Enid, Oklahoma; Clarksdale, Mississippi; Brainerd, Minnesota; Ashland, Kentucky; Chicago, Illinois; Amsterdam and Yonkers, New York; and Passaic, New Jersey.

Personnel Management. The organization for personnel management, the official serving as chief personnel officer, and the employee groups under a formal civil service are shown for individual cities over 10,000 in Table XI as reported to the Year Book by municipal officials early in 1950. The information on employee groups under civil service and the type of personnel organization are summarized in Tables 8 and 9 respectively. As employed here, the term "civil service" refers to any formal civil service or merit system regardless of the name.

Table 8 reports the groups of employees under civil service in cities over 10,000, but it should be pointed out that not all employees within each group are under civil service. As shown in Table 8, 74 per cent of the 774 reporting cities have some or all of their employee groups under civil service. But only 297 cities, or 38 per cent of the total reporting, have all of their employees under civil service. Conversely, there are 200 cities with no employees under civil service to which may be added those employees in 277 cities where only the firemen, policemen, and a few other employee groups are under civil service, making a total of 477 cities, or 62 per cent of the total reporting, in which none or only part of their employees are under civil service. Most of the 477 cities are below 100,000 population, particularly in the lowest city-size group where only 25 per cent of the 443 cities have all of their employees under civil service. In contrast, 82 per cent of the cities over 100,000 population have all of their employee groups under civil service.

TABLE 9

ORGANIZATION FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Type of Organization							
		Civil Service Board	City Council	Department Head	Mayor	City Manager	Personnel Department	State	County
Cities over 500,000	13	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
250,000 to 500,000	17	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	1
100,000 to 250,000	46	26	0	2	0	0	11	6	1
50,000 to 100,000	80	49	0	0	2	3	13	10	3
25,000 to 50,000	136	101	1	3	2	6	8	13	2
10,000 to 25,000	380	241	11	11	4	58	1	36	18
All cities over 10,000	672	437	12	16	8	67	40	67	25

Table 9 reports the types of organizations for personnel management reported by 672 cities over 10,000 population. In 40 of these cities, a full-time personnel officer, responsible to the city's chief administrator (mayor or city manager), is in charge of personnel administration. In most of these 40 cities there is a three or five member personnel board appointed by the mayor, city manager, or city council (see footnote 6 of Table XI).

Although the civil service board is foremost among the forms of personnel organization reported in Table 9, there remain 477 cities, as reported in Table 8, in which none or only part of the employees are under civil service. Employees not under civil service in these cities are served by mayors, city managers, department heads, committees of the governing body, full-time personnel officers, and finance officials who perform the duties of personnel officer. Although the civil service board is the most popular form of personnel organization, in most cities the employees do not turn to the civil service commission but to administrative officials for regulation and guidance on personnel administration. Even in the cities with civil service boards or commissions, many of the board members are part-time officials serving only on call to hold examinations or to hear appeals, leaving the bulk of day-to-day operations affecting personnel management to the administrative officers of the city.

Information on the number of board members and who appoints them were reported for the cities with civil service boards. The civil service boards in 431 cities reporting this information usually consist of three members appointed by the mayor or the city council. Of these 431 cities, 367 have three-member boards, 12 have four-member boards, 48 five-member boards, two seven-member boards, and two nine-member boards. The three-member board is the most popular arrangement in every population group. Of the 427 cities reporting the method of appointing the board members, the city council makes the appointment in 198 cities, the mayor in 178, several officials together in 39 cities, the city manager in seven cities, the governor in two cities, and the people by popular vote in three cities. In cities over 100,000 population, the mayor makes the appointment in 67 per cent of the cities and the city council in 20 per cent. In the cities under 100,000 population, the city council makes the appointment in 49 per cent and the mayor in 38 per cent of the cities.

The official serving as the chief personnel officer was reported by 516 cities over 10,000 population. There are 108 cities with full-time personnel officers, 48 of whom are appointed by the civil service board and 40 by the city's chief administrator, mayor or city manager. In addition, there are 14 different types of city officials performing the duties of chief personnel officer in 408 municipalities. In these 408 cities, city managers handle personnel administration in 167 cities, department heads perform these duties in their own department in 112 cities, mayors in 35 cities, city clerks in 35 cities, a committee of the city council in 28 cities, the safety service director in eight cities, city comptroller in five cities, public works director in four cities, administrative assistant to the city manager in four cities, auditor in three cities, the treasurer, budget officer, or finance director in two cities each, and the city accountant in one city.

On the basis of population groups, 27 of the 32 reporting cities over 250,000 employ full-time personnel directors, and in the remaining five cities personnel administration is the responsibility of the budget officer, finance director, city comptroller, and in two cities of individual department heads. In the 94 reporting cities from 50,000 to 250,000, 55 cities have a full-time personnel officer, 20 rely on department heads, nine on the city manager, five on the mayor, three on the city clerk, and one each on the city comptroller and a committee of the city council. Twenty-six of the 390 reporting cities from 10,000 to 50,000 have full-time personnel officers, while 158 cities designate the city manager as the chief personnel officer, 90 cities the department head, 32 the city clerk, 30 the mayor, 27 a committee of the city council, eight the safety service director, four the public works director, four an assistant to the city manager, three the auditor, three the controller, two the treasurer, and the budget officer, finance director, and city accountant in one city each.

TABLE XI

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 10,000. Employment and payroll data are (except as otherwise indicated) for October, 1949, and are from the Census Bureau report, City Employment in 1949. The other data were reported to the Year Book by city officials late in 1949 and early 1950. After name of city a section mark (§) indicates employment and payroll figures are for September, 1949; a paragraph mark (¶) for July, 1949; two double daggers (‡‡) for April, 1949; a double dagger (‡) for January, 1949. A letter "s" after employment and payroll figures indicates there was no breakdown between general government and city government enterprises and figure shown is total of all employee. Under "Personnel Management," the first column shows the organization responsible for the personnel or civil service system (see code below); the second column the employee groups under a formal civil service; and in the third column the letter to the left of the dash (-) indicates who serves as chief personnel officer, and the letter (in lower case) to the right of the dash the employee groups served by the chief personnel officer (see code for Retirement Systems, etc.); a single dagger (†) after P indicates that the chief personnel officer is appointed by the civil service board. "Work Hours Per Week" shows regular work week for a majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees with a plus sign after the figure indicating additional fraction of an hour, i.e. 1/4 thru 3/4 of an hour; under "Saturdays," shown by letters after work hours, is Saturday work schedule for administrative and clerical city hall employees (see code below). "Overtime Pay" is for time worked in addition to regular work week; first letter indicates method of overtime compensation for city hall workers, second letter for skilled workers (see code below). "Days Annual Paid Vacation" is number of vacation days with pay per year for administrative and clerical employees. "Retirement Systems" (excluding teachers) shows classes of employees covered and type of separate systems (see code below); letters following a dash (-) indicate groups covered by state-administered retirement system; other groups are covered by city pension systems. "Employee Organizations" refer to governmental employee groups reported to Year Book early in 1950 by the several national organizations and the unaffiliated groups directly by municipal officials (see code below). Leaders (. . . .) indicate information not reported. Superscript numerals (²) and asterisks (*) refer to notes at end of table.

OVERTIME PAY

D—Double time on Sundays and holidays
H—Time-and-one-half for extra hours worked
N—No plan for paying for overtime
S—Pay straight time for extra hours worked
T—Compensatory time off
X—Time-and-one-half on week days, double time Sundays and holidays

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day
N—No Saturday work
S—Skeleton staff full day
Sh—Skeleton staff half day

OFFICIAL OR AGENCY MANAGING PERSONNEL SYSTEM

B—Formal civil service board
C—City council or council committee
County—County provides personnel services
D—Dept. heads within their own depts.
M—Mayor
Mgr—City Manager
P—Full-time Personnel Officer
State—State agency provides personnel services

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND CIVIL SERVICE—EMPLOYEES COVERED, AND EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER (shown in lower case)

A—All
F—Fire
G—All except those covered by separate systems
N—None
O—Others, but limited
P—Police
U—Utilities

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
F—International Association of Fire Fighters
J—New Jersey Civil Service Association
N—None
S—United Public Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated
Y—N. Y. Civil Service Ass'n.

APPOINTING AUTHORITY FOR CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

A—City Manager
C—Council
E—Elected
G—Governor
M—Mayor
X—Several persons or officials

OFFICIAL SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

B—Budget officer
C—Council committee
D—Department heads
E—Asst. to Mgr.
F—Finance director
G—Treasurer
H—Safety-service dir.
K—City clerk
L—Controller
M—Mayor
Mgr—Manager
P—Full-time personnel officer
R—City acct.
T—Auditor
W—Public works director

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	29,890s	23,345s	$8,575.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A[1]	P†-a[2]	38Sh	T-T	10	GFP*	AFSU
Detroit, Mich.§	1,623	20,012	. . .	5,708.2	9,795	. . .	$2,892.1	B4M[3]	GP[1]	P†-a[2]	40Sh	T-X	10	All	AFSU
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	1,504	17,721	17,721	5,275.0	10,685	10,685	3,632.2	B5M	A	P†-a	40..	X-X	10	GFP	AFSU
New York, N. Y.	7,455	112,852	112,852	30,226.0	47,669	47,669	14,366.4	B3M	A[1]	P-a	37Sh	T-. .	. .	GFP	AFSUY
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	21,826	21,726	5,393.3	1,203	1,203	300.7	B3C	A	P-a	38Fh	N-X	12	GFP	AFSU
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	859	11,689	11,305	2,400.8	953	953	230.9	B3. .	A	P†-a	36+N	S-S	12	GP	FSU
Boston, Mass.	771	16,972	. . .	3,900.2	731	. . .	174.4	State	A	B-a	35N	. .-. .	12	All	AFS
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	5,304	5,193	1,401.5	398	392	100.5	B3M	A	P-a	38+Sh	T-S	12	FP-G[4]	AFSUY
Cleveland, Ohio	878	10,067	9,391	2,334.4	6,253	6,253	1,881.7	B3M	A	P-. .	40N	S-S	10	FP-G	AFSU
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	7,118	6,263	2,022.6	516	481	148.6	B5M[5]	A[1]	P†-A[2]	40N	T-	12	All	AFSU
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	P†-. .	44Fh	. .-. .	12	GFP	AFS
St. Louis, Mo.	816	11,104	. . .	2,497.6	832	. . .	202.9	P[6]	A[1]	P-. .[2]	38Fh	T-T	18	FP	AFU
San Francisco, Calif. .	635	10,478	9,882	3,032.7	5,347	5,261	1,311.2	B3M	A	P†-a	40Sh	H-H[7]	10	All	AFUS
Washington, D. C. . . .	663	13,727	. . .	3,425.3	603	. . .	140.8	. . .*	A	. . .	40N	H-H[7]	26	GFP	F
250,000 to 500,000															
Atlanta, Ga..	302	2,629	2,522	561.4	294	290	69.6	B3M[1]	GP[3]	P†-A[2]	41+Sh	N-H	11	GFP	AFS
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	268	1,588	1,566	337.3	12	12	3.0	County	A[1]	P-a	40Fh	N-. .	12	All	FSU
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	5,126	4,674	1,272.8	691	683	174.7	P[6]	A	P-a	40N	T-H	10	GFP	AFSU
Columbus, Ohio‡‡ . . .	306	2,159	2,134	486.6	535	528	125.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	AFSU
Dallas, Tex.	295	4,024	3,794	868.4	537	525	121.7	P[6]	A[1]	P-a	44Fh	T-T	12	All	N
Denver, Colo.	322	4,986	4,346	1,077.9	752	748	160.1	P[6]	FP	P-g[2]	40N	T-H	12	GFP	AFU
Houston, Tex.	385	3,963	3,680	847.6	498	493	109.6	P[6]	A	P-a	40N	S-S[7]	10	GFP	FU
Indianapolis, Ind.¶ . . .	387	3,261	. . .	621.9	23	. . .	4.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .-. .	. .	FP-G	AFS
Jersey City, N. J. . . .	301	4,873s	. . .	1,077.4s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	GFP[4]	AU
Kansas City, Mo.	399	4,429	4,416	830.5	472	472	98.2	P[6]	A[1]	P-a[2]	41Sh	T-H	10	FP	AFS
Louisville, Ky.	319	3,500	3,296	631.5	373	373	86.5	B5M*	A*	P†-a*	39Sh	T-H	10	FP	AFS
Memphis, Tenn..	293	3,562	3,420	601.5	2,275	2,275	503.2	B3C	A	P-a	41Fh[8]	T-X	12	All	N
Minneapolis, Minn.. . .	492	5,140	4,178	1,255.3	567	374	136.8	B3M	A	P†-a	40N[9]	T-X	11	GFP	AFS .
Newark, N. J.	430	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	40. .	N-N	12	G-FP[4]	AFJU
New Orleans, La.¶ . . .	495	5,960	. . .	1,074.0	1,115	1,115	253.0	B3X	A	P†-a	35N	S-H	18	GFP	AF
Oakland, Calif..	302	3,130	. . .	864.5	430	. . .	85.5	B3M*	A	P†-a	37+N	T-H[7]	11	All	FSU
Portland, Ore..	305	3,042	2,977	763.4	641	504	128.6	B3M	A	P†-a	40N	H-H	10	FP-G	AFU
Providence, R. I.	254	2,879	. . .	609.7	275	. . .	56.0	. . .	N	F	35N	T-T	10	All	AF
Rochester, N. Y.	325	3,831	3,280	867.2	174	174	35.8	P[6]	A	P-a	35+Fh	T-T	11*	-All	Y
St. Paul, Minn..	288	2,096	1,491	508.8	285	215	69.8	. . .	N	L-. .	40Sh	S-S	12	FP-G	AFU
San Antonio, Tex.	254	2,284	. . .	437.5	1,453	. . .	325.4	B3C	FP	D	41Fh	N-. .	12	FP	N
Seattle, Wash.	368	3,560	3,350	958.5	3,732	3,728	1,073.5	B3M	A	P†-a	40Sh	T-H	12	GFP	AFU
Toledo, Ohio	282	2,172	. . .	623.2	335	. . .	91.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	AF

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
100,000 to 250,000															
Akron, Ohio	245	1,608	1,527	$359.3	249	235	$56.2	B3M	A	P†-a	37Sh	T-T	12	FP-G	FS
Albany, N. Y.	131	1,596	. . .	271.5	382	. . .	60.4	B3M	A	. . .	. .Sh	N-. .	12	FP-G	FS
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	1,766	1,637	376.2	10	10	2.1	B5M	A	P†-a	35+. .*	S-S	10	FP-G	AFU
Cambridge, Mass‡	111	1,852	1,822	329.4	120	120	23.9	P*	A	P-a*	37+N	S-S[7]	10	All	AFU
Camden, N. J.	118	1,023	856	191.9	100	63	18.7	State	A	. . .	33Fh	N-N	12	FP[4]	FJU
Canton, Ohio	108	664	592	139.4	112	112	24.4	B3M	A	D	. .Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	FS
Charlotte, N. C.	101	948	869	209.2	138	123	25.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	39+Fh	S-S	13	F-GP	AF
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	1,176	882	194.8	539	522	143.9	D	N	D	38+Fh	N-X	12	GFP	AF
Dayton, Ohio	211	2,192s	1,917s	518.4s	. . .	. . .	. . .	P[6]	A	P-a	40N	T-H[7]	10	FP-G	AF
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1,253	1,155	289.7	175	165	43.6	B3M	A	. . .	41+Sh	N-X	12	FP-G	AFU
Duluth, Minn.	101	741	674	178.0	258	233	61.9	B3C	A	P†-a	37+N	T-S[7]	10	FP-G	AFS
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	933	863	229.9	56	55	16.3	State	A	. . .	33N	H-. .	10	FP-G[4]	AFJSU
Erie, Pa.	117	720	689	186.4	165	165	44.3	B3M[3]	FPO	. . .	37+Fh	T-T	12	All	F
Fall River, Mass.	115	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .Fh	N-. .	12	All	AU
Flint, Mich.	152	1,730	1,510	449.6	109	104	34.7	B3X	A	P†-a	41N	S-S[7]	12	All	FSU
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	906	755	193.2	. . .	. . .	124.4	. . .	N	P-. .	40Sh	N-N[7]	10	FP-G	AF
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	2,142	2,133	451.1	272	272	54.6	P[6]	A	P-a	44Fh	T-T	12	GFP	F
Gary, Ind.	112	702	693	178.3	2	. . .	.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	F
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	1,564	1,132	315.5	137	137	34.3	P[6]	A	P-a	40N	N-S	10	GFP	FU
Hartford, Conn.	166	2,089	1,991	505.4	10	10	2.3	P[6]	A	P-a	37+N	T-T	15	All	AF
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	2,016	. . .	416.8	923	. . .	228.0	B3C	A	P†-a	40Sh	S-S	10	GFP	A
Kansas City, Kan.	121	603	532	133.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	K-a	44Sh	N-. .	10	All	F
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	1,245	1,238	233.0	763	763	174.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	GFP	FU
Long Beach, Calif.	164	2,373	2,246	642.1	798	788	229.3	P[6]	A[1]	P-a[2]	40N	T-H	12	FP	AFU
Lowell, Mass.	101	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	31Fh	T-H	12	All	AFU
Miami, Fla.	172	2,456	2,451	599.3	385	385	87.4	B5X	A	P†-a	41N	T-T	10	All	AFU
Nashville, Tenn.	167	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5X	A[1]	P†-a[2]	39+N	N-X	10	All	AFU
New Bedford, Mass.	110	1,189	1,077	224.5	118	117	23.0	State	A	D	30. .	T-S	12	All	AFU
New Haven, Conn.	161	1,441	1,401	303.0	5	5	1.8	B3M	A	P-A	36+Sh	N-N	10	All	AFU
Norfolk, Va.	144	2,033	1,460	393.0	209	91	31.5	P[6]	A[1]	P†-a	40Sh	T-T	12	All	ASU
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	1,643s	1,507s	337.3s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	AFU
Omaha, Neb.	224	1,413	1,413	315.5	14	14	2.8	B3M[3]	GP	. . .	37+Fh	N-N	12	GFP	AFS
Paterson, N. J.	140	1,222	940	252.9	34	34	8.5	State	A	D	34Sh	N-H	12	FP[4]	AFJ
Peoria, Ill.	105	746	640	142.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-S	14	FP-G	F
Reading, Pa.	111	680	656	163.4s	250	249	. . .	B3M[3]	PO	. . .	40Fh	T-X	12	GP	AF
Richmond, Va.	193	2,768	2,632	586.6	381	375	84.3	P[6]	A	P-a	40N	N-N[7]	15	All	FS
Sacramento, Calif.	106	1,165	1,086	368.3	107	107	25.7	P[6]	A	P-a	40Sh	T-H	15	All	AFU
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	1,534	1,534	309.7	193	193	42.1	B3M	FP	D	38Fh	. .-. .	12	GP-F	SU
San Diego, Calif.	203	2,453	2,249	635.6	434	430	109.7	B3M	A	P†-a	40N	T-T[7]	14	All	AFU

Scranton, Pa.	140	1,075	789	196.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	12	All	F
Somerville, Mass. . . .	102	1,033	868	233.8	43	41	10.2	State	A	D	40N	. .-. .	. .	All	AU
South Bend, Ind.	101	628	620	160.1	164	164	36.9	. . .	N	. . .*	40Fh	S-S	12	FP	AF
Spokane, Wash.	122	1,190	1,090	297.1	186	179	48.6	B3C	A	P†-a	39+Sh	N-X	12	GFP	AFU
Springfield, Mass. . . .	150	3,155	2,113	575.5	156	124	36.4	B7X*	A	P-a	37+N	T-T	10	All	F
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	2,182	2,000	510.3	178	178	41.0	County	A	. . .	33Fh[8]	T-T	15	-All	AFU
Tacoma, Wash.	109	1,107	956	294.5	851	629	260.4	B3E	A[1]	P-a[2]	40Sh	T-X	12	GFP	AFU
Tampa, Fla.	108	1,628	1,625	271.7	181	181	34.4	B3M	A	. . .	41Fh	N-N	12	GFP	AF
Trenton, N. J.	125	1,276	1,206	300.6	209	177	47.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP[4]	AJS
Tulsa, Okla.	142	896	851	192.1	212	212	38.1	D	N	D	. .Fh	N-N	12	FP	AF
Utica, N. Y.	101	918	769	203.0	71	66	29.5	B3M	A	. . .	. . .[8]	. .-. .	12	-All	F
Wichita, Kan.	115	1,013	811	213.5	75	55	17.1	P[6]	A	P-a	44Fh	N-X	12	GFP	FU
Wilmington, Del.	113	1,038	1,016	207.4	265	225	64.5	. . .	N	. . .	40N	N-. .	10	GFP	A
Worcester, Mass. . . .	194	2,989	2,792	574.3	169	169	38.7	P	. . .	P-. .	37+N	T-X	10	All	F
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	1,864	. . .	419.5	92	. . .	30.2	B3M	A	P†-a	35Sh	N-S[7]	12	FP-G[4]	FSY
Youngstown, Ohio	168	869	795	209.9	156	156	37.1	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AFS
50,000 to 100,000															
Allentown, Pa.	97	554	554	107.4	85	85	19.7	B3C	FP	K-. .	44Fh	N-. .	12	All	AF
Altoona, Pa.	80	364	363	75.0	64	64	14.9	B3M	FPO	. . .	. .Fh	N-. .	12	All	AF
Amarillo, Tex.	52	502	501	123.1s	77	77	. . .	B3C	A	P†-a	42Fh	H-H	12	F-G	F
Asheville, N. C.	51	459	. . .	82.2	59	. . .	18.8	B3X	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	AF
Atlantic City, N. J. . . .	64	1,090	1,078	218.0	96	96	16.6	State	A	D	33Fh[8]	T-T	12	FP-G[4]	AFJU
Augusta, Ga.¶	66	591	. . .	121.0	117	. . .	19.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	AF
Austin, Tex.	88	1,433	1,274	238.4	383	377	80.7	P[6]	FP	P-a	44Fh	S-S	12	FG	FU
Bayonne, N. J.	79	969	646	209.4	63	57	12.7	State	A	. . .	. .Fh	N-. .[7]	12	FP-G[4]	FU
Beaumont, Tex.	59	701	666	134.2	163	163	26.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Sh	S-. .	12	F	F
Berkeley, Calif.	86	807	692	217.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	P[6]	A	P-a	40N	H-H[7]	10	FP-G	SU
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	309	293	53.8	82	82	15.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	GFP	F
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	78	1,384	1,216	258.7	72	72	16.3	B3M	A	D	38Sh	T-S	12	-All	AFY
Brockton, Mass.	62	1,044	693	160.0	79	70	18.5	State	A[1]	D	33N	T-X	10	All	AFU
Cedar Rapids, Iowa. . .	62	410	366	96.5	69	64	16.9	B3M	FPO	. . .	44Fh	N-N	12	FPU-G	AFSU
Charleston, S. C.	71	643	643	128.9	96	85	15.1	M	N	D	39Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[4]	F
Charleston, W. Va. . . .	68	464	440	85.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X[3]	FP	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Chester, Pa.	59	266	207	53.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	. . .	35Sh	N-. .	11	GP	N
Cicero, Ill.	65	383	379	90.1	32	32	7.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	F
Cleveland Hgts, Ohio. .	55	414	352	107.3	29	29	7.3	B3M	A[1]	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-T	11	FP-G	F
Columbia, S. C.	62	775s	773s	137.4s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	43Fh	N-S	12	FP-G[4]	AF
Columbus, Ga.	53	1,093	1,093	155.8	86	86	12.3	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	14	All	F
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	57	. . .	. . .	174.1	. . .	. . .	56.8	P[6]	A[1]	P-a	40Sh	T-H	11	FP	FU
Covington, Ky.	62	362	355	76.1	50	50	10.9	B3C	A	Mgr-a	37+Sh	T-. .	14	GFP	AF
Davenport, Iowa	66	334	. . .	85.6	6	. . .	1.7	B3M	A	M-. .	44Fh	S-S	12	FP-G	AFU
Dearborn, Mich.	64	927	851	314.4	35	34	13.4	B3X	A	P -a	40N	T-T	12	GFP	FSU
Decatur, Ill.	59	220	213	47.9	61	61	12.7	B4M	FP	D	44Fh	N-T	11	FP-G	F
Durham, N. C.	60	546	443	107.2	153	123	27.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	41Fh	N-N	12	-All	AFS
East Chicago, Ind. . . .	55	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	39Sh	T-S	15	FP	F
East Orange, N. J. . . .	69	498	428	120.9	95	85	20.0	State	A	. . .	39N	S[7]-X	10	FP-G[4]	FJU
East St. Louis, Ill. . . .	76	386	320	71.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
El Paso, Tex.	97	815	807	157.2	169	169	30.9	B5C	A	P†-a	44Fh	S-H	12	GFP	AF
Evanston, Ill.	65	503	440	125.6	40	33	10.9	B3M	A	P†-a	46Fh	T-H	12	FP-G	FS

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
50,000 to 100,000—Continued															
Evansville, Ind.	97	688	679	$149.8	165	165	$34.0	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	AF
Fresno, Calif.	61	859	743	218.9	108	94	26.0	B3C	A	P†-a	40N	T-T	11	GFP	AFU
Galveston, Tex.	61	687	485	141.3	123	89	22.6	B3M	FP	D	40Fh	N-X	12	FG	AF
Glendale, Calif.	83	785	639	197.2	266	266	80.8	B5C	A	P†-a	40N	H-H[7]	10	-All	FU
Greensboro, N. C.	59	545	515	110.4	69	69	12.8	Mgr	...	P-..	39Fh	T-S	12	-All	F
Hamilton, Ohio	51	365	356	913	180	180	49.2	B3X	A	P -..	38+Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	F
Hammond, Ind.	70	430	421	104.7	80	71	18.6	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	618	405	122.7	60	60	13.5	B3C	FPO	...	..Sh	N-N	12	All	F
Highland Park, Mich.	51	973	...	...	35	...	...	B5C[3]	GFP	P†-a	40N	X-X	10	GFP	AF
Hoboken, N. J.	50	641	...	153.2	24	...	4.9	State	A	...	..Sh	N-N	12	FP-G[4]	J
Holyoke, Mass.	54	635	635	113.1	252	252	47.2	State	FPO	...	37N	..-S	10	All	FU
Huntington, W. Va.	79	478	454	97.6	...	...	...	B3M[3]	FP	D	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Irvington, N. J.	55	600	500	150.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G[4]	AFJ
Jackson, Miss.	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Johnstown, Pa.	67	442	382	92.6	...	...	...	B3C[3]	FPO	...	44Sh	N-S	12	GFP	FS
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	429	406	129.5	65	65	8.0	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41+Fh	N-N	12	All	AFSU
Lakewood, Ohio	69	613	513	142.6	20	19	5.1	B3M	A	M-..	41+Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	FS
Lancaster, Pa.	61	307	281	56.1	66	65	11.6	B3M[3]	FP	...	39Fh	T-T	6	FP	F
Lansing, Mich.	79	723	...	184.1	575	...	178.3	...	N	D	40N	T-T	10	GFPU	AF
Lawrence, Mass.	84	741	...	127.9	84	...	14.6	State	A	D	30+N	N-S	10	All	AF
Lincoln, Neb.	82	777	715	145.6	121	115	30.1	B3C	A	P-a	41+Fh	T-S	12	FP	AFU
Little Rock, Ark.	88	605	565	110.9	135	124	23.8	B3C	A	P†-a	44Fh	T-..	12	FP	AFU
Lynn, Mass.	98	873	859	174.8	80	80	16.0	...	...	...	35N	N-..	12	All	AF
McKeesport, Pa.	55	294	260	72.7	54	52	13.9	B3C	FP	...	35+Fh	N-S	12	GFP	FS
Macon, Ga.	58	531	507	99.8	83	65	16.8	...	N	...	44Fh	N-N	15	GFP	F
Madison, Wis.	67	835	772	198.5	100	86	20.5	B3A[5]	A[1]	P-a[2]	39Fh	T-S[7]	12	FPU-G[4]	A
Malden, Mass.	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	...	32+N	N-H	10	All	AFU
Manchester, N. H.	78	865	777	203.3s	80	73	...	...	N	...	34+N	S-H	10	G-FP	AF
Medford, Mass.	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	P-a	40N	T-H	12	All	AF
Mobile, Ala.	79	985s	940s	168.2s	...	...	...	County	A	...	44Fh	N-..	12	GFP	FS
Montgomery, Ala.	78	724s	...	149.5s	...	...	...	County*	A	P†-a	...	..-..	..	GFP	N
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	636	...	156.5	24	...	6.5	B3M	A	...	43+Sh	N-N	18	FP-G[4]	FSY
New Britain, Conn.	69	791	619	138.8	67	67	14.1	B5M	A	P†-a	38Sh	N-S	11	FP-G	FSUY
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	816	709	227.5	...	...	...	B3M	A	...	35N	N-..	15	FP-G[4]	AF
Newton, Mass.	70	1,211	967	241.2	70	69	18.8	...	N	M-a	40N	N-N	15	All	AF
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	1,156	1,156	281.1	105	105	25.8	B3C	A	P-a	38Sh	N-T	12	-All	AFY
Oak Park, Ill.	66	352	287	93.9	24	24	6.4	B3C	FP	M-a	44Sh	T-H	14	FP-G	N
Pasadena, Calif.	82	1,098	...	292.2	483	...	145.1	P	N	P-a	40N	H-H[7]	10	FP-G	AFU
Passaic, N. J.	61	524	524	132.6	...	...	...	...	N	D	..Fh	N-S	12	FP-G[4]	FJU

Pawtucket, R. I.‡	76	736	707	94.0	76	76	8.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	949	886	269.3	365	355	106.2	P[6]	A	P-a	40Fh[8]	T-T[7]	15	GFP	AFS
Pontiac, Mich.	67	863	838	187.6	96	96	23.3	P[6]	FP	P-a	39+Sh	S-S	12	All	AFSU
Portland, Me.	74	855	712	153.6	2	1	.3	P[6]	FP	P-g	40Fh	T-X	12	-All	AF
Portsmouth, Va.	51	515s	515s	120.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	. . .	39Fh	S-S	10	FP	AF
Pueblo, Colo.	52	437	293	77.3	11	10	2.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	AF
Quincy, Mass.	76	1,330	1,267	279.3	47	47	13.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	FU
Racine, Wis.	67	543	446	. . .	57	55	17.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	AFS
Roanoke, Va.	69	870	817	182.5	115	105	22.3	P[6]	. . .	P-a	41Fh	N-N	12	All	S
Rockford, Ill.	85	580	488	133.1	78	78	18.6	B3M[3]	GFP	P†-g	41+Fh	T-S	11	FP-G	AFU
Saginaw, Mich.	83	719	563	169.8	32	32	9.0	P*	GFP	P-a*	40Sh	T-N	10	FP-G	FSU
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	481	464	79.0	15	15	2.5	M	N	L	44Fh	T-. .	12	FP	F
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	61	1,738s	. . .	286.5s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A[1]	. .-. .	41Fh	T-T	14	GFP	F
San Jose, Calif.	68	746	657	202.5	6	6	1.2	P[6]	A	P-a	40N[9]	T-T[7]	10	GFP	FSU
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	54	727	609	193.2	203	196	58.2	P[6]	A	P-a	37+N	T-T[7]	10	-All	U
Savannah, Ga.	96	1,175	1,163	199.4	142	132	24.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	AFS
Schenectady, N. Y. . . .	88	979	907	230.4	38	38	10.1	County	A	. . .*	38Sh	N-N	12	FP-G	AFSU
Shreveport, La.	98	883	810	153.4	249	249	42.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	GFP	AF
Sioux City, Iowa	82	496	486	108.2	106	106	22.2	B3M	A	C-a	39N	N-H	12	FP-G	AF
Springfield, Ill.	76	524	396	99.8	286	286	74.2	B3M	FP	. .-. .	35Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	AF
Springfield, Mo.	61	523	401	71.7	349	323	81.4	B4M	A	D	44Fh	N-N	10	FP	F
Springfield, Ohio	71	847	813	171.0	46	40	10.9	B3C	FPO	. . .	44Fh	N-X	12	FP-G	AFS
Stockton, Calif.	55	1,213	593	188.2	13	5	2.8	P[6]	A	P-a	37+Sh	T-H	12	FP-G	A
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	340	318	68.7	7	7	1.0	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	12	FP	FU
Topeka, Kan.	68	422	402	81.3	116	115	22.2	B3C	FP	. . .	44Fh	T-T	12	GFP	AF
Troy, N. Y.	70	770	661	132.2	47	46	8.3	B4M	A	D	38Sh	N-N	12	FP-G[4]	AF
Union City, N. J.	56	512	503	83.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	M	34Fh	N-T	14	FP-G[4]	AU
Upper Darby t, Pa. . . .	57	257	243	59.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P	N
Waco, Tex.	56	460	460	97.9	82	82	14.4	B3C	FP	. . .	44Fh	H-X	12	FP-G	AF
Waterbury, Conn.	99	1,075	1,025	251.0	60	60	15.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	AF
Waterloo, Iowa.	52	295	274	69.3	40	40	8.8	B3M	A	. . .	44Fh	. .-H	14	FP-G	F
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	464	385	90.9	63	61	13.9	B3C[3]	FPO	K-. .	. .Sh	. .-S	12	GFP	FU
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	86	544s	. . .	100.5s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	. . .	38Sh	N-. .	12	GFP	F
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	80	1,271s	. . .	229.4s	. . .	. . .	. . .	P[6]	N	P-a	40N	T-T	10	G-P	FS
York, Pa.	57	265	265	51.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	AF
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	27	300s	300s	61.6s	. . .	. . .	. . .	P[6]	FP	P-a.	44Fh	T-T	12	F-G	N
Alameda, Calif.	36	394	362	109.0	68	68	22.3	B5C	A	P†-a	38N	N-H	10	GFP	FU
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	35	472	460	99.8	151	151	31.5	P[6]	A	P-a	44Fh	S-S	12	All	U
Alexandria, La.	27	397	397	72.8	259	259	52.3	B5X	A	P†-a	40Sh	N-N	12	All	AF
Alexandria, Va.	34	563	552	124.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	D	40Sh	N-T	10	FP	N
Alhambra, Calif.	39	407	367	85.7	25	25	6.1	P[6]	A[1]	P-a[2]	40N	T-T	11	-All	AU
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	150	150	31.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	K-a	44Sh	N-H	10	P	FS
Alton, Ill.	31	151	113	25.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	33	273	254	51.8	38	38	9.8	B3M	A	. . .	38Sh	N-H	12	FP-G[4]	N
Anderson, Ind.	42	353	312	67.2	222	222	57.7	. . .	N	W-. .	40Fh	N-X	14	FPU	SU
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	40Sh	N-N	12	All	AF
Anniston, Ala.	26	316	312	47.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3G	FP	. . .	45Fh	N-N	10	FP	F
Appleton, Wis.	28	284	231	50.5	25	25	6.3	. . .[5]	FP	. . .	42Sh	N-. .	12	FP-G[4]	AFU

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Arlington t, Mass.	40	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	38N	N-N	10	All	U
Ashland, Ky.‡‡	30	148	119	$26.5	43	33	$5.1	B3M	FPO	. . .	44Fh	N-N	12	GFP	F
Auburn, N. Y.	36	396	386	65.8	47	47	8.6	B4M	FPO	Mgr-..	40Fh	N-S	12	-All	Y
Aurora, Ill.	47	249	223	50.2	40	40	7.8	B3M	A[1]	. . .	44Fh	T-H	11	FP-G	FU
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	347	331	96.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C[3]	GFP	Mgr-a	38Fh	S-S	12	F-G	U
Bangor, Me.	30	304	300	53.8	48	47	9.8	B3C	FP	Mgr-g[2]	39Fh	T-T	12	FP-G[4]	A
Baton Rouge, La.	35	866*	. . .	143.3*	106*	. . .	11.0*	P*	GFP	P-g[2]	40Sh	N-. .	10	FP	F
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	393	343	88.4	52	50	10.9	. . .	N	P-a*	41+Fh	N-S	12	FP	AF
Bay City, Mich.	48	676s	601s	118.5s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	38+Fh	S-. .[7]	12	FP-G	FS
Belleville, Ill.	28	139	111	22.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	D	44N[9]	N-S	10	FP	F
Belleville, N. J.‡‡	28	171	153	40.9	14	12	3.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	F
Bellingham, Wash.	29	216	183	49.9	55	47	14.0	B3M	A	L	40Sh	T-T	10	FP-G	AFU
Belmont t, Mass.	27	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State[5]	FPO	D	35N	N-H	10	All	N
Beloit, Wis.	25	390	374	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[4]	FS
Berwyn, Ill.	48	213	135	39.1	30	16	4.6	B3M	FP	L-. .	44Fh	T-H	12	FP	F
Beverly, Mass.	26	337	299	90.3	36	32	6.5	State	A	. . .	35N	N-. .	10	All	A
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	351	314	95.5	36	31	9.0	B3C	A	K-a	40N	S-S[7]	12	-All	AU
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	302	276	81.1	19	17	6.3	State	A	C	40N	N-N	12	FP-G[4]	JU
Bloomington, Ill.	33	240	173	35.6	71	62	11.7	. . .	N	. . .	40. .	T-. .	10	FP-G	AF
Boise City, Idaho	26	269	168	58.5	8	6	1.9	B3M	FP	D-a	38Fh	N-N	15	GP-F	F
Bristol, Conn.	30	428	271	76.1	33	32	8.0	D	N	D-a	38+Sh	T-H	15	GFP	F
Brookline t, Mass.	50	784	669	186.3	91	78	22.5	B5X*	A[1]	. .a*	37+N	T-H	10	All	A
Burbank, Calif.	34	618	542	174.9	242	242	78.2	P[6]	A	P-a	40N	. .-. .[7]	10	-All	FU
Burlington, Iowa	26	185	177	39.1	20	20	3.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	FU
Burlington, Vt.	28	249	227	52.1	110	102	19.0	. . .	N	D	40Fh	T-H	12	All	F
Butte, Mont. ‡	37	141	125	29.0	5	5	.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Central Falls, R. I.	25	155	114	22.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	35. .	. .-. .	12	FP	N
Chelsea, Mass.	41	443	431	93.8	35	29	5.8	State	A	. . .	40N	N-H	10	All	FU
Chicopee, Mass.	42	567	337	79.3	82	82	18.4	. . .	N	. . .	33Fh	N-N	12	All	N
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	167	. . .	48.3	57	57	14.1	B3X[3]	FP	Mgr-a[2]	43Fh	N-N	12	FP	AFS
Clifton, N. J.	49	281	236	59.2	10	9	1.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	J
Clinton, Iowa	26	118	109	25.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	AF
Colorado Springs, Col.	37	576	540	125.1	285	278	64.8	B3C	FP	E-a	44Fh	T-H	12	FP-G	F
Concord, N. H.	27	478	234	61.8	37	30	7.9	D	N	K-. .	35N	N-H	15	-GFP	N
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	232	202	47.5	54	53	11.6	B3M	A	. . .	. .Fh	N-H	15	FP-G	AF
Cranston, R. I.	47	350	340	56.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	M-. .	. .N	N-S	10	FP	U
Cumberland, Md.	39	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	. . .	35N	N-N	10	FP-G	F
Danville, Ill.	37	159	159	32.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	M-. .	40Fh	S-. .	12	FP	AF
Danville, Va.	33	459	445	77.0	157	157	25.2	. . .	N	D	39Fh	N-N	12	All	N

Dubuque, Iowa	44	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-X	14	FP-G	AF
East Cleveland, Ohio‡‡	39	213	184	53.8	9	9	3.5	P^{6}	A	P-a	44Fh	T-T	11	FP-G	F
Easton, Pa.	34	252	221	50.4	39	39	9.4	B3C^{3}	FP	D	40Sh	T-S	12	GFP	F
E. Providence t, R. I. .	32	278	193	41.6	25	22	4.7	. . .	. . .	C	32+N	N-N	12	N	A
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	339	328	66.9	27	27	7.0	. . .^{5}	FP	Mgr-. .	40Sh	T-H	12	FP-G^{4}	AF
Elgin, Ill.	38	197	144	38.2	30	29	7.0	B3M^{3}	GFP	D-a	41Fh	T-X	14	FP-G	F
Elkhart, Ind.	33	229	205	49.1	34	33	7.2	M	N	M-. .	44Fh	N-. .	12	FPU	F
Elmira, N. Y.	45	420	389	93.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	48Sh	S-S^{7}	12	FP-G^{4}	AFUY
Elyria, Ohio	25	174	158	36.5	42	42	10.1	B3M	A	H-a	41Fh	N-N	11	FP-G	F
Enid, Okla.	28	182	177	31.6	63	45	9.8	B5A	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-. .	12	F	N
Everett, Mass.	47	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	AF
Everett, Wash.	30	263	235	73.0	80	79	20.9	B3C	A	. . .	40Sh	T-T	12	GFP	AFU
Fargo, N. D.	33	216	200	44.7	45	45	9.3	B3C	A	P-a*	44Fh	T-T	12	FPG*	AF
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	802	658	122.8	41	40	9.6	State	A	D	40N	N-. .	10	All	U
Fond Du Lac, Wis. . . .	27	267	. . .	62.5	25	. . .	5.2	. . .^{5}	FP	D	39Fh	N-N	12	FP-G^{4}	F
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	287s	287s	55.6s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	F
Gadsden, Ala.	37	353	336	59.8	3	1	.4	B3C	FP	M-. .	48Fh	. .-. .	14	FP	FSU
Galesburg, Ill.	29	179	132	28.0	22	19	4.1	B3M	FP	. . .	41+Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Garfield, N. J.	28	114	87	21.5	14	14	3.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh	H-S	11	P-G^{4}	N
Great Falls, Mont. . . .	30	268	213	57.6	77	53	17.8	. . .	N	. . .	40Sh	T-H	15	FP-G	F
Green Bay, Wis.	46	480	395	101.9	23	23	5.8	B5M^{5}	FP	. . .	39Fh	N-H	12	FP-G^{4}	AF
Greenville, S. C.	35	806	767	135.8	68	58	12.1	B3C	FP	K-. .	. .Fh	N-. .	12	F-GP	N
Hackensack, N. J. . . .	26	311	232	71.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	Mgr-a	38Fh^{8}	N-X	12	FP-G^{4}	FJS
Hagerstown, Md.	32	360	197	42.2	106	106	23.7	. . .*	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-H	12	-All	S
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	50	490	427	134.6	18	18	6.5	B5X	A	P†-a	40Sh	T-H	12	FP-G	FS
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	. . .	. . .	38.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	40N	N-. .	12	P	N
Haverhill, Mass.	47	649	570	114.1	53	48	10.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	FSU
Hazleton, Pa.	38	150	130	29.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	D	33Sh	N-. .	12	FP	F
High Point, N. C.	38	352	312	63.7	53	52	9.3	B5C	A	Mgr-a	41+Fh	N-. .	12	FP	FS
Huntington Pk., Calif. .	29	190	158	53.8	20	18	5.1	B3C	A	. . .	40N	S-S	15	-All	U
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	. . .	. . .	34.2	7	7	1.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-T	12	FP	AF
Inglewood, Calif.	30	246	204	59.5	41	37	9.9	County*	N	. . .*	40N	S-S	10	-All	N
Jackson, Mich..	50	631	552	132.4	39	32	9.6	B3C	A	P†-a	41Sh	N-N	12	GFP	ASU
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	43	581	526	122.5	127	126	40.9	B3M	A	. . .	38+Fh	T-T	12	-All	SU
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	25	127	120	21.3	19	19	3.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	F
Joliet, Ill.	42	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	38Fh	T-T	12	FP	AF
Joplin, Mo.	37	265	263	40.6	9	9	1.1	B4M	A^{1}	. . .	38Sh	N-S	12	FP	F
Kearny, N. J.	39	367	340	96.0	32	32	8.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G^{4}	FJ
Kenosha, Wis.	49	366	354	96.7	30	30	8.3	B3A^{5}	A^{1}	Mgr-a^{2}	39Sh	T-T	12	FP-G^{4}	AFU
Kingston, N. Y.	29	310	264	63.2	30	27	6.4	B3M	A	. . .	38Sh	N-H	11	-All	AFY
Kokomo, Ind.	34	213	199	41.4	2	1	.3	. . .	N	. . .	36Fh	N-. .	12	FP	AF
La Crosse, Wis.	43	369	305	79.6	35	35	8.4	. . .^{5}	FP	D	. .Fh	N-N	12	FP-G^{4}	AF
Lafayette, Ind.	29	215	162	39.8	46	28	7.1	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-N	12	FP	AF
Laredo, Tex.	39	332	262	41.8	94	82	15.8	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-H	12	F	F
Lebanon, Pa.	27	115s	105s	19.9s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	PO	. . .	39Fh	N-S	11	P	N
Lewiston, Me.	39	370	328	63.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-D	12	All	FU
Lexington, Ky.	49	370	358	70.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B. .M	A	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-S	12	GFP	AF
Lima, Ohio	45	247	224	49.8	70	70	14.7	B3X	A	. . .	40Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AFS
Lorain, Ohio	44	301	253	69.1	52	52	14.3	B3M	A	D	39Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	FS
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	40	300	283	73.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-. .	12	GP	N

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	General Govt. Functions: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	General Govt. Functions: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	General Govt. Functions: Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	City Govt. Enterprises: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	City Govt. Enterprises: Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	Personnel Management: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Personnel Management: Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Management: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Lubbock, Tex.	32	410	388	$90.7	128	128	$32.3	P[6]	FP	P-a	44Fh	T-H	12	F	F
Lynchburg, Va.	45	468	429	87.6	25	25	3.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-H	12	All	N
Mansfield, Ohio	37	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Marion, Ind.	27	181	165	40.7	34	34	6.7	. . .	N	D	40Sh	N-N	14	FPU	AF
Marion, Ohio	31	320	279	59.6	7	7	1.7	B3M	FP	. . .	. .Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	FS
Mason City, Iowa	27	174	146	32.7	40	40	8.5	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	12	FPU-G	FU
Massillon, Ohio	27	186	141	34.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	H-a	40Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AF
Maywood, Ill.	27	108	87	26.1	16	16	3.7	B. .	FP	L-. .	40Fh	T-X	12	FP-G	F
Melrose, Mass.	25	300	253	63.0	18	18	4.2	State	A	. . .	37+N	N-. .	10	All	U
Meriden, Conn.	39	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .		FP	N
Meridian, Miss.	35	262	. . .	37.9	51	. . .	6.9	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	12	GFP	AF
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	28	706	418	199.0	75	45	21.0	B5C*	A	P-a	41+N	T-S[7]	10	GFP	U
Michigan City, Ind. . . .	26	186	152	38.5	38	36	8.2	D	N	D	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	AF
Middletown, Conn. . . .	26	191	152	41.3	20	20	4.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	36Fh	N-S	14	GFP	A
Middletown, Ohio	31	167	147	39.6	23	23	4.8	B3. .	FPO	. . .	41Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	F
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	202	182	42.1	76	70	15.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .		FPU	F
Moline, Ill.	35	268	. . .	51.8	30	30	7.2	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AF
Monroe, La.	28	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .		FP	AF
Montclair, N. J.	40	462s	421s	113.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .		FP-G[4]	N
Muncie, Ind.	50	285	269	62.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	36Fh	T-T	12	FP	SA
Muskegon, Mich.	48	354	340	99.2s	53	53	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-. .	. .Fh	. .-H	6	All	AF
Muskogee, Okla.	32	223	207	39.5	31	31	5.5	B3X[3]	FG	. . .*	44Fh	T-H	11	FP	AF
Nashua, N. H.	33	310	. . .	76.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	M	40N	. .-. .	10	G-FP	AFU
New Albany, Ind.	25	136	. . .	23.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	AFU
Newark, Ohio.	31	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A[1]	D	36Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	F
New Brunswick, N. J. .	33	387	325	82.8	43	43	10.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	FJS
Newburgh, N. Y.‡‡. . .	32	341	295	67.9	32	32	17.1	B3A	A	Mgr-a	. .N	T-H	10	P-G[4]	F
New Castle, Pa.	48	271	251	58.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	GFP	FS
New London, Conn. . . .	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40N	N-H	10	GFP	U
Newport, Ky.	31	202	190	40.6	40	36	6.5	B3A	A	Mgr-a	36Sh	. .-. .	12	GFP	AF
Newport, R. I.	31	384	319	71.8	61	61	11.7	C*	N	. . .	40Sh	T-T	10	FP	A
Newport, News, Va. . .	37	481	440	101.2	99	97	19.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-T	12	All	F
Norristown, Pa.	38	141	141	24.8	9	9	2.0	B3C	P	K-a	40Sh	. .-. .	12	P	N
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	281	251	66.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	N
Norwalk, Conn.	40	363	299	76.3	72	65	18.9	M	N	M-. .	38Sh	T-S	11	FPO	AFS
Norwood, Ohio	34	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Ogden, Utah.	44	304	284	68.0	43	43	9.3	B3C	FP	D	40Fh	T-S	12	GP-F	FU
Orange, N. J.	36	266	226	59.1	51	44	10.5	. . .	. . .	D	40Sh	. .-. .	12	FP-G[4]	FJ
Orlando, Fla.	37	622	573	104.1	243	237	58.2	B5C	FP	M-. .	41Fh	H-S	14	FP	N

Oshkosh, Wis.	39	416s	370s	94.3s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .[5]	FP	. . .	38+Fh	N-. .	10	FP-G[4]	AFU
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	40Fh	N-H	10	FP-G	FS
Owensboro, Ky.	30	227	. . .	41.0	121	. . .	26.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	F
Paducah, Ky.	34	334	312	53.0	42	31	7.6	B3M	FPO	Mgr-a[2]	41Fh	N-S[7]	12	GFP	AF
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	30	351	343	46.4	38	36	5.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FPU	F
Pensacola, Fla.	37	345	274	71.0	101	72	20.5	B3X	A	K-a	40N	H-H	10	All	FU
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	41	352	346	75.7	64	64	14.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	FJ
Petersburg, Va.	31	319	279	52.6	35	23	5.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40N	N-S	10	FP	N
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	627	445	98.9	35	35	7.1	State	A	P-a	40N	. .-X	10	All	U
Plainfield, N. J.	37	295	257	69.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	K	36+N[9]	S-S	12	FP-G[4]	AJU
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	46	408	316	70.7	64	64	13.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	40Fh	H-H	12	F-G	F
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	33	285	237	64.0	33	26	7.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Fh	H-H	12	GFP	AFS
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	315	285	58.1	31	31	7.4	B3C	A[1]	Mgr-a[2]	41+Fh	N-. .[7]	12	FP-G	FS
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	40	460s	410s	83.9	. . .	. . .	8.0	B3M	A	. . .	33N	. .-. .	10	-All	AF
Quincy, Ill.	40	222	204	36.6	57	53	10.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Raleigh, N. C.	47	529	500	93.8	38	38	6.6	B3X[3]	GFP	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-N	12	-All	F
Revere, Mass.‡‡	34	324	279	71.6	35	35	6.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	AF
Richmond, Ind..	35	209	194	43.5	166	166	37.4	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	S-. .	12	FP	A
Riverside, Calif.	35	401	362	91.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40N	T-T[7]	10	-All	AU
Rochester, Minn.	26	315	231	64.9	114	112	28.8	B3C[3]	FP	. . .	40Sh	N-T	12	F-G	AFS
Rock Island, Ill.	43	240	214	47.8	43	37	8.0	B3M	FP	K-. .	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	AF
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	26	287	268	37.7	113	113	23.6	Mgr	N	D	41+Fh	N-S	12	G-P	N
Rome, Ga.	26	198	188	33.7	55	55	10.9	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	41Fh	N-S	11	All	F
Rome, N. Y.	34	435s	. . .	74.3s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	. . .	35+Sh	N-N	12	-All	AF
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	307	229	71.0	26	21	6.9	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	12	All	AF
Salem, Mass.	41	614	479	112.0	61	43	12.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	A
Salem, Ore.	31	265	259	54.6	47	44	11.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	12	F-G	AF
San Angelo, Tex.	26	298	235	52.0	37	37	7.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F-G	F
San Bernardino, Calif..	44	471	455	107.3	87	87	19.2	B3C	A	. . .*	40N	T-T	10	-All	AFU
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	391	335	71.0	55	46	8.5	B5C	A	P-a	40N	T-S	10	-All	FU
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	35	437	382	. . .	82	81	. . .	B5M	FP	K-g	40N	[illegible]-S	10	FP-G	A
Sharon, Pa.	26	143	120	33.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	. . .	38Fh	T-S	12	FP	AFU
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	428	384	85.1	40	36	8.3	B3M[5]	A[1]	. . .	40Fh	N-T	11	FP-G[4]	FSU
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	308	308	70.9	68	68	16.9	B3M	A	P-. .	44Fh	N-T	12	All	AFU
South Gate, Calif.	27	280	247	69.6	12	12	3.0	County	. . .	K-. .	40N	T-S	10	-All	FU
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	32	281	265	50.7	61	31	11.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-. .	12	F-P	F
Stamford, Conn.	48	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	AF
Steubenville, Ohio. . . .	38	230	213	49.4	43	41	9.5	B3M	A	. . .	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AF
Superior, Wis.	35	360	338	80.4	1	1	. . .	. . .[5]	FP	. . .*	38+Fh	N-S	12	FP-G[4]	F
Taunton, Mass.	37	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Sh	T-. .	12	All	A
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	220	154	47.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . .	38Fh[8]	H-H	12	FP-G[4]	J
Torrington, Conn.	27	326	179	46.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	32+Sh	. .-. .	10	FP	U
Tucson, Ariz.	37	470	448	119.9	57	57	15.1	B3M	A-	P†-a	39Sh	T-H	15	GFP	AF
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	197	177	36.3	46	40	9.0	B3G	A	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	AF
Tyler, Tex.	28	280	158	67.3s	98	33	. . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	H-H	12	F	F
University City, Mo. . .	33	220	192	41.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-T	12	FP	N
Waltham, Mass.	40	577	472	98.1	56	56	8.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	F
Warren, Ohio.	43	225	. . .	61.5	90	75	20.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	FU
Warwick, R. I.	29	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	35N	N-N	10	P	U
Washington, Pa.	26	129	110	24.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	F

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Watertown t, Mass. . .	35	406	371	$93.7	25	25	$6.3	State	A	. . .	37+N	T-T	10	All	AU
Watertown, N. Y.	33	274	269	51.0	61	61	7.5	B3M	A	. . .	35+Fh	N-T	12	-All	AFY
Waukegan, Ill.	34	182	152	37.5	24	23	6.8	B3M	FP	M-a	39Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	FS
Wausau, Wis..	27	267	. . .	51.8	27	25	5.8	. . .[5]	FP	. . .	41+Fh	T-S[7]	11	FP-G[4]	FSU
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	285	227	70.0	11	11	2.9	B3M[5]	A[1]	. . .	40Sh	S-S	10	FP-G[4]	AFS
West Allis, Wis..	36	454	345	113.8	14	13	3.8	B3M[5]	A[1]	P†-a[2]	40Sh[8]	T-T	12	FP-G[4]	AF
West Hartford t, Conn..	34	346	271	81.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	35N	N-S	10	All	N
West Haven t, Conn. . .	30	274	161	41.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	38Fh	. .-. .	11	FP	N
West New York, N.J. .	39	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	F
West Orange, N. J. . . .	26	188	169	47.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . .	40. .	. .-H	12	FP-G[4]	AFJ
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	392	392	82.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	P[6]	A[1]	P-a	41N	H-. .	10	GFP	AF
White Plains, N. Y. . .	40	576s	569s	142.6s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	. . .	38Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[4]	FSU
Wichita Falls, Tex. . .	45	363	335	66.0	90	90	16.8	B3M	FP	B-g*	44Fh	N-S	12	F	AF
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	142	110	26.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	44Fh	T-T	12	All	F
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	44	194	. . .	33.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	GFP	F
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	33	435	. . .	76.9	67	. . .	10.5	B5X	FP	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-S	12	GFP	F
Woodbridge tp, N. J. . .	27	162	. . .	32.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F[4]	F
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	446	393	84.1	42	42	8.4	. . .	. . .	D	32+N	N-N	12	FP	F
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	613	560	136.0	88	88	27.3	B3X	FP	. . .	38+Sh	H-H	12	All	FS
Yakima, Wash.	27	239	225	58.9	72	72	16.3	B3C	FP	. . .	. .Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	AF
Zanesville, Ohio.	38	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
10,000 to 25,000															
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	179	98	21.6	14	13	5.4	B3C	FP	D	40Fh	. .-. .	12	All	AF
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	AF
Abington tp, Pa.	21	95	79	21.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	P	D	40Sh	N-S	10	P	N
Ada, Okla.	15	82	72	13.2	28	12	3.4	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	12	F	N
Adams t, Mass.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	A
Adrian, Mich.	14	138	. . .	32.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	40Fh	N-H	12	-All	AF
Albany, Calif.	11	87	66	21.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	FP	. . .	37+N	N-. .	10	FP	U
Albany, Ga.	19	229	220	39.1	75	75	13.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	N
Albert Lea, Minn.. . . .	12	89	68	19.2	5	4	1.2	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	42Fh	T-S	12	FP-G	F
Alliance, Ohio	22	151	128	29.2	30	30	6.7	B3M	FPO[1]	H-a	42Fh	N-S	12	-All	F
Alpena, Mich.	13	103	80	20.6	23	20	4.8	B3X	A	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-N	15	All	FS
Ambridge, Pa..	19	147	76	20.1	30	16	6.2	B3C	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-N	12	P	S
Ames, Iowa	13	210	166	34.0	74	72	17.2	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	44S	T-T	14	FPU-G	FU
Amesbury t, Mass.. . . .	11	92	70	13.4	19	11	1.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh[8]	N-. .	12	All	AF
Anaconda, Mont.	11	52	. . .	10.3	1	. . .	.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Anaheim, Calif.	11	225	131	33.8	29	29	6.9	. . .	N	K-. .	40Sh	S-S	10	N	U

Anderson, S. C.	19	199	176	29.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F-P	N
Andover t, Mass.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	FPO	. . .	35+Sh	N-N	11	All	N
Annapolis, Md..	13	83	63	12.2	30	19	3.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Ansonia, Conn..	19	160	66	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	M	N	M-. .	35+Fh[8]	N-. .	11	P	N
Ardmore, Okla.	17	145	80	21.3	21	20	3.4	C	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	U
Arkansas City, Kan. . .	13	88	78	14.8	14	14	2.5	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	. .-. .	12	F	N
Arnold, Pa.	11	29	21	6.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	12	GP	N
Asbury Park, N. J. . .	15	254	231	56.3	9	9	1.9	State	A	Mgr-. .	38Fh[4]	T-S	12	FP-G[4]	FTU
Ashland, Ohio	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	M-a	44Sh	N-N	12	FP-G	N
Ashland, Wis.	11	95	88	17.7	14	14	3.0	B5A	FP	. . .*	40Fh	N-N	11	FP-G[4]	AF
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	150	133	37.2	26	25	8.0	B3C	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Astoria, Ore.	10	92	72	19.7	22	21	5.5	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-. .	12	-All	AF
Atchison, Kan.	13	59	55	10.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	15	FP	F
Athens, Ga.	21	229	203	32.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5E	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-S	11	FP	N
Athol t, Mass.	11	114	66	19.0	17	16	2.5	State	FPO	. . .	40Sh	N-H	12	All	N
Attleboro, Mass.	22	277	250	48.4	16	16	3.9	B3M	A	. . .	35N	T-T	10	All	AF
Auburn, Me.	20	150	132	27.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	Mgr-a	39Sh	N-S	12	FP-G	F
Augusta, Me.	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	P	D	33Fh	T-T	12	-All	F
Austin, Minn.	18	163	115	37.5	82	60	24.0	B3M	FP	W-. .	44Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	F
Barberton, Ohio	24	120	106	25.5	63	55	14.1	B3M	A	. . .	44Fh	N-T	12	FP-G	AF
Barre, Vt.	11	115	94	19.2	52	52	8.0	. . .	N	. . .	38+Fh	N-N	12	N	F
Bartlesville, Okla. . . .	16	93	79	14.8	27	27	4.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F	F
Batavia, N. Y.	17	123	98	23.8	19	19	4.0	B3C	A	. . .	33Sh	N-S	12	-All	F
Bath, Me.	10	134	63	15.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	Mgr-. .	38Fh	N-. .	12	N	N
Beacon, N. Y.	13	104	60	15.5	10	6	1.9	County	A	. . .	38Sh	T-N	12	-All	N
Beatrice, Neb.	11	86	70	11.6	38	36	8.1	B3M	F	D	44Fh	N-S	12	F-G	N
Beaver Dam, Wis. . . .	10	90	70	16.4	6	6	1.3	. . .[5]	FP	C	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G[4]	AF
Beaver Falls, Pa. . . .	17	70	65	16.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	D	38Fh	N-S	12	FP	N
Beckley, W. Va.	13	68	44	10.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X[3]	FP	K	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Bedford, Ind.	13	88	73	15.2	20	20	4.1	. . .	. . .	M-. .	40Fh	N-N	11	FP	F
Bell, Calif.	11	62	52	15.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	K-. .	40N	. .-. .	10	-All	N
Bellaire, Ohio	14	78	45	9.7	11	11	2.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	N
Bellevue, Pa.	10	40	26	7.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P	N
Bend, Ore.	10	69	57	15.7	19	19	5.4	B3C	F	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-S	11	-All	F
Benton Harbor, Mich. .	17	212	171	38.6	20	15	4.5	B3C	A	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-N	12	GFP	AF
Bergenfield, N. J. . . .	10	. . .	. . .	11.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	N
Berlin, N. H.	19	226	168	41.4	12	12	3.4	D	N	D	40Sh	N-. .	12	-GFP	N
Berwick, Pa.	13	65	24	7.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	44Fh	N-T	12	P	N
Bessemer, Ala.	23	187	181	31.4	69	69	12.4	County	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-T	12	N	F
Biddeford, Me.	20	136	86	14.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F	N
Big Spring, Tex.	13	123	112	23.4	29	28	5.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	45Fh	T-S	12	F	N
Billings, Mont.	23	. . .	. . .	53.2	62	. . .	13.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Biloxi, Miss.	17	172	161	24.7	16	15	2.4	B7M	FP	M-. .	33Fh	S-. .	12	GFP	N
Birmingham, Mich. . .	11	168	132	40.5	8	8	1.5	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	41N[9]	S-S	10	All	A
Bismarck, N. D.	15	111	79	19.5	23	19	4.7	B3C	A	T-a	44Fh	S-S[7]	12	All	N
Bloomington, Ind.	21	134	126	25.8	54	49	8.3	D	N	D	40Fh	S-S	12	FP	F
Blue Island, Ill.	17	80	. . .	9.7	3	. . .	.8	B3M	FP	. . .	48Fh	N-. .	12	FP	N
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	141	123	28.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X[3]	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	. .-. .	12	FP	F
Blytheville, Ark.	11	79	71	12.4	13	13	2.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F	N
Bogalusa, La.	15	128	128	18.6	14	14	2.3	B5C	FP	. . .	45Fh	N-H	12	FP	AF

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Over-time Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Boone, Iowa.	12	46	38	$9.3	17	17	$4.3	B3M	FP	K-. .	44Fh	T-X	12	FP-G	AF
Borger, Tex.	10	68	57	13.1	21	16	4.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	12	N	F
Boulder, Colo.	13	86	78	17.7	22	20	4.4	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	37Fh	N-T	14	FP-G	FU
Bowling Green, Ky. . .	15	187	172	25.7	31	31	4.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	F
Braddock, Pa.	18	99	76	14.9	17	17	2.7	B3C	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	12	FP	FS
Bradford, Pa.	18	131	112	27.1	30	28	6.4	B3C	FP	. . .	35Fh	N-N	12	GFP	AF
Brainerd, Minn.	12	121	42	11.7	43	43	10.6	B3C[3]	FP	. . .	44. .	N-H	12	-All	A
Braintree t, Mass. . . .	16	171	116	34.8	62	56	15.7	. . .	P	. . .	45Sh	N-. .	10	All	FU
Brawley, Calif.	12	101	88	23.1	10	10	2.7	D	N	D	40Sh	T-S	14	N	N
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	15	236	230	57.3	60	35	17.5	B3M	A[1]	P†-a	39Fh	S-S[7]	12	GFP	AF
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	110	71	17.1	10	7	1.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G[4]	N
Bristol, Pa.	12	59	35	7.7	18	18	3.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Bristol t, R. I.	11	91	44	10.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	30N	N-. .	10	P	N
Bristol, Tenn.	14	83	. . .	15.8	20	. . .	2.7	C	. . .	. . .	40Fh	. .-. .	12	N	N
Brookfield, Ill.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	40Sh	N-H	12	FP	N
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	22	286	275	37.5	125	122	17.6	B3C	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	12	N	F
Brownwood, Tex.	13	118	115	18.1	27	19	3.2	Mgr	N	K-. .	44Sh	S-S	12	F-G	F
Brunswick, Ga.	15	135	130	23.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	42Fh	N-. .	10	All	S
Bryan, Tex.	12	170	165	27.9	44	44	7.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	45Fh	N-S	12	F	N
Burlingame, Calif. . . .	16	138	101	29.6	15	15	3.5	B3C	A	. . .	38Sh	T-T	10	-All	U
Burlington, N. J.	11	. . .	. . .	16.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	38F	X-. .	12	P-G[4]	J
Burlington, N. C.	12	135	131	26.7	36	35	6.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	41Fh	N-S	12	N	N
Butler, Pa.	24	102	96	19.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	K-a	. .Fh	N-. .	12	All	F
Cairo, Ill.	14	64	57	9.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	38+Fh	N-S	. .	F	N
Calumet City, Ill.	13	82	49	11.0	9	6	1.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	N
Cambridge, Md.	10	51	40	8.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	-All	N
Cambridge, Ohio	15	78	67	12.7	25	25	5.0	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	N-S[7]	12	FP-G	AF
Campbell, Ohio	14	63	45	11.7	8	8	1.7	B3M	A	H-a	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	59	55	11.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P	N
Canton, Ill.	12	65	. . .	11.1	5	. . .	1.1	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-S	12	F	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo. .	19	90	90	11.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Carbondale, Pa.	19	84	64	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Carlisle, Pa.	14	62	58	8.7	7	7	1.0	B3C	P	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-T	12	P	N
Carnegie, Pa.	13	50	50	11.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-H	12	FP	F
Carteret, N. J.	12	107	89	18.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	CK	38Fh	N-H	12	FP-G[4]	F
Carthage, Mo.	11	106	82	12.8	46	44	8.0	CD	N	CD	44Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Casper, Wyo.	18	143	137	33.0	27	24	7.9	B3M	FP	M-a	38Fh	T-S	12	P-F	F
Centralia, Ill.	16	65	60	15.3	17	17	4.3	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	S-. .	12	FP-G	F
Chambersburg, Pa. . .	15	106	103	20.3	62	60	11.7	B3C	P	D	44Fh	T-N	11	P	N

Champaign, Ill.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Chanute, Kan.	10	...	...	$4.3	...	...	$3.0	D	N	D-..	44Fh	T-S	12	N	N
Charleroi, Pa.	11	54	47	8.8	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	..N	T-..	12	P	U
Charlottesville, Va.	19	224	...	36.2	54	...	9.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	41Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	112	101	21.8	...	...	...	B3C	P	Mgr-..	33Sh	N-N	12	P	N
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	216	214	40.9	50	50	11.1	B3M	FP	...	..Fh	..-..	12	P-F	F
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	120	...	25.4	21	...	5.3	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Chickasha, Okla.	14	86	78	13.6	12	10	1.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-T	12	F	N
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	124	109	18.3	23	23	3.9	B3M	A	M-a	44Fh	N-T	12	FP-G	F
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	114	86	18.9	11	6	2.0	...[5]	FP	...	..Fh	T-S	10	FP-G[4]	A
Clairton, Pa.	16	156	133	32.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	S
Claremont t, N. H.	12	139	63	20.0	10	5	2.0	Mgr*	...	Mgr-a	38Fh	T-T	12	-GFP	N
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	203	...	27.5	45	...	9.4	...	N	...	44Fh	T-S	12	FP	N
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	96	47	8.3	29	29	5.2	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	All	N
Clayton, Mo.	13	125	78	21.4	...	...	...	C	N	...	44Fh	N-..	11	FP	N
Clearwater, Fla.	10	186	176	32.7	64	64	11.7	B5X	A	P†-..	41Fh	N-..	..	GF	N
Cleburne, Tex.	11	51	45	9.1	18	18	3.5	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	F	F
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	71	36	8.4	...	...	...	...	N	C	48F	N-..	6	N	N
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	87	87	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..N	N-..	10	FP-G[4]	J
Clinton t, Mass.	12	152	72	18.2	14	11	2.1	State	FPO	...	40N	..-..	10	All	N
Clovis, N. M.	10	62	49	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Coatesville, Pa.	14	83	78	13.5	5	5	2.0	B3C	P	...	38Fh	T-..	12	GP	N
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	81	50	15.3	...	...	...	C	N	C-..	40Fh	T-S	15	-F	F
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	108	86	19.2	81	69	17.5	D	N	D	44Fh	N-T	12	FP	F
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	242	240	41.2	41	38	6.4	B4M	FP	...	33Fh	X-..	12	-All	N
Collingswood, N. J.	13	91	67	14.1	19	19	3.7	...	...	M	39+N	S-..	10	P-G[4]	N
Columbia, Mo.	18	165	142	26.0	68	63	13.6	B4A	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-H	12	F	N
Columbia, Pa.	12	35	16	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	N
Columbia, Tenn.	11	115	...	11.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	-All	N
Columbus, Ind.	12	94	...	12.9	11	...	1.4	M	N	M-..	40Fh[9]	T-..	12	FP	N
Columbus, Miss.	14	110	102	18.6	52	49	9.6	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Compton, Calif.	16	176	149	44.7	35	30	8.5	B5C	A	E-a	40N	T-S	10	-All	N
Concord, N. C.	16	91	84	16.1	43	29	11.6	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	-GP	N
Connellsville, Pa.	14	78	53	12.1	3	2	.3	B3C	FP	C	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	N
Connersville, Ind.	13	85	75	17.0	13	13	2.7	...	N	D	40Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	33	25	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	N
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	160	47	13.5	39	10	5.1	B3C	P	K-a	38N	N-N	12	P	N
Corning, N. Y.	16	178s	151s	24.3	...	...	2.6	B3M	A	...	44Fh	..-H	12	-All	AF
Corsicana, Tex.	15	114	...	17.0	18	...	2.7	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N	12	F	N
Cortland, N. Y.	16	92	80	17.9	17	15	3.7	County	A	...	38Fh	N-..	11	-All	N
Coshocton, Ohio	12	62	50	11.1	13	12	3.3	B3M	FP	...	40Fh	..-..	12	FP-G	AF
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37+Sh	T-T	12	FP-G[4]	N
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	110	84	17.2	55	55	11.7	...	N	M	40Fh	N-H	12	FP	N
Cudahy, Wis.	11	65	52	15.1	3	2	.7	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G[4]	N
Cumberland t, R. I.	11	68	41	10.0	6	1	.4	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	N
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	131	122	31.1	76	76	17.5	B3M	A	...	44Fh	T-S	12	FP-G	F
Dalton, Ga.	10	88	81	16.7	50	27	6.6	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	S
Danbury, Conn.	22	...	...	30.2	...	...	...	...	N	...	40Sh	T-S	12	FP	F
Danvers t, Mass.	14	114	98	20.3	69	51	11.5	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	All	A
Darby, Pa.	10	...	...	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	N

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Other Than School Total	 Permanent Full-Time	 Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Other Than School Total	 Permanent Full-Time	 Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	 Employees Under Civil Service	 Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	23	500	. . .	$74.9	69	. . .	$13.4	B5C	A	P-a	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	N
Decatur, Ala.	17	126	120	25.2	30	30	7.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	48Fh	N-. .	12	N	N
Decatur, Ga.	17	122	115	19.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr*	. . .	Mgr-. .	39+Sh	S-. .	10	All	N
Dedham t, Mass.	16	181	119	29.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	FPO	. . .	. .N	N-T	10	All	U
Del Rio, Tex.	13	52	47	5.9	18	15	2.2	B3C	FP	. . .	40Fh	N-S	12	N	N
Denison, Tex.	16	95	94	16.5	14	14	2.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F-G	F
Denton, Tex.	11	99	66	16.0	87	73	16.6	B5M	FP	M-a	44Fh	N-S	10	F	N
Derby, Conn.	10	79	34	9.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	38Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Dickson City, Pa.	12	14	5	1.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Dixon, Ill.	11	47	38	9.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	41Fh	N-N	11	FP	N
Donora, Pa.	13	85	43	9.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	. .Fh	N-N	12	P	N
Dormont, Pa.	13	40	34	8.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B9X	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-T	11	FP	N
Dothan, Ala.	17	174	171	28.7	53	53	8.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	-All	N
Dover, N. H.	15	275	180	34.5	20	18	3.2	Mgr*	. . .	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-S	12	-GFP	N
Dover, N. J.	10	63	. . .	6.0	28	. . .	3.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	J
Du Bois, Pa.	12	. . .	. . .	9.0	. . .	. . .	1.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P	N
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	132	128	27.2	52	50	12.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	-All	FS
Dunmore, Pa.	23	71	63	14.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	F
Duquesne, Pa.	21	92	81	20.7	19	12	4.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	GFP	N
Durant, Okla.	10	35	24	5.7	15	14	2.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F	N
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	98	84	15.5	50	50	10.7	. . .	N	. . .	38Fh	N-S	12	N	N
E. Hartford t, Conn. . .	19	224	185	49.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D-a	37+N	T-H	10	All	N
East Liverpool, Ohio. .	24	114	98	23.9	22	21	5.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	AF
East Moline, Ill.	12	61	43	10.3	6	6	1.5	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	T-T	12	FP	F
East Point, Ga.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	K-. .	40Fh[9]	. .-S[7]	12	All	F
Easthampton t, Mass. .	10	128	71	18.0	13	7	2.2	State	FPO	. . .	32+N	N-N	12	All	N
Ecorse, Mich.	13	196	168	56.5	10	10	3.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
El Centro, Calif.	10	133	128	28.6	25	25	5.2	D	N	D	44Fh	N-T	12	N	N
El Dorado, Ark.	16	88	80	12.8	2	2	.1	B5C	FP	M-. .	44Fh	N-. .	12	FP	N
El Dorado, Kan.	10	80	71	14.9	19	19	3.4	. . .	. . .	Mgr-. .	44Fh*	S-S	12	F	N
El Reno, Okla.	10	65	52	10.0	13	13	2.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	. .Fh	. .-. .	12	FP	N
Elizabeth City, N. C. .	12	97	87	14.9	64	50	10.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	10	N	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	78	49	12.5	14	11	2.9	B3C	P	Mgr-. .	40Fh	N-N	12	All	N
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	115	75	17.5	6	6	1.2	B3M	P	M-. .	41Fh	. .-. .	14	P-G	N
Elmwood Park, Ill. . . .	14	82	60	14.5	8	8	1.9	B3C	FP	. . .	40Sh	S-. .	10	FP	N
Elwood, Ind.	11	86	70	12.2	13	11	1.8	. . .	N	. . .	44. .	. .-. .	12	FP	S
Emporia, Kan.	13	81	69	14.0	27	23	3.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Endicott, N. Y.	18	297	285	52.2	20	20	4.7	County	A	. . .	38Sh	N-. .	12	-All	N
Englewood, N. J.	19	231	208	53.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh	S-. .	12	FP-G[4]	J

Escanaba, Mich.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A[1]	Mgr-a	40. .	X-X	12	-All	AF
Euclid, Ohio	18	285	. . .	67.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	D	44+Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Eugene, Ore.	21	190	158	42.2	304	304	82.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Sh	T-H	12	-All	F
Eureka, Calif.	17	188	159	40.6	43	41	10.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	35Sh	S-S	10	FP	F
Fairfield, Ala.	12	62	42	8.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Fairhaven t, Mass.¶	11	153	62	13.1	2	1	.2	State	. . .	. . .	35+N	N-. .	10	All	N
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	122	. . .	26.4	52	. . .	12.0	B3X[3]	FP	D	40Sh	N-H	12	GFP	F
Faribault, Minn.	15	99	70	19.1	11	11	2.5	B3C[3]	FP	. . .	38Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	F
Farrell, Pa.	14	84	58	14.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	D	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	N
Fayetteville, N. C.	17	231	213	39.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5X	FP	Mgr-a[2]	38Fh	N-S[7]	10	All	N
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	87	55	13.7	29	23	5.8	B3M	P	D	44Fh	N-S	12	F-G	N
Ferndale, Mich.	23	148	110	47.6	11	10	3.2	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41Fh[8]	T-T	11	GFP	AF
Findlay, Ohio	20	102	92	21.1	30	30	7.5	B3M	FP	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	F
Floral Park, N. Y.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	. . .	35N	S-S	10	-All	N
Florence, Ala.	15	241	223	33.6	129	115	26.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	GU	F
Florence, S. C.	16	163	142	20.2	15	15	2.2	. . .	N	Mgr-a	48Fh	T-. .	12	-GP	N
Forest Park, Ill.	15	66	51	14.8	10	10	2.5	B3M	FP	. . .	40Fh	. .-. .	12	FP	N
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	. . .	. . .	17.3	. . .	. . .	14.3	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-S	11	FP	N
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	10	FP-G	AF
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	460	416	87.7s	38	38	. . .	B3C	A	. . .	40N	T-T	12	N	N
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	70	55	9.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Fort Myers, Fla.	11	147	129	23.3	24	24	4.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F	N
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	49	41	6.8	20	19	3.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	F
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	61	43	9.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	W-a	40Sh	T-H	11	FP	N
Fostoria, Ohio	13	114	106	20.5	16	16	3.0	B3M	A	H-a	37+Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	F
Framingham t, Mass.	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	. . .	D	40Sh	N-. .	12	All	U
Frankfort, Ind.	14	100	86	18.2	79	66	20.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FPU	FU
Frankfort, Ky.	11	76	58	8.5	44	44	8.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	F
Frederick, Md.	16	141	136	23.1	19	19	3.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Fh	S-S[7]	7	FP	N
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40Sh	T-S	7	N	N
Freeport, Ill.	22	126	100	20.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	C	N	C-. .	40Sh	T-S	10	FP-G	AFU
Freeport, N. Y.	20	148	. . .	58.3s	83	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	-All	N
Fremont, Neb.	12	60	52	9.0	59	53	14.4	B3M	F	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	0	F-G	F
Fremont, Ohio	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	FS
Fullerton, Calif.	10	129	106	28.5	19	19	4.7	. . .	. . .	G-. .	40N[9]	S-S	10	-All	U
Fulton, N. Y.	13	195	171	28.5	17	17	3.2	B3M	FPO	. . .	40Sh	N-. .	12	F-G	U
Gainesville, Fla.	14	284s	226s	54.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	41+Fh	N-S	11	All	N
Gainesville, Ga.	10	95	90	14.6	23	23	3.7	B5X	A	. . .	44Fh	N-N	12	All	N
Garden City, N. Y.	11	169	168	44.2	14	14	3.8	County	. . .	. . .	35N	T-T	10	-All	N
Gardner, Mass.	20	322	141	33.5	33	20	3.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	N
Garfield Hgts, Ohio	17	51	41	12.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Gastonia, N. C.	21	209	192	36.0	50	50	8.9	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	10	-GP	N
Geneva, N. Y.	16	110	87	20.0	14	14	3.2	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	N-S	12	-All	N
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12	114	110	25.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	D	44Fh	N-S	. .	-All	N
Glens Falls, N. Y.¶	19	225	203	44.8	23	21	4.8	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	S-. .	12	-All	N
Gloucester, Mass.	24	264	200	46.7	46	35	8.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	AF
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	71	66	12.7	12	12	2.4	State	A	. . .	35N	T-. .	12	FP[4]	JS
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	145	118	28.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	. . .	48Fh	N-S	17	-All	F
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	119	107	19.9	30	30	5.3	Mgr	N	D	40Fh	N-S	12	-All	N
Goshen, Ind.	11	86	57	14.1	38	38	9.5	. . .	. . .	D-. .	40Fh	N-N	10	FP	A

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	152	128	$32.2	27	24	$5.9	B3C	A	T-a	38Fh	N-S[7]	12	All	AFU
Grand Island, Neb.	19	150	141	25.7	108	108	19.1	...	N	...	44Fh	T-H	14	F-G	F
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	148	133	32.8	52	28	10.0	...	N	...	42Sh	N-H[7]	12	FP	F
Granite City, Ill.	23	81	61	16.4	...	...	...	...	N	M-..	40N	N-H	10	FP-G	F
Greeley, Colo.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Greenfield t, Mass.	16	165	140	36.5	20	20	4.3	State	FPO	D	38+Sh	N-N	12	All	N
Greensburg, Pa.	17	83	...	16.9	...	...	...	...	N	...	40Fh	N-N	15	P	N
Greenville, Miss.	21	196	151	29.8	30	30	5.9	...	...	...	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	N
Greenville, N. C.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	D	..Fh	N-..	15	-All	N
Greenville, Tex.	14	88	85	14.9	60	60	11.1	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	F-G	F
Greenwood, Miss.	15	132	113	22.6	72	67	20.8	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Greenwood, S. C.	13	136	112	20.0	57	50	10.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	42Fh	S-N	12	-GP	N
Gretna, La.	11	38	27	4.4	11	8	1.4	...	N	...	40Fh	S-..	15	N	N
Griffin, Ga.	13	115	109	19.3	43	43	5.3	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Sh	N-H	15	All	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	104	96	28.4	7	7	2.1	B3C	F	Mgr-a	41Sh	N-N	12	-All	AF
Gulfport, Miss.	15	126	119	20.9	35	35	6.4	...	N	...	44Fh	N-N	10	GFP	N
Guthrie, Okla.	10	83	61	11.3	11	6	1.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	12	F	N
Hannibal, Mo.	21	122	112	20.0	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	44Fh	N-N	12	FPU	F
Hanover, Pa.	13	40	30	6.5	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	40Fh	N-..	10	P	N
Hanover tp, Pa.	16	71	62	14.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	N
Harlingen, Tex.	13	146	144	21.7	66	37	8.0	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-H	12	F	N
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	30	19	4.1	9	9	1.9	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	N
Harrison, N. J.	14	203	188	47.9	9	8	2.4	State	A	...	40Sh	N-H	15	FP-G[4]	FJ
Harrison tp, Pa.	13	30	20	4.4	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	40Fh	N-N	11	FP	N
Harvey, Ill.	18	67	64	14.3	19	19	4.6	B4C	A	...	35Sh	T-S	10	FP-G	FS
Hastings, Neb.	15	137	128	22.8	79	79	18.1	B3M	A[1]	...	44Fh	N-H	12	F-G	AF
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	207	201	30.7	15	15	2.8	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	GFP	AFU
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	53	28	6.2	13	10	2.0	...	N	...	35+Sh	T-..	10	P[4]	J
Helena, Mont.	15	107	...	...	24	...	...	B3C	FP	M-a	38Fh	N-N	15	FP-G	AF
Hempstead, N. Y.	21	218	206	60.3	22	22	6.6	County	...	...	40N	T-S	10	-All	U
Henderson, Ky.	13	137	132	23.0	74	74	12.9	B3C	A	...	44Fh	S-S	12	All	F
Hibbing, Minn.	16	286	194	41.3	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	44Fh	H-..	12	FP-G	AFS
Hickory, N. C.	13	176	121	22.6	21	15	3.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	41Fh	N-S	12	-GP	N
Highland Park, Ill.	14	64	56	16.2	16	14	4.2	B3C	A	...	44Fh	N-T	11	FP-G	F
Highland Park, Tex.	10	75	69	16.5	12	12	2.6	...	N	...	44Fh	N-N	12	F-G	N
Hillside tp, N. J.	19	129	104	28.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	33Sh	T-..	12	FP-G[4]	N
Hobbs, N. M.	11	54	50	11.8	28	28	4.5	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	-All	N
Holland, Mich.	15	258	166	38.2	63	55	16.9	...	N	K-..	40Fh	N-N	12	-All	AF
Homestead, Pa.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	44Sh	T-T	12	P	N

Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	N
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	84	61	17.4	13	13	3.5	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP-G	F
Hornell, N. Y.	16	145	67	17.8	14	12	3.1	B3M	FP	...	40Fh	..-..	12	-All	F
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	200	181	31.8	79	59	13.5	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	FA
Hudson, N. Y.	12	78	45	10.3	11	3	1.5	B3M	A	...	38Fh	..-T	12	-All	N
Huntington, Ind.	14	89	78	16.0	21	20	3.9	...	N	...	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Huntsville, Ala.	13	132	118	21.4	9	9	1.5	C	N	C	44Fh	N-N	14	-All	N
Huron, S. D.	11	68	...	14.0	12	...	2.7	B3X	A	...	44Fh	..-S	12	All	A
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	205	156	40.5	84	51	18.1	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P-F	N
Independence, Kan.	12	109s	95s	16.3s	...	...	...	...	N	Mgr-..	41+Fh	N-H	12	N	N
Independence, Mo.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	F
Indiana, Pa.	10	34	30	5.8	...	...	...	B3C	P	C	44Fh	T-T	11	P	N
Iowa City, Iowa	17	99	85	18.9	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	...	44Fh	N-N	14	FP-G	AF
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	123	65	16.4	24	21	4.0	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	-All	FS
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	County	...	...	36Sh	T-..	12	-All	N
Ironton, Ohio	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	40Fh	..-N	12	FP-G	F
Ironwood, Mich.	13	132	116	24.2	23	22	4.4	B3X	FP	Mgr-..	39Fh	T-T	12	All	AFS
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	189	144	44.5	42	40	9.6	B3M	A	...	44Fh	N-S	12	-All	F
Jackson, Tenn.	24	161	155	28.9	72	62	16.2	B3X	A[1]	...	..Fh	N-N	12	All	A
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	79	61	14.3	44	41	10.7	...	N	...	44Fh	..-..	12	FP	F
Janesville, Wis.	23	161	151	38.4	8	8	2.0	...[5]	FP	Mgr-..	40Sh	N-..	12	FP-G[4]	FS
Jeannette, Pa.	16	64	63	11.2	...	...	...	B3C	FP	K-a	40Sh	S-..	10	FP	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	97	87	17.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	41Fh	N-S	12	F	F
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	69	53	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	88	75	...	10	10	...	County	A	...	38Fh	N-S	12	-All	F
Johnston t, R. I.	11	39	31	5.3	...	...	...	...	N	C	..Fh	N-..	12	N	N
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	140	61	16.3	13	13	2.6	B3M	A	...	48Fh[8]	T-T	15	-All	FU
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	90	68	10.3	...	...	...	...	N	...	..F	N-N	12	F	N
Kankakee, Ill.	22	146	112	27.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Keene, N. H.	14	178	105	21.4	12	12	2.3	Mgr	N*	Mgr-a	38Fh	T-T	12	-GFP	N
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	97	87	25.0	...	...	...	County	...	...	..Sh	N-..	12	-All	U
Keokuk, Iowa	15	76	71	14.9	...	...	...	B3C	FP	K-..	40Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	F
Kewanee, Ill.	17	52	...	10.3	20	...	3.5	B3C	FP	...	40F	T-X	14	F	AF
Key West, Fla.	13	157	113	24.2	...	...	...	B3C	A	Mgr-a	38+Fh	S-S	12	All	N
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	164	90	25.4	41	40	9.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	12	-All	N
Kingston, Pa.	21	68	48	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	N
Kinston, N. C.	15	139	121	24.3	60	54	9.6	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	-GP	N
Kirksville, Mo.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	98	92	18.1	36	36	9.0	D	N	D	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	U
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	134	93	25.2	3	2	.8	B3X	FP	D	38Fh	T-S	12	-All	F
La Grange, Ga.	22	140	133	23.8	30	30	5.7	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	N
La Grange, Ill.	10	65	49	13.1	12	10	2.9	...	N	...	41Fh	N-S	11	P-G	N
La Porte, Ind.	16	137	129	27.5	16	16	4.3	...	N	...	38+N	N-S	11	FP	F
La Salle, Ill.	13	67	27	6.9	9	7	2.9	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	P	A
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	439	379	75.8	...	...	...	B3M	A	...	38Sh	T-H	12	-All	S
Laconia, N. H.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	D	38N	N-S	10	-GFP	N
Lafayette, La.	19	166	...	24.1	66	...	11.8	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Lake Charles, La.	21	148	148	29.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Lakeland, Fla.	22	468	456	84.7	200	200	63.4	B3X*	A	P†-a	40Fh	N-..	14	All	A
Lancaster, Ohio	22	237	227	40.5	74	74	14.4	B3M	A	...	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	AFU

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	42	33	$7.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	48Fh	N-. .	12	P	N
Laramie, Wyo.	11	. . .	. . .	14.2	9	5	$ 1.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	S-. .	12	P-F	F
Latrobe, Pa.	11	59	40	9.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	38Fh	N-N	12	P	N
Laurel, Miss.	21	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	15	FP	F
Lawrence, Kan.	14	91	75	13.6	42	41	7.8	D	N	D	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	N
Lawton, Okla.	18	140	93	21.7	20	13	3.6	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	N
Leavenworth, Kan. . . .	19	99	90	16.5	21	19	3.9	. . .	N	. . .	38Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Leominster, Mass. . . .	22	222	157	38.0	25	16	5.1	State	A	. . .	36Fh[8]	N-N	. .	All	N
Lewiston, Idaho	11	79	59	19.3	45	43	6.2	C	N	C-. .	44Fh	N-S	11	-F	AF
Lewistown, Pa.	13	70	44	9.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	Mgr-. .	41Fh	N-N	12	P	N
Lexington t, Mass. . . .	13	137	118	29.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	48Fh	N-. .	12	All	N
Lexington, N. C.	11	100	90	17.0	42	42	8.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	-P	N
Lincoln, Ill..	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	MD	38Fh	T-S	6	F	N
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	57	42	5.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	K	33Fh	N-. .	12	N	N
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	15	152	. . .	32.2	12	4	2.8	B3M[5]	GFP	L-g	37N	T-T	10	GFP	SU
Linden, N. J.	24	379	341	83.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	U
Little Falls, N. Y. . . .	10	102	41	14.2	20	11	3.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	-All	A
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	60	35	8.3	7	6	1.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P	N
Lockport, N. Y.	24	434	. . .	75.4	30	. . .	7.0	B3M	A	. . .	40N	N-. .	10	-All	FU
Lodi, Calif.	11	138	110	30.3	27	19	6.9	Mgr*	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	S-S	10	N	U
Lodi, N. J.	12	60	60	13.6	10	10	2.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P-G[4]	N
Logan, Utah.	12	96	57	17.3	48	38	10.5	B3C	FP	. . .	40Fh	N-N	12	GP-F	U
Logansport, Ind.	20	. . .	. . .	32.8	. . .	. . .	20.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	FU
Long Branch, N. J. . . .	17	174	141	34.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	F
Longview, Tex.	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	N	K-. .	44Fh	T-S	12	F-G	N
Longview, Wash.	12	109	100	26.0	14	12	3.6	B3M	FP	. . .	39Fh	N-N	12	F	F
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	103	91	24.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	. . .	C-. .	35N	N-N	10	-All	U
Lyndhurst tp, N. J. . . .	17	151	63	17.5	7	7	1.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	35+Fh	N-. .	12	P[4]	N
Lynwood, Calif.	11	103	76	24.5	11	11	2.8	B3C	A	. . .	40N	N-. .	12	-All	N
McAlester, Okla.	12	94	83	14.6	16	16	2.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	. . Fh	N-S	12	F	F
McAllen, Tex.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F	N
McKees Rocks, Pa. . .	17	74	59	12.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	38Fh	N-. .	12	P	F
Mahanoy City, Pa. . . .	13	36	25	4.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P	N
Mamaroneck, N. Y. . .	13	107	89	25.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	Mgr-a	43Fh[8]	T-T	12	P-G[4]	S
Manhattan, Kan..	12	105	76	14.9	13	10	2.2	B4M[3]	FP	D	44. .	T-S	12	FP	N
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	268	244	58.4	104	104	25.4	B5. .*[5]	FP	D	44Sh	N-. .	11	FP-G[4]	AF
Mankato, Minn.	16	127	95	25.3	13	13	2.4	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	S-H	6	F-G	AF
Maplewood, Mo..	13	80	52	13.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B-C	. . .	. . .	41Fh	S-. .	12	FP	N
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	23	139	137	31.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	K	35+N	N-N	10	FP-G[4]	J

Marblehead t, Mass.	11	159	133	33.2	43	40	10.2	State	. . .	. . .	36Sh	N-S	12	All	U
Marietta, Ohio	15	102	78	17.2	21	20	4.0	B3M	FPO	H-. .	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	F
Marinette, Wis.	14	119	102	20.0	11	11	2.3	. . . [5]	FP	. . .	33+Fh	S-. .	11	FP-G [4]	AF
Marlborough, Mass.	15	292	110	22.8	26	22	4.8	State	FPO	. . .	32N [9]	T-H	10	All	U
Marquette, Mich.	16	191	116	28.1	62	56	14.6	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	43+Fh	H-H	12	-All	AF
Marshall, Tex.	18	113	. . .	17.8	40	. . .	7.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	11	F-G	F
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	120	82	18.3	25	24	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	FU
Marshfield, Wis.	10	102	94	21.7	51	51	11.6	. . . [5]	FP	C	44Fh	S-S	6	FP-G [4]	F
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	68	32	9.3	74	55	15.7	B3M	PO	H-. .	40Fh	. .-. .	10	F-G	N
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	67	. . .	13.3	17	. . .	3.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	F
Martinsville, Va.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-N	12	-All	N
Massena, N. Y.	11	62	57	10.8	7	7	1.2	County	A	. . .	48Fh	N-S	12	-FP	N
Mattoon, Ill.	16	88	79	16.1	20	13	4.1	B3C	FP	. . .	48S	S-. .	12	F	F
Maywood, Calif.	11	61	40	14.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	K-a	40N	N-. .	10	N	N
Meadville, Pa.	19	99	75	18.3	24	23	5.1	B3C [3]	FPO	. . .	38Sh	N-N	12	FP	F
Medford, Ore.	11	106	99	25.1	44	35	9.5	B3M	F	. .-a*	44Fh	H-H [7]	12	-All	F
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	73	58	13.1	12	5	2.2	B3M	FP	. . .	38Fh	. .-X	12	FP	F
Menasha, Wis.	10	127	104	23.0	46	46	11.7	. . . [5]	. . .	. . .	40Fh	S-S	12	FP-G [4]	AFU
Menominee, Mich.	10	113	66	17.6	11	11	2.0	. . .	N	D	40Fh	N-N	12	N	AF
Merced, Calif.	10	99	88	23.8	3	2	.7	B5C	A	. . .	40Sh	N-S	10	N	N
Methuen t, Mass.	22	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	N
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	45	. . .	6.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Middletown, N. Y.	22	220	130	38.4	26	13	5.9	B3M	A	. . .	35N	N-S	10	-All	AFU
Midland, Mich.	10	117	109	30.3	25	25	6.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Sh	T-N	12	-All	U
Milford t, Mass.	15	129	75	18.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	35+Fh	T-S	10	All	N
Millburn tp, N. J.	12	104	89	28.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . .	40N	T-H	10	FP-G [4]	N
Millville, N. J.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	35Sh [8]	T-S	12	P-G [4]	N
Milton t, Mass.	19	235	202	46.3	23	23	3.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	35N	N-N	10	All	N
Mineola, N. Y.	10	64	17	12.2	6	2	1.1	County	A	. . .	38Sh	T-T	12	-All	N
Minot, N. D.	17	141	88	24.0	15	14	3.7	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Sh	N-S	12	All	A
Missoula, Mont.	18	122	98	24.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	M-a	38Fh	N-. .	15	FP-G	F
Mitchell, S. D.	11	83	55	12.0	14	11	2.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	A
Moberly, Mo.	13	81	71	12.9	20	20	3.4	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-T	12	N	N
Modesto, Calif.	16	257	. . .	63.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	. . .	38Fh	T-T	12	-FP	S
Monessen, Pa.	20	80	69	15.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P	S
Monroe, Mich.	18	164	141	37.0	35	33	9.2	B3C [3]	. . .	. . .	38Fh	T-T	12	All	FS
Monrovia, Calif.	13	130	79	31.3s	18	11	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	10	N	AU
Monterey, Calif.	10	146	140	37.6s	1	1	. . .	Mgr	N	E-a	40N	N-S	10	N	N
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	142	117	24.6	5	5	1.0	B3X [3]	FP	E-a	44Fh	N-N	12	GFP	F
Morristown, N. J.	15	103	69	19.0	55	25	6.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G [4]	J
Moultrie, Ga.	10	170	. . .	26.2	30	. . .	8.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	F
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	42	. . .	6.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	F
Mount Carmel, Pa.	18	32	17	3.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	42Fh	. .-S	10	P	N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	99	77	20.2	28	26	6.5	. . .	N	. . .	44Sh	N-S	12	-All	AF
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-S	12	All	N
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	79	65	13.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	F
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO [1]	W-. .	44Fh	N-S	12	F-G	F
Munhall, Pa.	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Muscatine, Iowa	18	95	83	14.8	70	66	21.1	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Muskegon Hgts, Mich.	16	146	124	28.5	27	27	6.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	-All	FU

TABLE XI.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—Continued															
Nampa, Idaho	12	101	73	$19.2	11	9	$2.2	. . .	N	. . .	. .Fh	. .-. .	12	-F	F
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	79	79	11.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	40N	. .-. .	10	N	N
Natchez, Miss.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Natick t, Mass.	14	207	110	39.3	18	9	5.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	N
National City, Calif. . .	10	113	98	25.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	A	. . .	44Sh	T-T	12	-All	U
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	35Sh	T-. .	10	GFP	N
Needham t, Mass. . . .	12	230	189	41.8	20	20	4.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	37+N	N-H	10	All	N
Neenah, Wis.	11	129	101	23.7	15	14	3.3	B3M^{5}	A^{1}	. . .	40Sh	N-X	12	FP-G^{4}	F
Neptune tp, N. J.	10	67	54	15.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	C	39Sh	N-S	12	FP-G^{4}	N
New Bern, N. C.	12	123	112	18.7	41	41	7.4	B3C	P	Mgr-g	40Fh	N-. .	12	-GP^{4}	N
New Castle, Ind.	17	110	100	20.3	11	11	2.5	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	N
New Iberia, La.	14	106	96	13.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	AF
New Kensington, Pa. . .	24	86	86	19.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C^{3}	FP	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	10	FPU	S
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	84	43	10.2	25	9	4.4	B3M	A	H-. .	44Fh	N-S	11	FP-G	N
Newburyport, Mass. . .	14	187	98	20.8	18	18	3.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	F
Newton, Iowa	10	111	87	18.8	35	25	7.5	B3M	FP	D	44Fh^{9}	T-S	12	FP-G	N
Newton, Kan.	11	108	66	14.4	13	11	2.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	H-H	12	FP	F
Niles, Mich.	11	122	85	25.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	40N	T-. .	12	All	AF
Niles, Ohio	16	89	74	18.8	61	37	11.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	AF
Norfolk, Neb.	10	79	75	11.6	7	7	1.4	B3M	F	M-a	40Fh	N-. .	12	N	F
Norman, Okla.	11	101	94	17.6	17	17	3.3	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	48Fh^{9}	N-. .	12	F	N
North Adams, Mass. . .	22	188	172	40.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	. . .	D	38+Fh	N-T	12	All	N
N.Attleboro t, Mass. . .	10	133	61	14.7	23	20	5.0	State	FPO	D	35+Fh	T-H	12	All	N
North Braddock, Pa. . .	16	125	97	19.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P	N
N. Little Rock, Ark. . .	21	204	. . .	39.2	41	. . .	8.6	B5M	A	. . .	40Fh	H-H	15	GFP	AF
N. Plainfield, N. J. . . .	11	59	38	11.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	C	38+Fh^{8}	T-T	12	FP-G^{4}	N
North Platte, Neb. . . .	12	69	59	11.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	F
N. Providence t, R. I. .	12	61	28	7.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	20	327	252	59.9	22	22	5.7	B3M	A	. . .	38Fh	N-S	12	-All	S
Northampton, Mass. . .	25	206	173	37.2	21	21	4.1	State	FPO	. . .	38^{8}	N-H	12	All	FU
Northbridge t, Mass. .	10	78	22	7.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	N
Norwich, Conn.	24	258	171	45.7	189	159	43.0	. . .	N	. . .	35+Sh	N-. .	11	All	FA
Norwood t, Mass. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	37+N	T-H	10	All	A
Nutley, N. J.	22	145	114	33.6	14*	11*	3.2*	State	A	D	40N	. .-. .	12	FP-G^{4}	J
Ogdensburg, N. Y. . . .	16	104	77	16.8	26	20	3.5	B3M	A	. . .	38Fh	N-N	15	-All	FU
Oil City, Pa.	20	132	124	25.2	35	33	7.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	F
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	82s	82s	14.6s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	41Fh	S-S	12	F	N
Old Forge, Pa.	12	77	20	5.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F	N
Olean, N. Y.	22	200	131	31.6	27	26	6.5	B3M	A	D	35+Fh	N-S	12	-All	U

Olympia, Wash.	13	134	114	28.6	17	15	4.5	B3M	FP	D	44Sh	N-T	10	F	F
Oneida, N. Y.	10	239	158	34.9	10	10	2.5	B3M	A	M-a	33Fh[8]	N-N	12	-All	F
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	114	84	17.1	11	11	2.1	B3M	A	. . .	38Fh	N-N	12	-All	A
Ontario, Calif.	14	212s	167s	45.2s	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	T-a	44Fh	T-S	12	-All	A
Orangeburg, S. C. . . .	11	149	124	19.6	29	24	5.4	. . .	N	. . .	40. .	N-H	12	-GP	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	49	34	8.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B9M	FP	M-. .	48Fh	N-. .	14	FP-G	F
Ossining, N. Y.	16	86	62	17.7	14	14	3.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P-G[4]	N
Oswego, N. Y.	22	184	158	34.1	26	26	4.3	B3M	A	D	35N	T-. .	10	-All	F
Ottawa, Ill.	16	118	99	13.9	13	13	2.3	B. .	FP	. . .	38+. .	N-. .	12	FP	F
Ottawa, Kan.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-H	12	N	N
Owosso, Mich.	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	12	All	F
Painesville, Ohio	12	110	90	25.2	52	52	16.2	B3C	FPO	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Palestine, Tex.	12	96	83	15.4	18	13	2.5	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-S	12	F	F
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	345s	. . .	63.7s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5X*	A	P†-a	40Sh	H-H	10	-All	SU
Pampa, Tex.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	. . .-a*	41Fh	T-S	12	F	N
Panama City, Fla. . . .	12	135	110	21.7	32	32	4.9	B3X	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	H-. .	11	FP	N
Paris, Tex.	19	128	120	17.8	26	26	3.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	S-S	12	F	F
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	109	49	14.4	14	13	2.7	B3M	A[1]	. . .	40Fh	T-H	12	FP	U
Parma, Ohio	16	118	118	22.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Parsons, Kan.	14	70	61	11.5	26	20	3.8	B3C[3]	FP	K-a	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Peabody, Mass.	22	490	289	54.6	108	79	18.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	F
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	171	113	30.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	C-. .	40Fh	N-. .	12	-All	AY
Pekin, Ill.	19	100	59	14.6	29	28	3.8	B3C	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	F
Pennsauken tp, N. J. . .	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	38+Fh[8]	N-. .	12	P[4]	N
Peru, Ind.	12	92	. . .	17.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	M	N	M-. .	40Sh	T-T[7]	10	FP-U	AFU
Phenix City, Ala.	15	42	36	4.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Phillipsburg, N. J. . . .	18	75	71	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P-G[4]	N
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	46	38	9.0	7	7	1.6	B3C	P	Mgr-g	42Fh	N-N	12	P	N
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	204	204	29.3	1	1	.1	B5C	FP	. . .	44Fh	T-T	12	FP	F
Piqua, Ohio	16	107	76	21.4	79	74	19.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	FU
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Pittston, Pa.	18	126	90	15.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	F
Plains tp, Pa.	16	30	22	3.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . .	16	169	93	21.8	53	46	1.31	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	N-N	15	-All	AU
Pleasantville, N. J. . .	11	82	71	14.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP[4]	N
Plymouth t, Mass. . . .	13	227	133	30.0	27	13	5.0	State	FPO	D	36+Fh	N-N	12	All	N
Plymouth, Pa.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B. .	. . .	. . .	40S	N-. .	15	P	N
Pocatello, Idaho	18	152	113	30.8	65	36	11.0	B4M	FP	. . .	39Fh	S-S	12	P-F	F
Pomona, Calif.	24	317	221	73.5	40	39	9.2	. . .	N	. . .*	41Fh	N-S	11	-All	N
Ponca City, Okla.	17	107	103	22.5	53	47	11.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	55	45	6.5	58*	58*	8.7■	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	23	162	143	36.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	C-. .	39Sh	N-H	12	P-G[4]	N
Portsmouth, N. H. . . .	15	216	122	28.9	30	30	7.8	Mgr*	. . .	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-. .	11	-GFP	N
Pottstown, Pa.	20	92	59	13.5	20	18	3.8	B3C	P	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-N	9	P	N
Pottsville, Pa.	25	101	79	15.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	PO	. . .	40Fh	. .-. .	12	GP	N
Provo, Utah.	18	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C-. .	40Sh	T-H	12	G-F	FU
Rahway, N. J.	17	247	197	50.3	25	24	6.6	State	A	. . .	37+N	T-X	12	FP-G[4]	FJ
Rapid City, S. D.	14	154	. . .	29.5	20	. . .	3.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	12	All	F
Reading t, Mass.	11	207	98	42.9	56	56	15.2	B3X*	A[1]	R-a	37+N	N-N	10	All	N
Red Bank, N. J.	11	63	61	14.9	19	15	4.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .Sh	N-N	14	P[4]	N

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Redlands, Calif.	14	241	218	$49.3	27	27	$5.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	10	-All	N
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	163	106	34.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40N	T-T	10	-All	U
Redwood City, Calif.	12	196	149	44.6	48	44	11.0	B5C	A	Mgr-a	38Sh	T-. .	12	-All	U
Reidsville, N. C.	10	76	74	12.8	18	18	3.3	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-N	10	-P	N
Reno, Nev.	21	333	. . .	87.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A^{1}	Mgr-a	37+Sh	S-S	12	All	AF
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	152	104	25.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	D	40Sh	T-. .	12	-All	N
Richmond, Calif.	24	589	487	165.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	K-a	37+N	H-H^{7}	15	All	FU
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	100	54	14.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	C	N	. . .	41Fh	N-S	14	FP	N
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	11	69	47	12.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	38Fh	N-N	12	P-G^{4}	N
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	38+Sh	H-H	12	FP-G^{4}	J
River Rouge, Mich.	17	177	161	41.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X^{5}	GFP	P†-g	38+Fh	X-X	11	GFP	F
Rochester, N. H.	12	70	60	13.2	22	22	3.9	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-S	12	-GFP	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	204	148	35.6	46	37	8.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	42Fh	N-N	12	-GP	N
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	19	168	168	40.5	68	68	19.6	County	A	D	. .N	T-T	10	-All	U
Roselle, N. J.	14	82	70	15.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	K	35N	N-S	10	FP-G^{4}	N
Roswell, N. M.	13	149	148	25.4	30	30	5.0	Mgr	. . .	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	12	All	N
Rutherford, N. J.	15	81	57	15.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	38Fh^{8}	T-S	12	P-G^{4}	J
Rutland, Vt.	17	131	95	23.1	12	10	1.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	41Fh	N-N	12	All	F
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	108	102	20.9	8	7	1.6	B5C	FP	Mgr-. .	48Fh	N-N	12	N	F
St. Charles, Mo.	11	80	47	10.1	22	12	4.1	M	N	M	43S	N-N	10	N	N
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	128	112	28.3	10	10	2.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	167	154	33.6	23	22	5.2	B3C	FP	. . .	44Sh	N-N	12	FP-G	AFU
Salem, Ohio	12	72	45	12.2	8	8	2.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	F
Salina, Kan.	21	110	102	20.6	17	12	3.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Sh	N-S	14	FP	F
Salinas, Calif.	12	149	108	32.6	4	4	1.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Salisbury, Md.	13	87	73	14.0	23	21	2.9	. . .	N	D	40Sh	N-N	12	-All	N
Salisbury, N. C.	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	49Fh	T-T	7	-GP	N
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	128	107	. . .	55	55	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-X	10	-All	U
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	97	81	22.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	N-N	10	-All	N
San Leandro, Calif.	15	170	131	39.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	10	-All	N
San Mateo, Calif.	19	255	188	67.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-T	10	-All	U
Sandusky, Ohio	25	177	152	40.3	28	28	7.0	B5E*	FP	. . .	39Sh	T-T	11	FP-G	F
Sanford, Fla.	10	89	78	13.1	17	16	2.8	B3X	A	. . .	41+Fh	N-S	15	FP	N
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	200	160	40.7	42	38	8.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	11	-All	N
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	65	64	10.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	207s	177s	46.9s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	37+N	T-H	10	N	U
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	83	76	12.8	10	10	1.6	Mgr	. . .	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	N
Sarasota, Fla.	11	316s	. . .	49.5s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-N	12	FP	N
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	14	194	139	34.8	29	19	4.7	B3M	A	. . .	33Fh	N-S	12	-All	AFY

Saugus t, Mass.	15	113	80	20.8	9	9	2.4	State	A	Mgr-. .	37+N	N-. .	10	All	AF
Sault Ste. Marie,Mich..	16	185	114	35.3	15	14	3.1	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	35+Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	FS
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	163	155	42.7	16	16	4.9	County	A	. . .	38Fh[8]	N-. .	12	-All	S
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	108	82	19.2	8	8	1.7	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-T	11	F	N
Sedalia, Mo.	20	135	126	19.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F	AF
Selma, Ala.	20	165	148	23.3	19	13	2.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .Fh[9]	N-N	15	N	N
Seminole, Okla.¶	12	71	49	9.0	10	10	1.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	12	FP	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio. .	23	239	210	61.3	132	132	38.4	B3M	A	. . .	43Fh	N-. .	12	FP-G	F
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	40Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Shamokin, Pa.	19	41	41	6.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	N
Shawnee, Okla.	22	179	159	28.5	34	27	5.8	Mgr	. . .	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	12	FP	N
Shelby, N. C.	14	85	81	14.4	26	26	4.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	-All	N
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	122	96	17.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Shelton, Conn.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	38Fh	. .-. .	12	P	N
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	49	48	8.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	P	N
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	96	37	13.0	11	7	1.7	B3C	FP	C	40Fh	N-S	12	P-F	AF
Sherman, Tex.	17	146	139	22.2	25	24	4.5	P[6]	FP	P-a	45Fh	N-N	12	F	N
Shorewood, Wis.	15	138	120	37.2	3	3	1.0	B3M[5]	A[1]	Mgr-g[2]	40N	T-T	10	FP-G[4]	F
S.Charleston t, W. Va..	10	90	60	11.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X[3]	FP	D	44Fh	N-. .	12	FP	F
S. Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	11	111	74	20.8	10	10	4.6	. . .[5]	FP	D	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[4]	N
South Orange, N. J.. . .	14	132	106	32.5	12	11	3.3	State	A	G-a	40N	N-H	12	FP-G[4]	FJ
South Pasadena, Calif..	14	142	110	29.4	24	23	5.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	10	-All	U
South Portland, Me. . .	16	174	120	23.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	. .Fh	T-X	12	-All	N
South River, N. J. . . .	11	43	36	6.9	19	19	3.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .Fh	. .-. .	12	-GP	N
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	. . .	. .Sh	N-H	12	FP-G	FU
Southbridge t, Mass. . .	17	109	99	20.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	P	. . .	35N	N-. .	10	All	U
Statesville, N. C.	11	98	87	15.0	39	39	6.1	B3. .	FP	Mgr-a	40Fh	T-S[7]	6	-P	N
Staunton, Va.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	12	All	N
Steelton, Pa.	13	71	52	10.9	15	12	2.9	B3C	P	K-a	50Sh	N-S	12	P	N
Sterling, Ill.	11	. . .	. . .	23.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Stevens Point, Wis. . .	16	113	89	21.2	24	22	5.1	. . .[5]	FP	. . .	44Sh	N-H	10	FP-G[4]	AFU
Stillwater, Okla.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	F	N
Stoneham t, Mass. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	All	N
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	42	25	5.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Stratford t, Conn.	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	38Fh[8]	N-. .	14	GFP	FU
Streator, Ill.	15	47	41	8.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B4C	FP	C-. .	44Fh	N-N	14	FP	AF
Struthers, Ohio	12	62	33	8.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	D	. .Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	N
Suffolk, Va.	11	167	147	30.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	39Fh	N-N	12	GFP	N
Summit, N. J.	16	157	145	36.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	35N[9]	. .-. .	10	FP-G[4]	N
Sumter, S. C.	16	157	123	22.8	12	12	2.2	Mgr	N	D	44Fh	N-N	12	-GP	N
Sunbury, Pa.	15	33	21	4.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	36. .	N-N	12	P	N
Swampscott t, Mass. .	11	151	120	30.4	15	12	4.4	State	FPO	. . .	38Fh	N-H	10	All	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	161	125	23.2	34	21	6.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	12	F	N
Swissvale, Pa.	16	71	50	15.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C	40Fh	N-. .	12	P	N
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	377	371	60.0	96	94	22.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	45Fh	N-H	12	All	N
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	38	17	4.8	7	7	1.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. .	N	N
Temple, Tex.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B. .C	FP	Mgr-. .	44Fh	S-S	12	FP	F
Terrell, Tex.	10	50	36	6.4	26	23	4.0	B3. .	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	10	FP	N
Texarkana, Ark.	12	76	57	12.5	5	5	1.0	B5C	FP	M-a[2]	40Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Texarkana, Tex.	17	132	104	19.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C	44Fh	N-S	10	F-G	F

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1950—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Sat-urdays	Over-time Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vaca-tion	Retire-ment Systems—Em-ployees Covered	Employee Organiza-tions
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1949 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1949 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Thomasville, Ga.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	15	All	N
Thomasville, N. C.	11	103	75	$14.1	12	12	$1.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	. .-H	10	-P	N
Tiffin, Ohio	16	80	66	15.1	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	...	44Fh	N-N	14	FP-G	F
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	150	93	24.4	18	18	4.5	B3M	A	...	38Sh	N-. .	12	-All	U
Traverse City, Mich.	14	149	111	25.8	67	67	14.9	...	N	Mgr-. .	41+Fh	N-H	11	-All	F
Trinidad, Colo.	13	81	68	13.6	33	33	6.7	Mgr*	A	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-T	15	FP	AF
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	121	103	23.0	25	25	6.3	C	N	C-. .	38Fh	N-N	11	-F	N
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	256	112	28.5	30	29	6.7	...[5]	FP	Mgr-. .	40Sh	H-H	10	FP-G[4]	AF
Union tp, N. J.	25	163	144	36.9	...	...	...	State	A	...	40Sh	S-. .	12	FP-G[4]	J
Uniontown, Pa.	22	176	123	31.4	...	...	...	B3C	FP	C-a	38Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
University Park, Tex.	14	151	148	32.4	11	11	2.1	...	N	K	44Fh	T-S	12	F	N
Urbana, Ill.	14	58	...	8.0	...	...	...	B3M	A	...	44Fh	N-S[7]	11	FP	N
Valdosta, Ga.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	D	44Fh	T-N	12	All	N
Vallejo, Calif.	20	237	222	62.0	117	117	32.4	B5M	A	. .-a	38Fh	T-T	15	All	N
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	118	118	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .-. .	. .	-All	U
Vancouver, Wash.	19	204	198	49.5	33	33	8.0	B3M	FP	D	40Sh	T-. .	12	F-G	A
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	26	17	4.8	...	...	...	B3C	P	M-a	40N	N-T	10	P	N
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	186	183	28.0	48	48	6.5	B3C	FP	...	41+Fh	N-N	12	GFP	N
Victoria, Tex.	12	84	77	13.6	19	19	2.9	...	...	...	...	. .-. .	. .	F	N
Vincennes, Ind.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	44Fh	N-. .	6	FP-U	F
Virginia, Minn.	12	323	226	49.9	116	113	31.9	...	N	...	40N	N-. .	12	FP-G	FS
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	151	118	28.3	70	55	18.3	...	...	...	...	. .-. .	. .	All	U
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	227	150	44.7	36	23	8.0	B3C	FP	D	39Fh	N-S	12	F-G	AF
Wallingford, Conn.	11	76	43	14.9	48	48	13.7	...	...	...	...	. .-. .	. .	-All	U
Warren, Pa.	15	69	68	14.1	...	...	...	B3C	FP	C-g	35+Fh	T-H	12	FP	N
Watertown, S. D.	11	90	65	14.7	56	56	12.6	B. .M	A	...	40Fh	N-. .	12	F	AF
Watertown, Wis.	11	85	76	15.0	8	8	2.1	...[5]	FP	Mgr	44Fh	N-H	12	FP-G[4]	F
Waterville, Me.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .-. .	. .	FP	N
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	105	95	18.2	21	21	4.0	B3C	A	Mgr-a	35+Fh	N-N	18	-All	F
Wakesha, Wis.	19	357	320	60.1	21	21	5.0	...[5]	FP	D	41Fh	T-. .	12	FP-G[4]	A
Waycross, Ga.	17	125	119	...	21	21	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	41Fh	N-S	11	All	N
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	48s	43s	8.1s	...	...	...	B3C	FP	Mgr-. .	45Fh	S-. .	12	P	N
Webster t, Mass.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .-. .	. .	All	N
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	N	K	44Fh	N-T	14	FP	N
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	206	195	51.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .-. .	. .	FP-G[4]	F
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .-. .	. .	All	N
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	125	105	31.0	19	19	5.4	B3M[3]	FP	K-g	39Fh	T-T	12	F-G	F
West Chester, Pa.	13	60	60	11.1	5	5	1.1	B3C	P	...	40Fh	N-. .	12	P	U
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	38	24	4.9	16	9	3.0	D	N	D	44Fh	N-S	10	N	A

W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	216	...	44.1	30	...	5.3	State	...	D	37+N	N-H	10	All	U
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	301	73	12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	N	N
Westbrook, Me.	11	61	47	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Westerly t, R. I.	11	150	83	17.9	25	22	4.5	...	N	D	33Sh	N-H	12	P	N
Westfield, Mass.	19	197	162	36.7	87	83	16.6	State	A	D	40N	..-..	10	All	U
Westfield, N. J.	18	84	84	21.5	...	...	...	State	A	...	40N	..-..	10	FP-G[4]	N
Wewoka, Okla.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	..-..	..	F	N
Weymouth t, Mass.	24	223	223	64.6	33	33	7.8	State	FPO	D	37N	N-S	10	All	A
Whiting, Ind.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Sh	N-S	10	FP	F
Whittier, Calif.	16	326	274	65.6	41	37	10.5	Mgr*	A	Mgr-a	40N	S-..	14	-All	N
Willimantic, Conn.	12	94	59	14.7	18	13	3.6	...	N	...	38Fh	N-..	11	FP	F
Wilmette, Ill.	17	136	104	30.7	11	11	3.1	B3C	FP	Mgr-a[2]	42Sh	T-S	12	FP-G	F
Wilson, N. C.	19	219	198	33.6	131	131	25.0	Mgr	N	D	45Fh	N-S	12	FG	N
Winchester t, Mass.	15	237	166	48.3	14	14	3.8	...	...	...	40N	H-..	12	All	N
Winchester, Va.	12	76	76	12.4	11	11	1.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	39Fh	N-N	12	-All	N
Winnetka, Ill.	12	93	82	25.6	38	37	12.1	...	N	F-..	40Sh	H-H	12	FP-G	N
Winona, Minn.	22	165	141	33.3	15	15	3.2	...	N	...	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AF
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	190	113	28.5	14	13	2.8	State[5]	FPO	D	44Sh	N-S	12	All	A
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	144	123	29.3	...	...	...	...	FP	...	38+Fh	N-H[7]	12	FP-G[4]	N
Woburn, Mass.	20	196	118	31.2	12	12	2.7	State	A	...	32+N	N-N	10	All	F
Wooster, Ohio	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	H-fpo*	44Fh	..-..	12	FP-G	F
Xenia, Ohio	11	67	44	12.6	8	8	2.1	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44+Fh	T-H	12	FP-G	F
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	140	117	39.0s	26	26	...	B3X	F	Mgr-g	44Fh	T-..	12	FP-G	FS

NOTES ON PERSONNEL DATA, TABLE XI

[1] Some groups of employees in these cities are not under the civil service system covering the bulk of employee groups. In the following cities policemen and firemen are excluded: West Palm Beach, Florida; Aurora and Park Ridge, Illinois; and Kenosha, Neenah, Shorewood, Wauwatosa, and West Allis, Wisconsin. In Reno, Nevada and Corpus Christi, Texas, health department employees are not included. In St. Petersburg, Florida; Joplin, Missouri; and Newark, Ohio laborers are not included. In Kansas City, Missouri and Portsmouth, New Hampshire police employees are not included. Library employees are not under civil service in Alhambra, California; Detroit and Escanaba, Michigan; Bremerton and Tacoma, Washington; and Birmingham, Alabama. In several cities employees of various departments are not under civil service as follows: Long Beach, California, water and harbor; Atlanta, Georgia, library, law and fire; Chicago, Illinois, law department, election clerks, and police officers above the rank of captain; Brockton, Massachusetts, treasurer and collector; Brookline, Massachusetts, treasurer and library; Reading, Massachusetts, welfare; St. Louis, Missouri, police, courts, library, and others; Hastings, Nebraska, water, light, park, museum, and library; New York, New York, libraries, museums, and independent authorities; Alliance, Ohio, fire, police, and street; Portsmouth, Ohio, law, courts, and auditor; Mount Vernon, Ohio, fire, police, and water; Jackson, Tennessee, water and law; Nashville, Tennessee, parks, library, and electrical; Dallas, Texas, parks; Norfolk, Virginia, law, city clerk, city auditor, and employees of elected officials; Madison, Wisconsin, police, fire, and Madison Housing Authority in part; Sheboygan, Wisconsin, library, water, police and fire. In Cleveland Heights, Ohio, all departments employing less than four people are not under civil service. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, civil service includes public libraries, public museums, and nonteaching school employees; it does not include fire and police employees.

[2] In the following cities the personnel officer does not serve the employee groups that are excluded from the civil service system: Alhambra, California; Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; Nashville, Tennessee; Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, Shorewood; and West Allis, Wisconsin. In Texarkana, Arkansas and Wilmette, Illinois the personnel officer does not serve the fire and police departments. In the following cities the personnel officer does not render service to the groups named: Long Beach, California, water and harbor departments; Denver, Colorado, fire, police, and water departments; Atlanta, Georgia, library, law, fire, and police departments; Paducah, Kentucky, park, water, and municipal hospital employees; Baton Rouge, Louisiana, police, fire, parks and recreation departments; Bangor, Maine, library employees; Kansas City, Missouri, police; Fayetteville, North Carolina, utility employees; Portsmouth, Ohio, legal department, courts, and auditor;

Clarksburg, West Virginia, police; and Tacoma, Washington, library.

[3] In Bakersfield, California; Rockford, Illinois; Monroe, Michigan; and Wheeling, West Virginia, there are three separate civil service systems with the one reported covering most or all employees and the others covering policemen and firemen. In Manhattan and Parsons, Kansas, and Brainerd and Faribault, Minnesota, there are separate civil service systems for policemen and firemen. In Atlanta, Georgia; Detroit, Michigan; and Omaha, Nebraska, the civil service system reported covers most or all employees except police who have their own civil service system. In Muskogee, Oklahoma, the civil service system reported covers all employees but firemen who have their own civil service system. In Elgin, Illinois; Highland Park, Michigan; and Raleigh, North Carolina, there are two separate civil service systems--one for general employees and one for policemen and firemen. In Wenatchee, Washington, the system shown is for policemen only; firemen have their own separate civil service system. In Rochester, Minnesota, the civil service system reported is for firemen; policemen have a separate commission.

Third class cities in Pennsylvania may have as many as three separate civil service systems, with the same personnel on all three commissions, covering firemen, policemen, engineers, and health officials.

For West Virginia cities the civil service system reported covers firemen only. Policemen have separate civil service commissions similarly made up of three members appointed by various officials.

[4] In these cities, the policemen, and in some cases firemen as well, are covered by different retirement systems; some belong only to the local retirement system while others belong only to the state retirement plan. Except that in New Jersey the policemen and firemen may also be covered by a state system just for policemen or firemen.

[5] Wisconsin cities have boards of police and fire commissioners who are responsible for departmental administration including personnel management. Lincoln Park, and River Rouge, Michigan, have public safety commissions responsible for police and fire personnel.

[6] These cities have a full-time personnel director appointed by and responsible to the city's chief administrator. In most of these cities there is also a civil service board of three or five members appointed by the council, the mayor, or the city manager. In the following cities the civil service board is advisory only: Berkeley and Burbank, California; Wichita, Kansas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and Roanoke, Virginia. In Abilene, Texas, Denver, Colorado, and Portland, Maine the civil service commission serves firemen and policemen only. Pontiac, Michigan has separate civil service systems for policemen and firemen only.

[7] The code letters in the table reflect the general practice in overtime pay provisions for employees in these cities. There are, however, several variations in overtime pay provisions for both clerical and skilled workers. The principal variations are differences in overtime pay for certain employee groups within cities, straight time pay for overtime on week days and time and one-half or double time on Sundays and holidays, combinations of overtime pay at straight time and time and one-half, and employee option of compensatory time off instead of overtime pay in cash.

[8] In these cities city hall administrative and clerical employees do not work on Saturdays during the summer months. In the following cities, however, a skeleton staff works half days on Saturday during the summer months: Phoenix, Arizona; Stratford, Connecticut; Leominster, Massachusetts; Ferndale, Michigan; Pennsauken, New Jersey; and Memphis, Tennessee.

[9] In the following cities employees work one evening a week instead of Saturday: Belleville, Illinois; Marlborough, Massachusetts; Birmingham, Michigan; and Plainfield, New Jersey. In Fullerton, California, the water department maintains a skeleton staff for half days on Saturday while in Columbus, Indiana, water department employees work all day Saturday. In Newton, Iowa and Norman, Oklahoma, a skeleton staff works Saturday afternoon. In Selma, Alabama, employees work half days on Wednesday from January through September. In San Jose, California, health department and clerk of court employees maintain a skeleton staff for half days on Saturday. In East Point, Georgia, employees work half days on Wednesday and Saturday. In Minneapolis, Minnesota, the city clerk maintains a skeleton staff half day on Saturday. In Summit, New Jersey, engineering department employees work half days on Saturday.

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

ASHLAND, WISCONSIN: The city manager, city clerk, and city engineer serve as personnel officers.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: Employment and payroll data reflect the consolidation in January, 1949 of the city of Baton Rouge and the parish of East Baton Rouge. The city has a five-member personnel board appointed by the parish (county) council which covers all departments except fire and police (which have separate civil service systems) and recreation and parks.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN: The city has a full-time assistant personnel officer who serves under the city clerk-comptroller.

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT: Employee work week is 30 1/2 hours during July and August.

MEDFORD, OREGON: City superintendent serves as personnel officer.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: The personnel officer is ex officio chairman of the personnel board.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA: Personnel functions are supervised by a city-county personnel board.

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA: The licensing, purchasing, and employement officer serves as the personnel officer.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: A merit commission consisting of five councilmen and one alderman has jurisdiction over city hall clerical personnel.

NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY: Data shown for city government enterprises are for April, 1949.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA: The civil service board handles recruitment, cer-

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has an advisory personnel board but is also served by the state department of civil service and registration. The secretary to the board of selectmen serves as part-time personnel officer.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: The personnel director is also the budget director.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: There are three other pension systems for laborers, municipal court employees, and law department employees.

CLAREMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE: City has an advisory personnel board of three members, one appointed by the city manager, one by the city council, and the third by the other two board members.

DECATUR, GEORGIA: The city council serves as the appeals board.

DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE: City has a personnel advisory board of three members appointed by the city manager.

EL DORADO, KANSAS: Women work 42 hours per week.

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA: City has a budget and personnel officer who spends one-third of his time on personnel work. Employees not eligible for local retirement plan are covered by the state administered system.

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA: The director of finance is personnel officer for office employees and the city manager for other employees.

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND: Personnel department is in process of being set up under new city charter. It will cover all departments.

INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA: Formal civil service is administered by the Los Angeles County civil service commission under contract. City administrative officer serves as personnel officer.

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Policemen are under a police commission of three members elected by the people.

LAKELAND, FLORIDA: The civil service board is responsible for recruitment and pay administration; personnel management thereafter is responsiblity of the city manager. Police and fire are under separate civil service commission of three members appointed by district judges. The personnel department is under the mayor and serves all but fire, police, and water departments.

LODI, CALIFORNIA: The city has an advisory personnel board.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: The mayor is an ex officio board member. The civil service board does not have jurisdiction over the law, works, finance, and liquor control departments; it does have jurisdiction over the city-county health department and the city-county planning and zoning commission. The same inclusions and exclusions apply to the coverage of the personnel officer.

MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN: The personnel board is a committee consisting of the city clerk, city attorney, and chairmen of the street, cemetery and parks, and sanitation committees of the city council. Its activities are limited to employee grievances and working conditions.

NORFOLK ...

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA: Members of the civil service commission, an advisory personnel board, are appointed by the administrative board and the city council.

PAMPA, TEXAS: City has combined purchasing agent and personnel director.

POMONA, CALIFORNIA: City administrative officer serves as personnel officer.

POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI: Data shown for city government enterprises are for April, 1949.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE: City has an advisory personnel board of three members, one appointed by the city manager, one appointed by the council, and the third appointed by the other two members.

READING, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a local personnel board as well as being served by the state civil service system.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: Employees may have 11 additional days vacation for sick leave unused in the previous year.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN: City has two civil service systems, one covering police and fire departments and the other covering all other departments. Both systems have three-member boards, but that for general employees serves only as an advisory board. The personnel officer, responsible to the city manager, handles all personnel work except entrance and promotional examinations for policemen and firemen.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA: City administrative officer serves as personnel officer.

SANDUSKY, OHIO: City council serves as the civil service commission.

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK: Civil service under the control and direction of the county civil service board. The executive secretary of the board has his offices in the city hall and, while not on city payroll, serves as personnel officer for the city.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA: The mayor, comptroller, and water works superintendent serves as a personnel committee.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: City has its own civil service board although served by the state department of civil service and registration.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN: Purchasing agent serves as personnel director.

TRINDAD, COLORADO: The city has an advisory personnel board.

WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA: Three city councilmen serves as an advisory personnel committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The civilian employees of the District of Columbia are governed by the United States civil service rules and regulations.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS: City has a combined budget and personnel director.

WOOSTER, OHIO: The auditor also serves as a part-time personnel officer.

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration

Assessments and Purchasing in 1949

Municipal Nonproperty Revenues

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1949 developments in:
ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Miner B. Phillipps*
Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

THE YEAR 1949 saw little change in the basic structure of municipal finance operations. Stabilization, and some reduction, in the cost of construction added a slight impetus to the effort of municipalities to catch up on municipal improvements. A number of facilities were provided through current revenues, but many municipalities resorted to long-term financing. The year was conspicuous for the great amount of new financing and for the large number of individual bond issues. Total bond sales exceeded slightly the record sale of $2,900,000,000 of municipal bonds set in 1948.

For a solution of their revenue problems, municipalities turned their eyes to their state capitols. While some new authorizations resulted, and some increases in state aids occurred, legislative curtailments of previous authorizations were also noted. Some legislative changes were effected which permitted cities to adopt improved fiscal practices. The year 1949 might be characterized as a period of readjustment, with the possible shrinkage of revenue from sources dependent upon the maintenance of high business income, shifting the emphasis from an eager search for new and more revenues to one of careful scrutinizing existing procedures and organizations.

Budgeting. While slowed down, the momentum from earlier years caused 1949 budgets to increase to new record highs, although the rate of increase was much more moderate. More cities were adopting a policy of publicizing their budgets and improving budget presentations. Charts and other pictorial devices are being used in budget documents, as in Toledo and Baltimore. Departmental budget requests are closely examined in Rochester to determine the amount of service that is actually represented by these requests. Wichita, Kansas, requires definite statements of accomplishments to be achieved before any requests are granted. Denver, Colorado, has completely revamped its budget procedure as part of a program to institute improved fiscal control, and Richmond, Virginia, was engaged in developing a true "performance budget."

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*Mr. Phillipps resigned as executive director of MFOA, effective January 15, 1950, and has been succeeded by Joseph F. Clark.

Revenues. Where previous years witnessed spectacular developments in the municipal revenue field--particularly for income, admission, and sales taxes--lack of legislative authority restricted or prohibited the extension of these taxes in 1949. In Pennsylvania the legislature acted to curb the broad authorizations granted under Public Act 481. Taxes on natural resources, including coal, were prohibited as were taxes on manufacturing; specific rate limitations were legally created for individual types of taxes and an over-all limitation was established. However, even with these limitations, local governments in Pennsylvania continued to take advantage of new sources.

Other legislative restrictions occurred in Florida where the legislature prohibited municipalities from levying an admissions tax; cities that had such a levy at the time the act was passed may retain it. In Wyoming the electorate defeated a constitutional amendment that would have increased the property tax rate limitation. The proposed increase will again be submitted to the voters in 1950.

Some states did grant limited revenue authorizations. Arizona permitted cities and towns to levy license taxes on all types of businesses, professions, and occupations. Washington eliminated a 3 per cent discount on property taxes. Tennessee reduced its state amusement tax from 3 per cent to 2 per cent and permitted cities and towns to levy a 2 per cent tax on theater admissions. Tennessee also authorized counties and cities to levy an admissions tax, provided the combined federal and local rate does not exceed 20 per cent. Since that is the current federal rate, this latter act is presently inoperative.

Cities in Florida may now levy a cigarette tax of 5 cents per pack, which will be state collected but will be remitted back to the cities, less cost of collections. To qualify, cities must adopt an ordinance, file it with the state, and also must make annual reports to the state. One-half of the increased revenue from this source must be used to reduce the property tax.

The property tax was given a passing glance in North Dakota and Iowa, where municipalities were permitted to levy additional taxes for airports and art centers respectively.

While the states were not overly generous with revenue authorizations they were more liberal in granting additional state aids and in sharing their own revenues. Twelve states granted bigger shares of gasoline and motor vehicle revenues, most of which were allocated to maintain state highway connections within cities. States increasing highway aids were: Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington. Five states increased the amount of liquor revenues shared with municipalities. Montana passed its first tax-sharing measure, setting aside 6 per cent of gross liquor revenues for allocation to municipalities. Kansas, Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia increased local sharing of revenues from this source. Recognizing the problem of its local units in providing school facilities for a bumper crop of young pupils, Connecticut adopted a school building aid program whereby the state will make annual grants to help pay for local school bond issues. North Carolina authorized a turn-back of a portion of the state-collected utility franchise tax.

Possibly indicative of future action by other states, Illinois authorized the University of Illinois to pay governmental units, in which University property is located, for the cost of public services. Such payments in lieu of taxes may only be made on income-producing properties. At the federal level several bills were introduced in Congress that would have permitted payments in lieu of taxes on federally owned property. None received more than committee attention. However, during the year several conferences were held between representatives of organizations of state and local officials and officials of the Treasury and Bureau of the Budget on this subject. Legislation to permit some payments in lieu of taxes on federal property is being drafted by the Bureau of the Budget. Inequities in payments in lieu of taxes on low-rent housing receiving federal aid was eliminated by the 81st Congress. Future payments in lieu of taxes on these properties may now be made in amounts up to 10 per cent of the shelter rents charged.

Municipal Debt. For the third successive year, 1949 marked an all-time high in the sale of new securities and an all-time high in the sale of total bonds. The total sales for the year amounted to $2,989,972,551, just slightly higher than total sales reported for 1948. Bond yields, as reflected by The Bond Buyer's index of 20 municipal bonds, fluctuated within very narrow margins during the year, ranging from a low of 2.08 per cent as of December 29 to a high of 2.21 per cent recorded in March and June. The relative stability of the market was evidenced by the fact that on several occasions the index did not change for periods of several successive weeks.

Bond financing was given considerable attention by the 1949 legislatures. In at least five states legislation was adopted to widen the use of revenue bonds. California authorized incorporated cities to issue revenue bonds for the production, transmission, and distribution of water. Iowa empowered cities and towns to issue revenue bonds. Montana permitted cities to issue revenue bonds, which are junior in standing to other bonds, for water and sewer purposes and for airport construction and buildings. A New Mexico statute provides that if the consent of three-fourths of the members of a governing body is not secured for the adoption of an ordinance to issue revenue bonds, but only a majority, the proposal to issue these bonds shall be submitted to the property tax paying electorate. In South Carolina the purpose for which revenue bonds could be issued was extended to cover the purchase or construction of curb markets, parking lots, and buildings for rent.

Arizona adopted a statute providing that refunding bonds could not be issued for bonds that had not matured, or which did not contain a specific call feature in the proceedings authorizing the bonds to be refunded. Iowa also adopted legislation affecting general indebtedness, by changing the word "assessed" to "actual valuation" thereby increasing by about 40 per cent the amount of bonds a city or town may issue for the purpose of providing memorial halls and monuments. Minnesota comprehensively revised its public debt statutes, largely simplifying, clarifying, and rearranging the statutes in a more usable form.

Accounting. The reports of the Hoover Commission spotlighted the necessity to re-examine existing administrative organizations and methods of operation not only at the federal level but at all levels of government. However, in some instances improved practices at the local level have been dependent upon legislative action. In North Dakota the provision requiring claims against the municipalities to be sworn to was eliminated, and authorization was granted to issue one single order on the treasurer for payrolls. The treasurer was permitted to write individual checks on such an order. In Massachusetts permissive appropriations for contingencies were increased from 1-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent of the previous year's tax levy.

A Connecticut act made it possible for local governments in that state temporarily to invest in direct obligations of the United States the proceeds from bond sales and general fund surpluses. Local governments in Arkansas are now required to have an annual audit made by a qualified person. Such audits must be filed in the city clerk's office and with the county clerk and must be published in a newspaper within the municipality. This state also enacted a statute permitting the establishment of a $500 petty cash fund for small purchases, whereas before such purchases had to be made using the full prescribed formula of approval by the council, issuance of separate vouchers, etc.

During the year many municipalities installed improved accounting systems and procedures. Traverse City, Michigan, installed tabulating equipment for automatic billing, posting, and statistical accumulations for utility services, including merchandising and jobbing accounts. It anticipates extending use of this equipment to payroll, tax, and general ledger work. Winston-Salem, North Carolina, installed similar equipment for billing and anticipates eventually all accounting work will be done on these machines.

More and more cities were concerned over the basic problem of accounts classification. New and uniform classifications of accounts, based on recommendations of the National Committee on Governmental Accounting, have been adopted in Sacramento, California; Plattsburgh, New York; and Multnomah County, Oregon. Salt Lake City, Utah, improved its payroll accounting; Toledo, Ohio, adopted a new accounting system for its airport; and Lincoln Park, Michigan, instituted a comprehensive property management and accounting program.

Elsewhere, municipalities were concerned with their organizational structure. A Boston finance commission reviewed and made more than 100 recommendations for improving the financial procedures in that city, many of which are being installed as rapidly as possible. Extensive reorganizations of finance and other departments were made in Puerto Rico; Columbia, Missouri; and Berkeley, California.

Probably the most notable activity in the field of governmental accounting was the reactivation of the National Committee on Municipal Accounting (now the National Committee on Governmental Accounting). During the last decade and a half this Committee has made an outstanding contribution to efficient governmental administration in the financial field. It was reactivated to review its past work and to develop principles and procedures in such fields as cost accounting, budgeting, airport accounting, and retirement fund accounting.

Economies. By the use of cost and work measurements cities are finding that the employment of mechanical equipment can be a means toward economy and more efficient operation. During the past 10 years substantial clerical savings have been made in Los Angeles County, California. This county is encouraging the use of mechanical installations wherever costs show that definite clerical economies and more efficient service can actually be secured. Kansas City, Missouri, installed two new budget machines which will make available to all departments budget control information daily instead of monthly. Through reduced labor and replacement costs the new machines will pay for themselves in three years. The department of purchases of New York City estimates a saving of more than $250,000 annually by having all typewriters repaired in a central shop.

Many cities found an area of savings in the strict control of salvage material. Dayton, Ohio, long has had a standing rule that no surplus city property, regardless of value, may be sold without first securing permission from the purchasing department. Pasadena, California, has a policy of not turning in old equipment, such as typewriters for example, to apply on the purchase of new, the old equipment being sold on bids. This practice has paid dividends to the city, for typewriters having a trade-in value of from $10 to $15 each have been sold for as much as $50, and never has the city had to accept less than $25 for the sale of such a machine. Competitive bidding has also been used to effect savings in the procurement of insurance. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reports savings as high as 40 per cent by taking bids from a list of responsible representatives. By this same method, Lewistown, Pennsylvania, secured a reduction of 31 per cent of its annual insurance charges, as well as securing greater coverage and increased protection. Newton, Iowa, employed an insurance counselor and as a result of his advice obtained greater and improved coverage at a lower cost.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37) during 1949 published special bulletins on "Surety Bonds" and the "Application of Cost Accounting to Budgeting." In addition a special bulletin entitled "The Passing Parade of Public Finance," which reviews trends in financial practices, was released. During the first quarter of 1950 an accounting manual entitled "Simplified Municipal Accounting - A Manual for Smaller Governmental Units" will be published. The Association's inquiry service was extensively used, 412 special inquiries being answered. The annual conference of the Association was held at Detroit in May with a record attendance, and many successful state meetings were held.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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SIGNIFICANT developments occurred in 1949 in assessment organization, personnel, training, legislation, and court decisions.

Organization. Iowa relieved the county auditor of his duties as ex officio county assessor and provided for the appointment of a county assessor on the basis of a qualifying examination given by the state tax commission. Iowa in 1947 had made a profound change by abolishing the office of assessor in all cities under 10,000 population and in all townships, and substituting a county assessor plan making the county auditor ex officio county assessor. The county auditor was required to appoint a deputy county assessor but it was early recognized that the role of the county auditor was somewhat incongruous and so the 1949 change was made. Under the new plan the county assessor will be appointed for a four-year term.

Illinois took a somewhat similar step in 1949 by creating the office of county assessment supervisor in every county except the two with populations over 500,000. In selecting the supervisor the county board of supervisors is required to certify to the state department of revenue from three to ten candidates whom it considers eligible, and the department may reject any candidate who is not qualified and return the list to the county board. The board is required to appoint one of the candidates for a four-year term. In Kentucky the legislature abolished obsolete eligible lists for the county tax commissioner and provided for new examinations which will be both written and oral. Kentucky, incidentally, is the only state which requires a candidate for an elective office to pass a qualifying examination given by a state agency.

The need for larger assessment districts served by full-time competent assessors received recognition in several other places. A bill in the South Dakota legislature sought to abolish all township assessors and substitute full-time county assessors, and in Pennsylvania a bill sought to abolish all cities, townships, villages and boroughs as assessment districts in all counties having less than 150,000 population, and turn the work over to the chief county assessor. Although neither state passed these proposals, they indicate the increased demand for more competent assessment personnel.

Among the cities, Grand Rapids abolished the three-man board of assessors and provided for a single-headed assessor appointed by the city manager. This act left only two cities in Michigan still clinging to the board plan - Detroit and Dearborn. Three small cities in Wisconsin substituted appointment for election of their city assessors.

Arkansas and New York provided two other organizational changes of significance. In Arkansas a new state tax commission was created and in New York a temporary agency known as the state board of equalization and assessment was created to revise equalization procedures and determine assessment ratios.

Personnel. Policies inaugurated in the recruitment of assessment personnel in Iowa, Kentucky, and Illinois have been noted. Kentucky made the position of county tax commissioner somewhat more attractive by providing a minimum salary of $2,400. In Illinois salaries of county assessment supervisors range from $2,000 in counties with less than 10,000 population to $6,000 in counties with over 10,000 population.

While the above were the only special pieces of state legislation dealing with assessors' salaries, there were many other reports of salary increases for assessment personnel. In this respect the assessor is gradually achieving a status on a par with that of other municipal and county department heads. Noticeable in 1949 was the obvious increase in the willingness of local governments to go outside the city and even state limits in their search for good men to fill the position of assessor.

Training. The number of state universities actively sponsoring or otherwise participating in assessment personnel training programs continued to increase. Newcomers to the field during the past year included Louisiana State University, University of Utah, and Florida State University. Schools inaugurated in previous years were continued in state universities in 11 other states.

Also coming in for greater emphasis were the district or regional training programs conducted by state tax departments or commissions as part of the job of state supervision and assistance. The Oregon State Tax Commission was especially active in this regard, and its training program was exceptionally well organized and effective.

Something quite new was also tried last year, with promising results. The department of revenue of Kentucky received authority and sufficient money to organize a staff to assist local assessors in the determination of original assessments. Before entering upon their duties the supervisors were put through an intensive training course. As part of this course, and by virtue of the generous cooperation of several assessing offices in Michigan and Wisconsin, a number of the supervisors spent several weeks in four or five local assessment offices where they learned the operation in detail at first hand. Because of its great effectiveness it seems reasonable to predict that this type of training will be used more and more as time passes.

Trend in Assessed Valuations. Assessors were concerned as to the weight that should be given present-day real estate prices and costs in determining assessed valuations. It was clear, however, that the position of those who clung to the use of the 1939-40, or prewar level, as the standard of normalcy, was steadily being weakened as time passed and the long awaited recession continued to recede. More and more assessing officers were moving away from this untenable position and giving much greater weight to present prices, albeit it was being done with considerable caution.

At a meeting held in January the advisory council of the NAAO flatly declared that (1) all available evidence indicates that the entire price and value structure has been raised above the prewar level; (2) the use of the price level of 1939, 1940, or 1941, or any average of two or three of such years, by assessing offices as a standard for determining assessed values in 1949 is completely unrealistic and should be abandoned; (3) present sales prices, costs, and rental income are far better evidence of value than prewar prices, costs, and rental income, provided the evidence based on sales is properly discounted to rule out any "premiums for immediate occupancy," "bonuses for shelter," or similar charges; and (4) the policy now being followed in many state and local assessment jurisdictions of tenaciously clinging to the prewar price level as the best evidence of present market value is a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law.

For the past three years NAAO has made an annual survey of assessed valuations in the larger jurisdictions to find out the direction and degree of changes in assessed values of real estate. In 1949 reports were filed by 43 major jurisdictions. The average increase reported was 4.3 per cent, which compares with an increase of 8.5 per cent reported in 1948 and 6.5 per cent reported in 1946. This indicates that the average assessment roll of the larger jurisdiction was about 20 per cent higher than it was in 1945.

Legislation. Indiana passed a peculiar law which not only ordered a statewide reappraisal to be completed by April, 1950, but required that the "rate of assessment.....shall not exceed 33-1/3 per cent of the market value as of March 1, 1949." New Mexico required the county assessors to use the value obtained in the reassessment conducted by the state tax commission. Colorado appropriated another $100,000 to the state tax commission to enable it to continue its assistance in the statewide reassessment started in 1947. The Illinois legislature, in addition to creating the office of county assessment supervisor, also limited the jurisdiction of county boards of review to the adjustment of complaints and assessment of omitted properties.

At least 11 states passed legislation granting exemptions to veterans. Many other exemptions were granted to property or persons in several states. Included was Michigan's law raising the exemption on household furniture from $500 to $3,000. Four states passed special acts respecting goods stored in warehouses. Best publicized was Nevada's so-called "free port law" which granted an indefinite exemption to goods stored in Nevada warehouses, as long as the ultimate consumption would be outside the state.

The efforts to remove from state constitutions and statutes the exemptions granted to federally owned property continued. Michigan and Illinois both accomplished this in 1949, but Wisconsin voters turned down an amendment to the state constitution which would have done the same in that state.

The number of states exempting aircraft was increased by four when Colorado, Maine, Vermont, and Washington joined the parade. However, Nebraska turned the job of assessing commercial aircraft over to the state tax commission.

Court Decisions. Only a few court decisions were of special significance. Two of these were situs cases involving the assessment of boats. In one case from Louisiana the United States Supreme Court held that boats engaged in interstate commerce could be apportioned among the states in substantially the same manner that railroad property is apportioned (Ott v. Mississippi Valley Barge Line, United States Supreme Court, 3-7-49). In a second case from the District of Columbia, an assessment of boats was invalidated because no apportionment rule was used at all (Smoat Sand and

Gravel Corp. v. District of Columbia, United States C. A., D. C., 3-28-49).

Two other United States Supreme Court cases involved the assessment of goods awaiting export. In the first the court sustained an assessment of that portion of an industrial plant which, although dismantled awaiting shipment, was still in the United States on the assessment date (Empresa Siderurgica v. County of Merced, United States Supreme Court, 5-31-49). The issue in the other case was an assessment of gasoline stored in Michigan awaiting shipment to Canada. In sustaining the assessment the court ruled that the "export-import clause (of the United States Constitution) was meant to confer immunity from local taxation upon property being exported, not to relieve property eventually to be exported" (Joy Oil Company v. State Tax Commission, United States Supreme Court, 6-12-49).

Two additional cases involving the assessment of goods stored in warehouses reached state courts of last resort. In the first the supreme court of New Jersey ruled that stored fuel oil and kerosene were exempt because they constituted "goods" within the meaning of a statute which exempted all "goods" stored in a warehouse that is engaged in the business of storing goods (Maritime Petroleum Corp. v. Jersey City, New Jersey Supreme Court, 1-10-49).

The other was the case decided by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in which it ruled that the taxable status of warehouse goods was controlled by the law in effect on the assessment date, and that subsequently enacted provisions enlarging the exemption privileges were not retroactive (Northern Supply Company v. City of Milwaukee, 10-11-49).

Professional Organizations. State and provincial associations of assessing officers made themselves felt as constructive forces in improving assessment administration. There was a noticeable improvement in their annual conference program, in-service training programs, letters and bulletins, and in discussing and reporting on the important assessment problems in their respective states. Two additional state associations were formally organized during 1949. These were the Virginia Association of Assessing Officers, and the Municipal Assessors Association of Pennsylvania. At the year's end 13 of the state and provincial assessor associations were affiliated with the National Association of Assessing Officers. The NAAO had a substantial growth. A series of special appraisal study committees covering nearly every type of appraisal problem was appointed.

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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THE YEAR 1949 was a good one for public purchasing executives. The buyers market returned accompanied by price reductions on many items. Scarcities of supplies, materials, and equipment largely terminated in 1949. The time lag between the placing of orders and deliveries was greatly reduced, and in consequence many long delayed public improvement programs were instituted. Vendors actively sought public business and many newly organized business concerns were placed on public bidding lists. With broadened sources of supply, competition, the life-blood of public purchasing, produced more value for the tax dollar.

The entire escalator clause situation was sharply revised and in some public jurisdictions downward escalator clauses were stipulated on term agreements and contracts so that any reductions in price which vendors extended to their trade during the life of public contracts would also be extended to public purchasing agencies. The War Assets Administration was liquidated. In Public Law 152, known as the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, it was provided that educational surplus may be donated to state and local governments. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing has long sought extension of the donation principle to all federal excess and surplus property.

Administrative Developments. The federal government, largely as a result of the work of the Hoover Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, led the way in purchasing reorganization and administrative improvements during 1949. Public Law 152 established the General Services Administration and opened the door to an efficient business-like system of federal property acquisition and management. The new General Services Administration consolidated the Federal Works Agency, the Bureau of Federal Supply, the Office of Contract Settlement, and the National Archives.

The Defense Department created a uniform supply system for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Each of the armed services will acquire and distribute its own supplies, but must fit its system into an over-all plan developed by the Munitions Board. The Defense Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and the General Services Administration have agreed on a coordinated procurement policy. They will work together to prevent competition between military and civilian purchasing and to coordinate military and civilian supply requirements in a manner which will constitute a minimum impact on the nation's economy.

A committee of the United States Senate conducted extensive inquiries on alleged influence in obtaining federal business. The committee pointed out that as a result of its activities federal departments inaugurated or planned various ways to combat so-called "five percenters." Listed among these are: exposure of five percenters by requiring contractors to disclose who represents them during negotiations and for what fee; the organization of the new procurement information services in military and civilian purchasing agencies to help private firms endeavoring to do business with the government; a more effective exchange of information between government departments concerning shady or unethical contractors to make it more difficult for them to shift their activities from one agency to another; improved investigative units in procurement agencies to prevent and detect procurement frauds and similar irregularities.

Many definite steps were taken at the federal level to make it easier to do business with government and to broaden sources of supply. The Defense Department set up a military procurement information center with branch offices throughout the country. The United States Department of Commerce established a contract information service to assist potential vendors to the government. The General Services Administration began the installation of new simplified purchasing forms and made plans to cut paper work in federal procurement. The General Services Administration also set new standards for relationships between vendors and federal purchasing executives and employees. Various branches of the armed services issued publications which will guide vendors in doing business with the military establishment.

Important purchasing reorganizations and administrative improvements took place likewise in state and local governments. The New York City department of purchase inaugurated a series of economic seminars for department employees to acquaint them with market trends and other economic data of practical help in their daily purchasing work. The department of purchases of the city of Chicago conducted organized instruction on the work of the department for industrial purchasing executives and university graduate students in the Chicago metropolitan area. The New York City department of commerce developed a bulletin service to vendors in the New York metropolitan area, giving them regular information on the procurement requirements of federal, state, and local governments. New centralized purchasing agencies were established by the state of Oklahoma; the University of Arkansas; Charleston County, South Carolina; Wapello County, Iowa; and the cities of De Pere, Wisconsin; Bangor, Maine; Allegan, Michigan; Pueblo, Colorado; New Haven, Connecticut; and Columbia, Missouri.

Important purchasing surveys looking toward re-organization or administrative improvement in purchasing activity were carried on in the states of Oklahoma, Ohio, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Delaware. Similar surveys were made in the cities of Erie, Pennsylvania; Wilmington, Delaware; Lawton, Oklahoma; Alton, Illinois; Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Tulsa County, Oklahoma.

There was a wide interest in the establishment of central warehouse systems and inventory controls. New central stores systems were set up in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and the board of education of Modesto, California. Inventory and stores surveys were made by the states of West Virginia, Illinois, and New Hampshire, and similar studies were conducted by the cities of Long Beach, California; Berkeley, California; and Lincoln Park, Michigan. Purchasing limits were raised in the District of Columbia, state of Minnesota, and the cities of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee. New York City developed a new standard contract form.

The New York City Housing Authority set up a standards committee to assist in the preparation of specifications. By executive order of the Governor of the state of Virginia, the procurement system was tightened and simplified by preventing misuse of agency authority to purchase; centering control of surplus property in the department of accounts and purchases and cutting paper work. Cooperative purchasing took a step forward in King County and the city of Seattle where joint purchasing cut the costs of lubricating oil 25 cents a gallon, the cost of light bulbs 11 per cent, and storage batteries 35 per cent.

The city of Berkeley, California, as a result of a general administrative survey, extensively reorganized its purchasing system. On the salary front the commissioner of purchase of New York City was increased from $12,500 to $15,000. Centralized public purchasing suffered a setback in Florida where a centralized state purchasing plan was abandoned after a 10-month trial.

Significant employee training programs were held during the year by public purchasing agencies and professional associations. The American Hospital Association conducted institutes on hospital purchasing. Important procurement training programs were conducted by the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Coast Guard. To promote an exchange of ideas on materials handling and warehousing, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the United States Navy started reciprocal training programs for key personnel of civilian firms. Similarly, Navy officers and civilians were given training courses by firms performing materials handling operations. In an effort further to professionalize the standards field the Standards Society was formed to improve the techniques of the standards engineering profession.

The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing endeavored, during the year, to do its part in making it easier to do business with government. A special committee of the Institute made a study on the use of bid deposits and performance bonds. The committee recommended that bid deposits and performance bonds be utilized as little as possible, and presented a model ordinance to effectuate this reform. The city of Shaker Heights, Ohio, eliminated bid deposits on ordinary purchasing procedures.

New Standards and Specifications. NIGP added to its specifications library during the year more than 500 new specifications and standards. These came from Institute members and other federal, state, and local purchasing agencies. Specifications also were received from the American Waterworks Association, American Hospital Association, the American Standards Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, National Board of Fire Underwriters, the National Fire Protection Association, and trade associations and industry groups. Specifications also were received from the Canadian Government Specifications Board. The National Bureau of Standards issued a number of commercial standards. The American Standards Association published a list of more than 1100 standards approved by American industry. The Standards Branch of the Federal

Supply Service continued its extensive program in the revision of existing federal specifications, and in the issuance of new specifications. The American Society for Testing Materials published the annual index to its standards and issued many new specifications.

Technical Reports. Purchasing literature during 1949 was extensive. Annual reports were published by the purchasing agencies of Cincinnati, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Schenectady, New York; Norfolk, Virginia; Raleigh, North Carolina; Chicago, Illinois; Dearborn, Michigan; New York City; the board of education of St. Louis, Missouri; and the New York City Housing Authority. The New York City Housing Authority also issued a manual on requisition and purchase procedures.

The joint legislative committee on government and finance of the state of West Virginia issued a comprehensive survey of state purchasing organization and procedures. The National Bureau of Standards published significant studies on automotive anti-freeze and fire resistance of structural clay tile partitions. The Bureau also began the revision of the National Directory of Commodity Specifications.

The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing issued two significant reports during 1949. In collaboration with the department of purchases of the city of Chicago, the Institute prepared for the city council of Chicago a survey on the purchase and use of parking meters in 100 American cities.. The Institute also made a national survey of the practices of public purchasing agencies in granting preferential treatment to local bidders on competitive bid contracts.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing held its fourth annual conference and products exhibit in Cleveland in October with an attendance of 750. New officers of the Institute are: president, John F. Ward, city purchasing agent, Chicago, Illinois; vice president, Michael M. Donohue, county purchasing agent, Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania; vice president, John Splain, commissioner of purchase, city of New York; and treasurer, John W. Huffman, city purchasing agent, Richmond Virginia.

Forecast for 1950. There will be a further easing of prices and an improvement in delivery schedules. Prices will be somewhere between 5 and 10 per cent below 1949 average prices. Government procurement agencies will therefore obtain more for the dollar in 1950. The high production levels of American industry will create still more competitive markets and governmental purchasing units will benefit from this increased competition. Public buyers will press for the further extension of the donation principle in the disposition of federal excess and surplus properties. It is expected that the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission will enlarge their programs of inquiry into combinations in restraint of trade and public buyers will assist in these federal programs.

Through their professional organization, National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, public buyers of the nation will publish a manual of standards governing the organization and operation of public purchasing departments, and will develop further an index of specifications in the public buying field. NIGP will also offer a consultative service to governmental jurisdictions seeking guidance in the establishment or revision of centralized purchasing systems.

Municipal Nonproperty Taxes

By Robert L. Funk

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THE Municipal Year Book for the second year reports the nonproperty taxes levied by individual cities over 10,000 population. Table XII reports the tax rates, base, and 1949 revenue collections from admission taxes, cigarette or tobacco taxes, alcoholic beverage taxes, retail sales taxes, income taxes, gasoline taxes, gross receipts business taxes, and public utility taxes. For the first time the table includes the cities levying special motor vehicle taxes. The discussion that follows analyzes not only the taxes listed above but taxes on hotel rentals and property taxes.

The year 1949 was a relatively quiet one as far as municipal nonproperty taxes are concerned, particularly after the activity during the period 1946 through 1948. The taxing power of cities was enlarged in only two of the 45 states whose legislatures met during 1949. Tennessee authorized its cities to adopt local admission taxes and Florida its cities to adopt cigarette taxes, to be collected by the state and remitted to the municipalities. (See article by Miner Phillipps elsewhere in this Year Book for more information on state legislation on municipal nonproperty taxes.) This absence of legislative action should not indicate a lack of need for new revenue sources, nor a lack of interest upon the part of municipalities.

Utility Taxes. Table XII lists 239 cities over 10,000 population levying taxes on some or all of the public utilities operating inside their limits. Sixteen of these cities adopted this type of tax for the first time in 1949. Some of these taxes are payments made under franchise agreements, but most are believed to be special taxes on the utility company for revenue purposes; in at least 13 cities the tax is levied on the utility bill. A total of $39,083,000 in revenue was collected by 176 cities reporting their revenue collections in 1949.

Several cities under 10,000 population also use this tax. Among those reporting this source for 1949 and the rates used are: Fall City, Nebraska, 5 per cent; Kelso, Washington, 5 per cent; Marshall, Missouri, 5 per cent; and River Junction, Florida, 10 per cent. Schenectady, New York, adopted a consumer's utility tax late in 1949, but repealed the tax only one month after its adoption. Alexandria, Virginia, adopted a 5 per cent tax on utility services.

City taxes on the gross receipts of taxicabs are included in the utility tax section of this table. Texas cities, taxing taxicabs at 2 per cent of gross receipts, sometimes reported these tax payments with the tax payments from other utilities. However, the method used in Texas cities, differing from the prevailing flat rate fees charged in other states, warrants their inclusion with other types of utility taxes.

Gross Receipts Taxes. At least 146 cities levied a gross receipts business tax in 1949, but only four reported using this source of revenue for the first time in 1949. In 1949 a total of $90,998,000 was collected by 107 cities from gross receipt taxes and licenses. The $64,110,000 collected by New York City reflects the result of doubling its rates in 1948. Phoenix, Arizona, and Portland, Oregon, adopted new ordinances applying the gross receipts license principle to numerous businesses. The rates in Phoenix vary according to the type of business conducted and range from one-sixteenth to one-half of 1 per cent. One levy, a one-half of 1 per cent tax on retailers selling tangible personal goods, is reported under the sales tax. Portland's ordinance levying taxes based on gross receipts was upheld by the Oregon Supreme Court in a decision early in 1950.

In many cities the tax schedule is spelled out in considerable detail providing a variety of rates for the different types of occupations and activities. Table XII does not attempt to describe the more complex rate schedules. In some cases the tax is a flat fee graduated according to the amount of gross receipts instead of a flat percentage applied against gross receipts; in other cities the taxes are based on the number of employees.

Eufaula, Alabama; Pacific Grove, California; Tuscumbia, Alabama; and West York, Pennsylvania, are among the cities under 10,000 population that are using this type of tax.

Admissions Tax. Admissions to theaters and other amusements were being taxed by at least 167 cities over 10,000 population in 1949, with nine cities using this tax for the first time in 1949. Table XII reports total collections of $13,075,700 from 125 cities, with over one-third being reported by one city, Philadelphia. Of the 140 cities reporting, 13 cities charge a flat sum per ticket, sometimes just on the adult ticket, while the others use tax rates that are a fraction of the admission charged.

As a result of permissive legislation, many cities in Tennessee adopted this tax in 1949, including Nashville and Dyersburg. Several Pennsylvania cities also adopted this tax during the year, while Monessen, Pennsylvania, is considering an amusement levy to become effective in 1950. St. Louis, Missouri, dropped a 5 per cent admissions tax during 1949. Theaters in Stockton, California, have protested that city's admission tax, but a California Superior Court decided in favor of the Bakersfield levy. However, theater interests may appeal this decision. A lower court ruled the Huntington, West Virginia, amusement tax invalid, but an appeal by the city is now pending before the state supreme court.

The 10 per cent admissions tax of St. Petersburg, Florida, was declared "unreasonable, confiscatory, and void" by the Florida Supreme Court (City of St. Petersburg et al. v. Florida Coastal Theatres, Inc., et al.). Litigation was also underway with reference to the Eugene, Oregon, admissions tax. The city commission of Fargo, North Dakota, rejected a recommendation by the city manager that such a tax be adopted by the city. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania refused to sustain a $11,000 annual license fee measured by a theater's gross admissions receipts because of its excessiveness. Under a previous ordinance the license fee for the theatre had been $100 (Warner Brothers Theatres v. Pottstown Borough).

Retail Sales Tax. By the end of 1949 at least 54 cities over 10,000 population taxed retail sales of merchandise within their corporate limits. California still dominates the city retail sales tax picture, with 44 of that state's cities over 10,000 population levying this tax. A total of 123 cities in California now use this source of revenue. Although the Phoenix, Arizona, tax is levied as part of that city's occupational license taxes based on gross receipts, it is included here since it is similar to other sales taxes. Some of the Portland, Oregon, gross receipts licenses are also similar to a sales tax levy. A total of $173,741,400 was collected by 46 cities according to Table XII, of which $137,272,400 was collected by New York City.

Denver, Colorado, again extended its sales tax for another year. Sacramento, California, adopted a one-half of 1 per cent tax in March, 1949. Riverside, Vallejo, and Corona, California, increased their rates from one-half to 1 per cent, while Colton, California reduced its tax from 1 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent. New York City extended its sales tax to June 30, 1952. Other newcomers to this tax field were the District of Columbia, with Congress authorizing a 2 per cent levy, and Fayette, Alabama, where a 1 per cent sales tax was adopted. Morgantown, West Virginia, is considering increasing its retail sales tax. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is also considering imposing a 1 per cent sales tax to be used for its capital expenditure budget.

Income Taxes. Table XII lists 22 municipalities over 10,000 population that taxed incomes of individuals and earnings of businesses at the end of 1949. Warren, Ohio, is the only new city in this population group that adopted an income tax in 1949. That city anticipates $175,000 annually from its tax of one-half of 1 per cent. Of the 17 cities reporting their income from this source, Philadelphia collected $32,700,000 of the total $67,282,800 collections reported.

Payroll-income taxes are used more extensively in Pennsylvania than in any other state. Such taxes are now levied by 186 local governments in that state, including schools, boroughs, townships, and cities. Philadelphia increased its rate from 1 per cent to 1 1/4 per cent and broadened the tax base to cover unearned income and to include incorporated business, effective January 1, 1950. However, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled that the extension to unearned income and to incorporated businesses was unconstitutional.

Toledo, Ohio, received approval from its electorate to use a portion of the surplus revenue from its income tax for general fund purposes. The Ohio Supreme Court ruled that the Toledo income tax was valid and that cities could not only tax residents but that they could also tax nonresidents who work within the city limits (Angell v. City of Toledo). The Dayton tax was held to be invalid because the tax was not approved by the voters, a procedure which the court held was required by the city charter. In rendering its decision the court held that an income tax could be levied and collected without a vote of the electorate, if the charter provisions did not require such a vote. It also pointed out that the state legislature could at any time restrict or eliminate municipal income taxes.

Gasoline Taxes. Thirty cities over 10,000 population levy taxes on the sale and/or storage of motor fuel within their city limits. Gasoline revenues for 1949 amounted to $10,231,100 for 20 cities over 10,000 reporting their collections, as shown in Table XII. Washington, D. C., accounts for almost two-thirds of the revenue total with a 1949 collection of $6,769,200. Fifteen of the cities reporting had tax rates of 1 cent per gallon, with other cities reporting rates of one-half cent to 4 cents per gallon. No new adoptions were reported for 1949.

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes. By the end of 1949 alcoholic beverages were being taxed by at least 30 cities. Only two cities, Brunswick, Georgia, and Pomona, California, adopted their taxes for the first time in 1949. Total collections reported for 1949 by 19 cities were $4,507,400, with more than one-half of this amount being collected by Washington, D. C. The tax may be levied on the price of the beverage or the quantity sold such as the bottle, quart, case, or gallon.

Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes. At least 44 cities with populations over 10,000 levied cigarette or tobacco taxes in 1949. Most of the cities taxing tobacco products are located in the states of Alabama, Florida, Missouri, and Wyoming. A total of $5,852,900 was collected by 26 cities from cigarette and tobacco taxes in 1949. Table XII does not include cities licensing the occupation of selling tobacco for which flat fees are usually charged, nor does it include cities where the sale of cigarette and tobacco products may be taxed under retail sales taxes, gross receipts taxes, and similar taxes.

The greatest increase in the use of cigarette taxes occurred in Florida as the result of legislation adopted by that state late in 1949. More than 200 cities in Florida have adopted this tax. Several Florida cities previously had such taxes but, in accordance with the state statute, these were abandoned. The uniform rate for all cities in that state is 5 cents per pack. No new cigarette or tobacco taxes were reported by cities having a population between 5,000 and 10,000.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. No new motor vehicle taxes were reported as being adopted during 1949. As of the end of 1949 at least 75 cities taxed motor vehicles. Sixty-six cities reported a total income from this source of $6,280,000 as shown in Table XII. Some cities tax motor vehicles as personal property, but it is believed that the taxes listed in Table XII are those levied on a basis other than ad valorem. Motor vehicle taxes are levied per vehicle, or on the basis of horsepower or weight. Normally, a different rate is used for trucks as compared with private passenger vehicles. Rates shown in the table are for passenger cars. Where a tax per vehicle is used, the most common rates were either $3 or $5 per vehicle.

Hotel Taxes. By the end of 1949 only Atlantic City, New Jersey; Binghamton, and New York, New York; and Roanoke, Virginia, levied hotel taxes, or taxed the transient occupancy of hotels, rooming houses, and apartment houses. Roanoke adopted its tax in 1949. A local court has upheld the validity of the Roanoke 5 per cent tax on transient rooms, but the case is now being considered by the state supreme court. The Atlantic City tax is 3 per cent of the hotel charge, while the tax in both New York City and Binghamton is 5 per cent of the hotel rates over $2 per day.

Tax on Property Transfers. By the end of 1949, Baltimore, Maryland, and 29 Pennsylvania local governments taxed the sale or transfer of real property. Two cities, 4 boroughs, 4 townships and 19 school districts comprise the list of local units in Pennsylvania taxing the transfer of property. The Baltimore recordation tax is on all transfers or liens encumbered on property at the rate of 55 cents per $500 of value sold or encumbered. The deed transfer tax adopted by McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in 1949 imposes a tax of 2 mills.

TABLE XII

MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAX REVENUES

This table includes 481 cities over 10,000 population according to the 1940 Census that levy nonproperty taxes upon utility gross receipts, general business gross receipts, admissions, retail sales, pay roll-net earnings, gasoline or motor fuel, motor vehicles, cigarettes or tobacco, and alcoholic beverages. All these data were reported by city officials to the Year Book early in 1950. This table is divided into nine sections, one for each of the nine major types of nonproperty taxes listed above. Municipalities having more than one of the nine taxes are listed under each separate tax. Under "Rate of Tax," the figure shown is the tax rate in effect late in 1949 or early in 1950 and may be given as dollars, cents, mills, or as percentages except in the section on public utility taxes where percentage tax rates are followed by an alphabet symbol indicating the utility subject to the tax. In the public utility tax section, the letter "B" after the rate of tax indicates that the tax is on the monthly bill and where reported the type of utility subject to the tax is shown by an alphabet code (see below); in the section on general business gross receipts taxes, "R" after the tax rate indicates that only the rate for retailers is shown (wholesale rate is usually half that for retailers) and "M" indicates dollars or other measure per thousand; in the section on admission taxes, "T" indicates that the tax is a flat sum per ticket; in the section on cigarette taxes, "P" indicates a package of 20 cigarettes. "Revenues 1949" reports in thousands of dollars the revenues received by the municipalities from the tax in 1949 or for a fiscal year ending in 1949. A single dagger (†) after the tax rate indicates that the tax was adopted in 1949. Leaders (. . . .) indicate that data were not available. See preceding article for detailed explanation. For populations of these cities refer to Table IV, page 49.

Utilities Subject to Tax--b- bus; e- electric; g- gas; p- power; r- street railroad; t- telephone; w- water.

Motor Vehicle Taxes--v- flat rate per vehicle; h- rate based on horsepower; w- rate based on weight.

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Public Utility Tax		
Over 500,000		
Baltimore, Md.	5%	. . .
Buffalo, N. Y.	1%	$511.4
Detroit, Mich.	3/4¢-2¢ b*	. . .
New York, N. Y.	1%	8,109.1*
St. Louis, Mo.	5%	. . .
San Francisco, Calif.	1/2e-1g-2rt	730.0
Washington, D. C.	3br-4egt	4,090.0
250,000 to 500,000		
Atlanta, Ga.	1t-3p	742.2
Dallas, Tex.	4%	1,552.1
Denver, Colo.	1r-3t	874.1
Houston, Tex.	2-3b*	1,500.6
Kansas City, Mo.	5% *	1,483.8
Memphis, Tenn.	6r-4t	664.1
Utility Tax—cont.		
Rockford, Ill.	2e*	52.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	. . .	. . .
Santa Monica, Calif.	1%-2%	58.2
St. Petersburg, Fla.	10%	600.0
Schenectady, N. Y.	1%	55.0
Sioux City, Iowa	2b	. . .
Springfield, Mo.	5%	188.0
Topeka, Kan.	3e-5g	201.1
Troy, N. Y.	1%-3%	42.5
Waco, Tex.	2%	83.7*
25,000 to 50,000		
Abilene, Tex.	2%	41.0
Alameda, Calif.	2bgt*	28.1
Albuquerque, N. M.	. . .	. . .
Alexandria, La.	2w	40.0
Utility Tax—cont.		
Borger, Tex.	2%	. . .
Boulder, Colo.	. . . †	21.9
Bremerton, Wash.	2bgt-3e*	91.0
Brownwood, Tex.	2%	12.2
Burlingame, Calif.	2eg	. . .
Burlington, N. C.	1%	. . .
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	2 1/2%	19.3
Charlottesville, Va.	5%	70.0
Chickasha, Okla.	2%	. . .
Clayton, Mo.	2%	14.0
Clearwater, Fla.	10% B	100.2
Cleburne, Tex.	2egt	9.0
Clovis, N. M.	2egt	18.6
Columbia, Mo.	. . . gt†*	120.0
Corning, N. Y.	1%†	15.0
Corsicana, Tex.	2%	. . .

Newark, N. J.	5b†	395.4
Oakland, Calif.	2bert	280.0
Portland, Ore.	2-3%	450.0
Rochester, N. Y.	2%	346.9
St. Paul, Minn.	5%	625.0
San Antonio, Tex.	2-5b, 2t	388.3
Seattle, Wash.	1 1/2-6%	1,443.6

100,000 to 250,000

Albany, N. Y.	1%	115.0
Dayton, Ohio	5b†	49.8*
Des Moines, Iowa	1e, 2g, 2 3/4r	192.6
Fort Worth, Tex.	2%	281.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	10%	1,179.0
Miami, Fla.	10 egtB*	1,340.0
Nashville, Tenn.	3b-5g	226.4
Norfolk , Va.	8%	883.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1e-2gt*	293.2
Omaha, Neb.	2 1/2-4%	. . .
Richmond, Va.	5%	715.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	. . .	. . .
San Diego, Calif.	2%	283.6
Spokane, Wash.	. . .	109.9
Syracuse, N. Y.	1begt	. . .
Tacoma, Wash.	4b,7 1/2e,2g,5w	708.8
Tampa, Fla.	10% B	625.0
Tulsa, Okla.	2%	. . .
Utica, N. Y.	1%	. . .
Wichita, Kan.	1% -5%	409.0
Yonkers, N. Y.	1%	. . .

50,000 to 100,000

Amarillo, Tex.	2bgt-3e	116.8
Asheville, N. C.	1%	51.0
Austin, Tex.	2%	76.7
Beaumont, Tex.	2%	123.2
Binghamton, N. Y.	3%B	. . .
Charleston, S. C.	3 1/2eg	83.5
Columbus, Ga.	. . .	. . .
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2%	48.9
El Paso, Tex.	2%	172.5
Hamilton, Ohio	14%*	300.0
Hammond, Ind.	3%	34.8
Huntington, W. Va.	2%	185.0
Lincoln, Neb.	2%*	48.9
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1%	42.0
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1%	45.0
Portsmouth, Va.	10%†	120.0
Pueblo, Colo.	1/10g-2e-1/4r*	51.7
Roanoke, Va.	5% B	210.0
Alexandria, Va.	1/2%	26.9
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1%	15.0
Anniston, Ala.	3%	36.0
Auburn, N. Y.	1%	. . .
Baton Rouge, La.	2%	135.0
Bellingham, Wash.	3 1/2%	70.9
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2b-1e†*	32.0
Elmira, N. Y.	. . .	25.0
Everett, Wash.	2%	26.5
Fargo, N. D.	2%	34.2
Hutchinson, Kan.	...egw	. . .
Inglewood, Calif.	1/2%	16.0
Jamestown, N. Y.	1%	22.7
Joplin, Mo.	3%	. . .
Kingston, N. Y.	1%	19.0
Laredo, Tex.	2%	31.1
Lubbock, Tex.	2%	42.5
Lynchburg, Va.	5% B†*	124.0
Maywood, Ill.	. . . g	. . .
Meridan, Miss.	2eg†	. . .
Miami Beach, Fla.	4b-1t	55.0
Muskogee, Okla.	2%	34.0
Newburgh, N. Y.	1%	. . .
Newport, R. I.	. . . e	8.0
Ogden, Utah	. . .	19.3
Orlando, Fla.	10%	320.0
Parkersburg, W. Va.	. . .	16.0
Pensacola, Fla.	2b-10% B	200.0
Petersburg, Va.	5Begwt	70.0
Rome, Ga.	2p-1g	13.3
Salem, Ore.	. . .	55.3
San Angelo, Tex.	2%	25.0
Tyler, Tex.	2%	. . .
University City, Mo.	5%	123.0
Watertown, N. Y.	1%	19.6
W.Palm Beach, Fla.	10% B*	268.2
White Plains, N. Y.	1%	32.0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	2%	77.7

10,000 to 25,000

Ada, Okla.	2egt	13.2
Albany, Ga.	1 1/2b	. . .
Albert Lea, Minn.	5g	12.6
Astoria, Ore.	2bet	15.0
Bartlesville, Okla.	2%	. . .
Batavia, N. Y.	1%	12.6
Beacon, N. Y.	1%	7.9
Bend, Ore.	2%	7.8
Bessemer, Ala.	3%	. . .
Big Spring, Tex.	2%	37.0
Cortland, N. Y.	1%	. . .
Daytona Beach, Fla.	10% B†*	142.0
Denison, Tex.	2%	17.0
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1%†	10.7
Durant, Okla.	2%	. . .
El Dorado, Kan.	2e-5g	. . .
El Reno, Okla.	2%	. . .
Eugene, Ore.	3e-1/4g-2t	67.9
Fairmont, W. Va.	. . .	. . .
Ft. Collins, Colo.	1-2	7.3
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	. . .	. . .
Fredericksburg, Va.	5%	. . .
Fulton, N. Y.	1%	10.0
Gainesville, Fla.	5% B	60.0
Gainesville, Ga.	3%	8.4
Glens Falls, N. Y.	. . .	. . .
Gloversville, N. Y.	. . .	. . .
Goldsboro, N. C.	2b	1.3
Grand Junction, Colo.	2%	16.7
Greenville, Miss.	. . . †	. . .
Guthrie, Okla.	2%	9.4
Hannibal, Mo.	2 1/2%	28.9
Harlingen, Tex.	2%	24.0
Hot Springs, Ark.	2 1/2%	15.0
Hudson, N. Y.	1%†	6.0
Huntsville, Ala.	3%	. . .
Independence, Kan.	2egt	9.0
Johnstown, N. Y.	1%	4.5
Kewanee, Ill.	e†	5.0
Kirkwood, Mo.	. . . †	. . .
Klamath Falls, Ore.	2%	31.9
Lackawanna, N. Y.	1%	. . .
Lafayette, La.	2g-2.1b	. . .
Lakeland, Fla.	10% B	180.9
Laramie, Wyo.	. . .	. . .
Laurel, Miss.	3/4 egt	. . .
Longview, Tex.	2%	17.7
Longview, Wash.	3%	27.5
McAlester, Okla.	2gt	. . .
McAllen, Tex.	2%	17.2
Manhattan, Kan.	2e-1g	9.3
Maplewood, Mo.	. . . †	15.6
Marshall, Tex.	2%	24.8
Martinsville, Va.	1/2%	.9
Medford, Ore.	. . .	. . .
Middletown, N. Y.	1%	13.3
Modesto, Calif.	1%	5.6
Monrovia, Calif.	1g	8.2
Morgantown, W. Va.	. . .	23.0
Moundsville, W. Va.	. . .	. . .

Table XII.—Municipal Nonproperty Tax Revenues—Continued

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Utility Tax—cont.		
National City, Calif.	...	25.0
Newton, Kan.	1 1/2b-2e-5g	22.2
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	1%	...
Norman, Okla.	2egt	...
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1%	6.0
Olean, N. Y.	1%	...
Olympia, Wash.	1b-5w-2%	34.5
Oneida, N. Y.	1%	6.9
Oneonta, N. Y.	1%	7.9
Oswego, N. Y.	...	...
Palestine, Tex.	2%	11.0
Pampa, Tex.	2%	27.7
Panama City, Fla.	10%	81.3
Paris, Tex.	2%	16.0
Park Ridge, Ill.	...*	3.6
Peekskill, N. Y.	1%	11.3
Plattsburg, N. Y.	1%	4.0
Pomona, Calif.	...	25.0
Ponca City, Okla.	2bgt	11.7
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	2%	...
Redondo Beach, Calif.	2%	11.0
Reno, Nev.	2bet	13.3
Rensselaer, N. Y.	1%	...
Richmond, Calif.	2b	2.9
Richmond Hts., Mo.	5%*	40.0
Roswell, N. M.	2%	19.0
St. Augustine, Fla.	10Begt	...
St. Charles, Mo.	5etw	27.1
San Gabriel, Calif.	1%	7.6
Sanford, Fla.	10%	49.6
San Leandro, Calif.	1/2e-2g	...
San Mateo, Calif.	2%	...
Sapulpa, Okla.	2-3	...
Sarasota, Fla.	10% B*	91.2
Sheridan, Wyo.	1e	5.9
Sherman, Tex.	2%	20.4
S. St. Paul, Minn.	...	...
Staunton, Va.	gpt	16.6
Suffolk, Va.	10% B	70.5
Sweetwater, Tex.	2%	...
Tallahassee, Fla.	10%*	112.0
Temple, Tex.	2%	19.5
Terrell, Tex.	2be	4.0

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Gross Receipts—cont.		
Harrisburg, Pa.	$1MR	155.0
Huntington, W. Va.	3/8%	517.0
Johnstown, Pa.	.1% R	97.5
McKeesport, Pa.	1 3/4% R	124.1
Phoenix, Ariz.	...†	...
Pueblo, Colo.	...	...
Roanoke, Va.	$5M	1,082.0
Santa Monica, Calif.	1/20%	194.6
Springfield, Mo.	...	104.0
Stockton, Calif.	...	230.9
25,000 to 50,000		
Abilene, Tex.	2%	5.0
Alameda, Calif.	...	...
Alexandria, Va.	...	372.6
Albuquerque, N. M.	...	...
Alhambra, Calif.	...*	40.0
Anniston, Ala.	...	187.9
Bakersfield, Calif.	.67%	96.0
Beverly Hills, Calif.	.1%	72.0
Danville, Va.	...	474.0
Easton, Pa.	.1 1/2% R	89.7
Everett, Wash.	.1%†	74.4
High Point, N. C.	$10† 50¢M	...
Huntington Park, Calif.	...†	159.0
Inglewood, Calif.	1/2%	64.0
Joliet, Ill.	...	35.0
New Castle, Pa.	1%	25.2
Newport, Ky.	.1%	65.0
Newport News, Va.	$1.50M	150.0
Ogden, Utah	...	20.0
Paducah, Ky.	.03-.4%	128.4
Parkersburg, W. Va.	...	168.0
Petersburg, Va.	...	200.0
San Bernardino, Calif.	...	185.0
Santa Ana, Calif.	...	111.2
Santa Barbara, Calif.	...	22.8
South Gate, Calif.	...	88.0
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	...	...
University City, Mo.	.1%	17.0
Williamsport, Pa.	...	...
10,000 to 25,000		

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Gross Receipts—cont.		
New Bern, N. C.	...	15.2
Ontario, Calif.	...	37.3
Panama City, Fla.	...	114.2
Pomona, Calif.	...	60.0
Pottstown, Pa.	...	...
Provo, Utah	$1M	...
Redlands, Calif.	...	47.9
Redondo Beach, Calif.	...	63.0
Redwood City, Calif.	...	40.0
Reidsville, N. C.	...	12.7
Reno, Nev.	...	163.4
Richmond Hts., Mo.	1/10-1/5%	10.0
Roswell, N. M.	$1M	46.0
St. Charles, Mo.	$1M	26.0
San Gabriel, Calif.	75-50¢M*	21.8
San Mateo, Calif.	.012%	62.0
Statesville, N. C.	...	12.4
S. Charleston, W. Va.	...	...
Staunton, Va.	.3% -1/2%†	128.6
Sweetwater, Tex.	2%	11.8
Uniontown, Pa.	.2% R	98.9*
Vallejo, Calif.	...	70.0
Walla Walla, Wash.	...	46.7
Whittier, Calif.	...	42.3
Winchester, Va.	$2M*	72.0
Admissions Tax		
Over 500,000		
Chicago, Ill.	3%	...
Cleveland, Ohio	3%	$ 531.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	10%	4,500.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10%	1,648.0
St. Louis, Mo.	5%	545.0*
250,000 to 500,000		
Cincinnati, Ohio	3%	327.7
Columbus, Ohio	3%	164.7
New Orleans, La.	...	...
St. Paul, Minn.	...	...
Seattle, Wash.	5%	505.0
100,000 to 250,000		
Akron, Ohio	3%	160.0

Texarkana, Ark.	2bgp	9.0
Tonawanda, N. Y.	1%	10.0
University Park, Tex.	2gbr-4et	60.0
Victoria, Tex.	2%	18.9
Walla Walla, Wash.	1%	...
Watervliet, N. Y.	1%	...
Wenatchee, Wash.	1b-2e-3et	20.4
Wewoka, Okla.	egt	...
Winona, Minn.	5% e	52.0

Gross Receipts Business Tax

Over 500,000

Baltimore, Md.	...	...
Los Angeles, Calif.	...	...
New York, N. Y.	1/5-2/5% *	$64,110.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	$2MR	2,662.5
Washington, D. C.	.2% *	1,567.5
San Francisco, Calif.	...	...

250,000 to 500,000

Birmingham, Ala.	3%	...
Kansas City, Mo.	50¢M*	832.2
Oakland, Calif.	...	498.1*
Portland, Ore.	$1M	1,800.0
Rochester, N. Y.	3% *	3,742.2
Seattle, Wash.	1%	1,931.5

100,000 to 250,000

Charlotte, N. C.	...	295.1
Nashville, Tenn.	3%	
Norfolk, Va.	...	
Reading, Pa.	...	
Richmond, Va.	$3.40M*	2,595.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	...	131.0
Spokane, Wash.	1% -3%	320.0
Tampa, Fla.	$1 MR*	187.0
Trenton, N. J.	...	...

50,000 to 100,000

Altoona, Pa.	$2 MR	75.0
Asheville, N. C.	...	...
Berkeley, Calif.	...*	119.4
Charleston, S. C.	...	383.3
Charleston, W. Va.	$1.50MR	315.0
Chester, Pa.	...	168.0
Columbia, S. C.	...	300.0
Columbus, Ga.	...	218.1
Covington, Ky.	...	...
Durham, N. C.	40¢M	26.7
Greensboro, N. C.	...	120.5

Aberdeen, Wash.	1/10%	...
Ambridge, Pa.	.3% R	63.0
Anaheim, Calif.	...	...
Beaver Falls, Pa.	...	...
Beaver Dam, Wis.	...	14.8*
Beckley, W. Va.	...	60.0
Bell, Calif.	...	...
Bellevue, Pa.	...	12.3
Bluefield, W. Va.	...	214.2
Bradford, Pa.	.3% †	60.0
Brawley, Calif.	...	...
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	$1M	25.0
Carthage, Mo.	75¢M	...
Casper, Wyo.	$10 to $100	30.0
Charlottesville, Va.	...	175.0
Clairton, Pa.	.1% R	17.5
Clayton, Mo.	35¢M	12.0
Clovis, N. M.	$1M	53.9
Daytona Beach, Fla.	...	...
Decatur, Ala.	...	105.6
Dyersburg, Tenn.	2% *	3.3
El Centro, Calif.	...	...
Elizabeth City, N. C.	...	17.9
Eureka, Calif.	...	40.0
Fairfield, Ala.	...	...
Fairmont, W. Va.	...	125.4
Florence, Ala.	1/2%	93.8
Florence, S. C.	$1M	122.3
Fredericksburg, Va.	...	...
Fullerton, Calif.	...	...
Gainesville, Ga.	.1% R	17.9
Greenwood, S. C.	...	...
Goldsboro, N. C.	...	22.4
Hot Springs, Ark.	...	152.0
Huntsville, Ala.	...	150.0
Kirkwood, Mo.	75¢M	5.5
Lafayette, La.	1%	...
Lakeland, Fla.	...	...
Logan, Utah	$1M	25.3
Longview, Wash.	.1%	47.4
Maplewood, Mo.	$1M	...
Martinsville, Va.	...	203.7
Meadville, Pa.	$2MR	35.0*
Missoula, Mont.	...	23.0
Moberly, Mo.	$1.20M	...
Modesto, Calif.	.002% R	...
Monterey, Calif.	...	65.1
Morgantown, W. Va.	...	16.0
Moultrie, Ga.	...	...
National City, Calif.	...	33.1

Canton, Ohio	3%	41.9
Dayton, Ohio	3%	123.1
Knoxville, Tenn.	5%	107.4
Nashville, Tenn.	2%†	38.9
Norfolk, Va.	10%	370.7
Reading, Pa.	10%	192.0
Richmond, Va.	5%	210.0
San Diego, Calif.	1¢T	125.7
Spokane, Wash.	...T	138.7
Tacoma, Wash.	5%	100.0
Youngstown, Ohio	3%	...

50,000 to 100,000

Allentown, Pa.	8%	171.8
Altoona, Pa.	10%	100.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	5%†	...
Charleston, S. C.	10%	5.0*
Charleston, W. Va.	1¢T	75.0*
Chester, Pa.	10%	130.0
Cleveland Hts., Ohio	3%	...
Decatur, Ill.	4%	...*
Hamilton, Ohio	3%	17.0
Harrisburg, Pa.	1¢ per 12¢	135.4
Lakewood, Ohio	3%	14.0
Lancaster, Pa.	10%	89.7
McKeesport, Pa.	10%	53.5
Mobile, Ala.	...	...
Portsmouth, Va.	10%	100.0
Roanoke, va.	5%†	61.0
Rockford, Ill.	3%	51.5
Savannah, Ga.	...	37.5
Springfield, Ill.	3%	35.3
Stockton, Calif.	2¢T	77.8
Upper Darby, Pa.	5%	...
Wheeling, W. Va.	2%	38.0
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6%	...

25,000 to 50,000

Alexandria, Va.	6%	...
Alton, Ill.	4%	...
Anniston, Ala.	10%	42.0
Bakersfield, Calif.	10%	129.0
Bellingham, Wash.	5%	24.8
Clarksburg, W. Va.	4%	33.0
E. Cleveland, Ohio	3%	8.1
Easton, Pa.	7 1/2%	56.0
Elyria, Ohio	3%	10.2
Everett, Wash.	5%	32.5
Gadsden, Ala.	10%	...
Hazleton, Pa.	10%	65.0

Table XII.—Municipal Nonproperty Tax Revenues—Continued

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Admissions Tax—cont.		
Inglewood, Calif.	5¢T	7.5*
Lima, Ohio	3%	. . .
Lorain, Ohio	3%	19.0
Lynchburg, Va.	5%*	41.0
Mansfield, Ohio	3%	. . .
Marion, Ohio	3%	24.6
Massillon, Ohio	3%	11.5
Middletown, Ohio	3%	13.4
Moline, Ill.	2%†	20.1
Newark, Ohio	3%	15.9*
Norristown, Pa.	10%	35.1
Pensacola, Fla.	10%	60.0
Parkersburg, W. Va.	3%	16.9
Petersburg, Va.	10%	50.0
Portsmouth, Ohio	3%	16.5
Rock Island, Ill.	2%	15.0
Steubenville, Ohio	3%	. . .
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5%	28.8
Warren, Ohio	3%	19.0
Washington, Pa.	10%	. . .
Waukegan, Ill.	3%	30.0
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	3¢T	2.3*
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	10%	. . .
Yakima, Wash.	. . .	50.8
10,000 to 25,000		
Aberdeen, Wash.	5%	. . .
Abington tp, Pa.	3%	39.6
Albany, Calif.	. . .	. . .
Alliance, Ohio	3%	13.2
Ashland, Ohio	. . .	5.0
Ashtabula, Ohio	3%	11.4
Barberton, Ohio	3%	. . .
Beaver Falls, Pa.	8%†	50.0
Bell, Calif.	2¢T	. . .
Bellevue, Pa.	4%	6.6
Bessemer, Ala.	1¢T	19.4
Bradford, Pa.	10%†	46.0
Bremerton, Wash.	5%	28.0
Butler, Pa.	5%	. . .
Cambridge, Ohio	. . .	5.5
Campbell, Ohio	. . .	. . .
Carbondale, Pa.	10%	. . .
Admissions Tax—cont.		
Pittston, Pa.	10%*	. . .
Pottsville, Pa.	10%	55.0
Redondo Beach, Calif.	. . .	. . .
Richmond Hts., Mo.	5%†	12.0
St. Augustine, Fla.	5¢T*	. . .
San Mateo, Calif.	. . .	18.4
Sandusky, Ohio	3%	15.0
Sanford, Fla.	5¢-10¢T†*	3.3
Shaker Hts., Ohio	3%	16.8
Streator, Ill.	. . .	. . .
Suffolk, Va.	10%	20.1
Tiffin, Ohio	3%	8.0
Vancouver, Wash.	5%	. . .
Uniontown, Pa.	4%	31.1
Walla Walla, Wash.	. . .	23.2
Waynesboro, Pa.	4%	11.0
Wenatchee, Wash.	5%	25.0
Wooster, Ohio	3%	8.2
Xenia, Ohio	3%	6.9
City Retail Sales Tax		
Over 500,000		
Buffalo, N. Y.	1%	$ 3,897.4*
Los Angeles, Calif.	1/2%	10,030.4
New York, N. Y.	2%	137,272.4*
San Francisco, Calif.	1/2%	4,667.0
Washington, D. C.	2%†	. . .
250,000 to 500,000		
Denver, Colo.	1%	3,097.2
New Orleans, La.	1%	. . .
Oakland, Calif.	1/2%	1,939.1
100,000 to 250,000		
Sacramento, Calif.	1/2%†	. . .
San Diego, Calif.	1/2%	1,629.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	1%	. . .
50,000 to 100,000		
Atlantic City, N. J.	3%	1,500.0*
Berkeley, Calif.	1/2%	371.5
Fresno, Calif.	1/2%	713.5
Glendale, Calif.	1/2%	541.5
Income Tax—cont.		
250,000 to 500,000		
Columbus, Ohio	1/2%	3,067.2
Louisville, Ky.	1%	4,500.0
Toledo, Ohio	1%	6,000.0
100,000 to 250,000		
Dayton, Ohio	1/2%	1,675.7*
Erie, Pa.	1%	1,250.0
Scranton, Pa.	1%	1,138.3
Youngstown, Ohio	3/10%	. . .
50,000 to 100,000		
Altoona, Pa.	1%	. . .
Johnstown, Pa.	1%	858.0
Springfield, Ohio	1%	1,280.5
25,000 to 50,000		
Aliquippa, Pa.	4/10%	. . .
New Castle, Pa.	1%	462.1
Sharon, Pa.	7/10%	326.1
Warren, Ohio	1/2%†	175.0*
10,000 to 25,000		
Canonsburg, Pa.	1/2%	. . .
Carbondale, Pa.	1%	. . .
Dunmore, Pa.	1%	112.0
Jeannette, Pa.	1/2%	138.0
Monessen, Pa.	1/2%	116.4
City Gasoline Tax		
Over 500,000		
St. Louis, Mo.	1¢	$1,355.6
Washington, D. C.	4¢	6,769.2
250,000 to 500,000		
Kansas City, Mo.	1 1/2¢	1,157.2
50,000 to 100,000		
Mobile, Ala.	. . .	. . .
St. Joseph, Mo.	. . .	90.9
Springfield, Mo.	1/2¢	60.0
25,000 to 50,000		

Carnegie, Pa.	10%†	23.0
Charlottesville, Va.	5%	27.0
Chicago Hts., Ill.	...	...
Chillicothe, Ohio	3%	9.0
Clairton, Pa.	10%	16.0
Coatesville, Pa.	10%	26.2
Columbia, Pa.	7 1/2%	12.1
Conshohocken, Pa.	10%	...
Coshocton, Ohio	3%	6.9
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	3%	7.1
Decatur, Ala.	...	32.5
Donora, Pa.	2%	...
Dyersburg, Tenn.	5%†	...
Eugene, Ore.	3%	35.0
Eureka, Calif.	...	...
Fairmont, W. Va.	...	34.0
Findlay, Ohio	3%	10.3
Florence, Ala.	2%	6.4
Fort Myers, Fla.	...	61.4
Fostoria, Ohio	3%	5.7
Fremont, Ohio	3%	6.2
Garfield Hts., Ohio	3%	...
Hanover, Pa.	3%*	14.7
Indiana, Pa.	10%	
Ironton, Ohio	3%	5.9
Latrobe, Pa.	10%	25.0
Lewistown, Pa.	10%	27.9
Lock Haven, Pa.	10%	...
Longview, Wash.	5%	18.7
McKees Rocks, Pa.	10%	...
Marietta, Ohio	3%	9.7
Martinsville, Va.		34.2
Meadville, Pa.	10%	25.0
Merced, Calif.	...	...
Modesto, Calif.	3¢T*	45.0
Morgantown, W. Va.	2¢T	24.9
National City, Calif.	...	...
New Kensington, Pa.	10%	49.7
New Philadelphia, Ohio	3%	5.7
Niles, Ohio	3%	...
Old Forge, Pa.	...	...
Olympia, Wash.	5%	18.5
Painesville, Ohio	3%	...
Panama City, Fla.	1%	15.6
Parma, Ohio	3%	...
Pekin, Ill.	4%	...
Piqua, Ohio	3%	...
Plymouth, Pa.	10%	20.0
Pottstown, Pa.	10%	36.6

Pasadena, Calif.	1/2%	600.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	.1/2%†	574.1*
San Jose, Calif.	1/2%	546.4
Santa Monica, Calif.	1/2%	391.0
Stockton, Calif.	1/2%	497.3

25,000 to 50,000

Alhambra, Calif.	1/2%	190.7
Bakersfield, Calif.	1/2%	430.8
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1/2%	186.0
Burbank, Calif.	1/2%	248.0
Huntington Park, Calif.	1/2%	240.0
Inglewood, Calif.	1/2%	260.0
Riverside, Calif.	1/2%	295.2
San Bernardino, Calif.	1/2%	351.7
Santa Ana, Calif.	1/2%	266.0
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1%	534.5

10,000 to 25,000

Albany, Calif.	1/2%	29.4
Bell, Calif.	1/2%	...
Brawley, Calif.	1%	...
El Centro, Calif.	1%	227.1
Eureka, Calif.	1/2%	175.0
Fairmont, W. Va.	...	...
Lodi, Calif.	1/2%	...
Lynwood, Calif.	1/2%	58.1
Maywood, Calif.	1/2%	35.0
Merced, Calif.	1/2%	100.0
Modesto, Calif.	1/2%	240.0
Morgantown, W. Va.	...	64.7
National City, Calif.	1/2%	58.1
Ontario, Calif.	1/2%	96.2
Pomona, Calif.	1/2%	186.2
Redlands, Calif.	1%	117.0
Redondo Beach, Calif.	1/2%	59.2
Richmond, Calif.	1/2%	293.3
San Buenaventura, Calif.	1/2%	131.1
San Leandro, Calif.	1/2%	100.0
Santa Cruz, Calif.	1/2%	115.0
Santa Rosa, Calif.	1%	241.7
Vallejo, Calif.	1%	91.0*
Whittier, Calif.	1/2%	52.0

City Income Taxes

Over 500,000

Philadelphia, Pa.	1%	$ 32,700.0*
St. Louis, Mo.	1/2%	2,186.9
Washington, D. C.	...*	11,296.6

Albuquerque, N. M.	...	...
Anniston, Ala.	1¢	65.0
Gadsden, Ala.	2¢	...
Pensacola, Fla.	1¢	75.0
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1¢	101.1
University City, Mo.	1¢	48.0

10,000 to 25,000

Bessemer, Ala.	1¢	52.1
Casper, Wyo.	1¢	60.0
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1¢	84.0
Clayton, Mo.	1¢	30.0
Columbia, Mo.	1¢	...
Decatur, Ala.	...	86.0
Dothan, Ala.	...	...
Fairfield, Ala.	...	...
Florence, Ala.	2¢*	73.6
Hobbs, N. M.	1 1/2¢	...
Jefferson City, Mo.	1¢	...
Kirkwood, Mo.	1¢	21.1
Laramie, Wyo.	1¢	40.0
Maplewood, Mo.	1¢	...
Phenix City, Ala.	1¢	...
Richmond Heights, Mo.	1¢	32.0
Roswell, N. M.	1/2¢	22.0
Sheridan, Wyo.	...	8.3

Motor Vehicle Tax

Over 500,000

Chicago, Ill.	...v	...
St. Louis, Mo.	...h	$ 934.3
Washington, D. C.	...w	1,633.5

250,000 to 500,000

Kansas City, Mo.	$2 to $12 h	528.5
Memphis, Tenn.	$3,$10-$50v*	390.7

100,000 to 250,000

Charlotte, N. C.	...	27.7
Chattanooga, Tenn.	$5v	130.0
Nashville, Tenn.	...	111.1*
Norfolk, Va.	...	325.1
Richmond, Va.	20¢w	396.0
Tulsa, Okla.	$35v	14.8

50,000 to 100,000

Binghamton, N. Y.	$5-$10v	...
Covington, Ky.	$5v	50.0
Durham, N. C.	$1v	12.1
Manchester, N. H.	...*	181.4

TABLE XII.—MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAX REVENUES—Continued

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Motor Vehicle Tax—cont.		
Roanoke, Va.	25¢w	134.0
Rockford, Ill.	$5v*	160.3
St. Joseph, Mo.	. . .	55.8
Springfield, Mo.	. . .	50.0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	$1v	14.8
25,000 to 50,000		
Alexandria, Va.	. . .	93.6
Anniston, Ala.	. . .	27.5
Aurora, Ill.	$3v*	47.2
Belleville, Ill.	$3v*	. . .
Berwyn, Ill.	. . .hw*	64.0
Danville, Va.	$5v	32.5
Elgin, Ill.	$3v	. . .
Fort Smith, Ark.	$5v	40.0
Joliet, Ill.	. . .	39.0
Moline, Ill.	. . .	21.3
Newport News, Va.	. . .	65.0
Paducah, Ky.	$5v*	34.0
Petersburg, Va.	$6-$9v*	31.0
Rock Island, Ill.	50¢*	34.0
University City, Mo.	. . .h	52.0
Waukegan, Ill.	$4 and up v	36.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Burlington, N. C.	$1v	5.2
Cairo, Ill.	$4	. . .
Cambridge, Md.	. . .	7.6
Charlottesville, Va.	. . .	23.0
Clayton, Mo.	hw	. . .
Columbia, Mo.	. . .	10.0
Dover, N. H.	. . .	37.0
E. Moline, Ill.	$2-$5v	5.5
Elizabeth City, N. C.	$1v	2.3
Elmhurst, Ill.	$5v	31.0
Elmwood Park, Ill.	$5v	25.0
Gastonia, N. C.	. . .	3.6
Goldsboro, N. C.	$1v	4.0
Granite City, Ill.	. . .	18.3
Greenville, N. C.	$1v	2.5
Hannibal, Mo.	. . .hv	17.3
Harrisburg, Ill.	. . .	8.3
Harvey, Ill.	. . .	26.7

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Motor Vehicle Tax—cont.		
Reidsville, N. C.	. . .v	2.3
Richmond Hts. Mo.	. . .	18.0
Roswell, N. M.	$1*	5.0
Statesville, N. C.	$1v	3.4
Staunton, Va.	. . .	22.0
Suffolk, Va.	$3Mw	27.0
Wilmette, Ill.	. . .	32.9
Winchester, Va.	$2Mw	21.0
Winnetka, Ill.	. . .h	28.0
Cigarette or Tobacco Tax		
Over 500,000		
Baltimore, Md.	1¢-3¢	. . .
St. Louis, Mo.	1/10%	$1,824.7
Washington, D. C.	1¢P†	. . .
250,000 to 500,000		
Denver, Colo.	2¢	772.4
Kansas City, Mo.	2¢P	. . .
100,000 to 250,000		
Jacksonville, Fla.	5¢[1]	. . .
Miami, Fla.	5¢[1]	1,750.0
50,000 to 100,000		
Atlantic City, N. J.	2¢P	. . .
Pueblo, Colo.	1¢P	70.2
Roanoke, Va.	2¢P†	155.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	. . .	142.6
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1%[1]	200.0
Springfield, Mo.	$1M	100.0
25,000 to 50,000		
Anniston, Ala.	. . .	72.0
Clarksburg, W. Va.	. . .	
Gadsden, Ala.	2¢P	. . .
Miami Beach, Fla.	5¢P[1]	. . .
Pensacola, Fla.	2¢P[1]	100.0
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2¢P	87.4
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	2¢P[1]	106.3
10,000 to 25,000		
Bessemer, Ala.	1¢	48.2

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1948 (in thousands)
Tobacco Tax—cont.		
Lakeland, Fla.	2¢P[1]	48.5
Laramie, Wyo.	2¢P	43.0
Moberly, Mo.	2¢P	19.3
Panama City, Fla.	. . .[1]	16.8
St. Augustine, Fla.	2%[1]	. . .
St. Charles, Mo.	2¢P	27.0
Sedalia, Mo.	2¢P	. . .
Selma, Ala.	1¢P	. . .
Sheridan, Wyo.	2¢P	. . .
Tallahassee, Fla.	5¢P[1]	. . .
Trinidad, Colo.	2¢P	22.2
Alcoholic Beverage Tax		
Over 500,000		
New York, N. Y.	. . .	. . .
Washington, D. C.	50¢-75¢	$2,489.5
250,000 to 500,000		
Atlanta, Ga.	. . .	872.6
Birmingham, Ala.	. . .	. . .
New Orleans, La.	. . .	. . .
100,000 to 250,000		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2%-10%*	220.0
50,000 to 100,000		
Atlantic City, N. J.	. . .	135.5
Columbus, Ga.	. . .*	48.4
Huntington, W. Va.	2%	73.0
Mobile, Ala.	. . .	. . .*
Savannah, Ga.	. . .	143.6
25,000 to 50,000		
Clarksburg, W. Va.	. . .	35.0
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2%	18.0
Rome, Ga.	50¢-$1.00*	. . .
10,000 to 25,000		
Asbury Park, N. J.		52.0
Beckley, W. Va.	2%	38.0
Bessemer, Ala.	5¢	50.8
Brunswick, Ga.	. . .†	39.3
East Point, Ga.	2¢*	. . .

Hot Springs, Ark. . . .	. . .	21.0
Jonesboro, Ark.	$5v	. . .
Kankakee, Ill.	$5,$10,$15	1.5*
Kinston, N. C.	$1v	. . .
Kirkwood, Mo.	. . .h	18.6
La Grange, Ill.	$5v*	21.0
Martinsville, Va. . . .	. . .	24.9
Middlesborough, Ky. .	$5-$10v	4.3
New Bern, N. C.	. . .	2.9
N. Little Rock, Ark. .	$3v	. . .
Olympia, Wash.	$5v	2.4
Park Ridge, Ill.	$5-$10h*	29.3
Casper, Wyo.	1 1/2¢P	49.0
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2¢	. . .
Columbia, Mo.	2¢P	. . .
Decatur, Ala.	. . .	35.9
Fairfield, Ala.	. . .	. . .
Florence, Ala.	1¢P	18.9
Fort Myers, Fla. . . .	. . .[1]	. . .
Gainesville, Fla.	. . .[1]	40.0
Grand Junction, Colo. .	2¢P	28.3
Hannibal, Mo.	$1M	30.2
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	2¢P	. . .
Key West, Fla.	. . .[1]	45.0
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	. . .	28.0
Florence, Ala.	. . .	30.4
Fairfield, Ala.	. . .	. . .
Griffin, Ga.	3¢*	34.8
Huntsville, Ala.	. . .	118.0
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	. . .	33.5
Pomona, Calif.	1%†	. . .
Pottstown, Pa.	. . .	. . .
S. Charleston, W. Va. .	. . .	. . .
Thomasville, Ga. . . .	5¢*	47.0
Waycross, Ga.	. . .	. . .

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[1] A 1949 Florida statute authorized cities to levy a cigarette tax of 5 cents per package. Rate shown, if other than 5 cents, is that in effect prior to adoption of new tax.

Individual City Footnotes, Table XII

Alameda, California: A franchise tax on bus operations was adopted in 1949; estimated annual yield, $13,000.
Alhambra, California: Based on volume of previous year's business; under $10,000 the rate is $5; $10,000 to $50,000, $15; over $50,000, $30.
Atlantic City, New Jersey: Sales tax is a luxury tax applicable to admissions, liquor, tobacco, and rooms.
Aurora, Illinois: Flat rate for passenger cars; truck rate is graduated.
Beaver Dam, Wisconsin: Tax applies to taverns only.
Belleville, Illinois: Rate for passenger cars; truck rates range from $3 to $7.50.
Berkeley, California: Tax is $15 for the first employee or owner, $3 for next nine employees, $1.50 for all other employees until $1,000 has been paid.
Berwyn, Illinois: Passenger car tax is based on horse power; trucks on weight.
Binghamton, New York: Rate is $5 for passenger cars; $10 for trucks.
Bremerton, Washington: Municipally owned water utility contributes $42,800 annually.
Buffalo, New York: Sales tax is levied by Erie County; amount shown is the city's share of this tax.
Charleston, South Carolina: Dances and certain paid entertainments.
Charleston, West Virginia: Rate is 1 cent on admissions under 50 cents and 2 cents for admission charges between 50 cents and $1.00.
Chattanooga, Tennessee: Rate on whiskey sales is 2 per cent; on beer sales, 10 per cent.
Columbia, Missouri: Tax rate is $10,000 per month.
Columbus, Georgia: Tax is on beer only.
Council Bluffs, Iowa: Rate for electric utility is $7,500 plus 1% of gross income; rate for gas utility is a flat amount, $7,500.
Dayton, Ohio: The yield shown for utility tax resulted from the old rate of 1 1/2%. Income tax invalidated by Ohio Supreme Court in a 1950 decision.
Daytona Beach, Florida: Tax rate is 10 per cent on first $25 of utility bill, 5 per cent on the next $75, and 2 1/2 per cent for the amount of the bill over $100.
Decatur, Illinois: Tax is inoperative. The city has petitioned for a referendum but none has been held to date.
Detroit, Michigan: Tax applies to privately owned buses only and the rate is based on number of passengers.
Dyersburg, Tennessee: Applies to theatres only.
East Point, Georgia: Tax is 2 cents per bottle on beer and wine.
Florence, Alabama: Rate is 2 cents per gallon in city and 1 cent in police jurisdiction.
Griffin, Georgia: Tax rate is 3 cents for each 12 ounce bottle of beer.
Hamilton, Ohio: Tax is 14 per cent of the consumers' bill, but a 10 per cent discount is allowed if paid within 20 days.
Hanover, Pennsylvania: Tax applies to adult admissions.
Houston, Texas: Buses are taxed at 3 per cent, other utilities at 2 per cent.
Inglewood, California: 5 cent tax per admission at the race track only. Track was destroyed by fire in 1949.
Kankakee, Illinois: Trucks only.
Kansas City, Missouri: Public transportation utilities pay 1 mill per revenue passenger transported on street cars, plus 3 per cent of the gross receipts from bus and trolley bus fares. Minimum gross receipts tax is $10 per year.
La Grange, Illinois: Passenger car rate; trucks are taxed on a weight basis.
Lincoln, Nebraska: Tax rate was increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent, November, 1949.
Lynchburg, Virginia: Rate increased from 2 per cent to 5 per cent in 1949. Admissions tax is 1 cent for each 20 cents or fraction thereof in excess of 9 cents.
Manchester, New Hampshire: City car registration fee.
Meadville, Pennsylvania: Includes returns from a $2 per $1,000 wholesale mercantile tax.
Memphis, Tennessee: Rate is $3 for passenger cars; truck rate is based on capacity, varying from $10 to $50.
Miami, Florida: Tax rates on public utilities are 10, 5, 1 per cent on monthly bills, depending upon their size.
Mobile, Alabama: Tax is on beer only.
Modesto, California: Tax applies to adult admissions.
Nashville, Tennessee: For commercial cars and trucks only.
Newark, Ohio: Includes amount received from $1 license fee.
New York, New York: City also taxes a conduit company at 3 per cent of its gross income, yielding $494,330. Gross receipts business tax rates are 1/5 per cent on gross receipts under $10,000 yearly; 2/5 per cent on gross receipts over $10,000. Sales tax yield includes amount received from 2 per cent compensating use tax.
Oakland, California: Includes amount collected from flat rate license fees.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Buses are on a contract basis, $90,000 per year.
Paducah, Kentucky: Rate per passenger car; truck rate is based on weight.
Park Ridge, Illinois: Rate is $5 for cars under 35 horsepower, $10 for those over. Utility tax is a telephone franchise.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: In 1950 rate was increased to 1 1/4 per cent and tax base broadened. Pennsylvania Supreme Court declared tax on unearned income invalid.
Phoenix, Arizona: Amount shown for yield is for eight months. Rate for firms selling tangible goods at retail is 1/2 per cent.
Pittston, Pennsylvania: Tax rate is 5 per cent for city and 5 per cent for school district.
Pueblo, Colorado: Telephone utility taxed at 1 1/2 per cent.
Richmond, Virginia: Retail tax is based on gross sales; wholesale tax is based on gross purchases, rate is 25 cents per $100.
Richmond Heights, Missouri: Rate increased from 2 per cent to 5 per cent in 1949.
Rochester, New York: Tax is levied by county; city receives distribution from county based on volume of business done in city.
Rockford, Illinois: Tax on transportation franchise only; other utilities pay flat fees. Motor vehicle tax rate per car; truck rate is by weight.
Rock Island, Illinois: Tax rate per wheel.
Rome, Georgia: Tax rate is 50 cents a case on beer, $1 per case of wine.
Roswell, New Mexico: Tax is on drivers.
St. Augustine, Florida: Tax applies to football and baseball admissions.
St. Louis, Missouri: Tax was repealed in 1949.
San Gabriel, California: Minimum rate, $12 up to $10,000; $10,000 to $200,000, 75 cents per $1,000; $200,000 to $500,000, 50 cents per $1,000.
Sanford, Florida: Tax is on ball park admissions.
Sarasota, Florida: Rate is 10 per cent for first $25, 5 per cent for next $25, and 1 per cent of amount in excess of $50.
Tallahassee, Florida: Rate is 10 per cent on first $200 and 2 1/2 per cent on the balance.
Tampa, Florida: Minimum tax is $10 on first $3,000. Wholesale rate is 30 cents per $1,000; minimum license of $10.
Thomasville, Georgia: Beer tax rate per bottle.
Uniontown, Pennsylvania: Includes amount received from 1 mill wholesale mercantile tax.
Vallejo, California: Rate increased from 1/2 per cent to 1 per cent in 1949.
Waco, Texas: Includes amount received from taxicabs.
Warren, Ohio: Estimated income for six months.
Washington, D. C.: A graduated income tax levied on net income and is similar to those levied by states. Alcoholic beverage tax rate is 50 cents a barrel for beer and 75 cents a gallon for wine. Gross Receipts tax applies to insurance companies; rate is $2 per $100.
West Palm Beach, Florida: Rate is 10 per cent for the first $25, 5 per cent for the next $50, and 1 per cent for all over $50. Admissions tax is in accordance with a contract with a local ball club.
Winchester, Virginia: Rate is $20 for first $2,000 and $2 per $1,000 in excess of $2,000.

Trends in Municipal Finances*

By Allen D. Manvel

Chief, Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census

THE nation's 397 largest cities spent more than $4,000,000,000 for governmental purposes in 1948, as against $3,500,000,000 the previous year and less than $3,000,000,000 in 1946. Their general revenue also reached a new high in 1948, while extensive municipal borrowing brought gross debt of these cities back up to $7,500,000,000, its highest level since 1943. These developments are depicted in the charts below, which are based on Table 1.

A comparison of 1948 totals of income and outgo, for the 397 cities which had 25,000 or more inhabitants in 1940, shows that: General revenue was less than general expenditure by $299,000,000, or 7.4 per cent; general revenue was substantially equal to general expenditure less provision for debt retirement; general revenue and borrowings totaled more than general expenditure by $153,000,000, or 3.8 per cent. These differences reflect for 1947-48 a greater increase in expenditure than in revenue and a material rise in general borrowings.

In 1948 these 397 cities accounted for over one-third (34 per cent) of the general revenue of all local governments in the United States and over half (50.9 per cent) of all local public debt. Of the general revenue of all 16,220 municipalities in the nation, the 397 largest received 80.7 per cent; they accounted for 87 per cent of total city debt.[1] Two-fifths of all the people in the United States lived in these 397 cities in 1940, according to the Census of Population of that year.

General Revenue. General revenue of the 397 cities totaled $3,753,000,000 in 1948. This was 13.5 per cent more than the $3,306,000,000 collected in 1947, indicating an increase similar to that of 1946-47. Property tax yields rose 10.3 per cent, or as much as during the entire five-year period 1942 to 1947. Other tax revenue, however, increased at a higher rate during the year--sales and gross receipts taxes 31.3 per cent and licenses and other miscellaneous taxes 22.7 per cent. Aid received from other governments was up 15.2 per cent and charges and miscellaneous revenue 9.8 per cent.

It is to be noted that the sales tax category includes selective excises, such as those on gasoline and cigarettes, as well as general sales taxes. Altogether such sources provided 9.2 per cent of all revenue of the 397 cities in 1948. However, the proportion was only about 3.5 per cent for the 360 cities below 250,000 inhabitants.

Figures herein reflect in part the tapping of new sources of municipal

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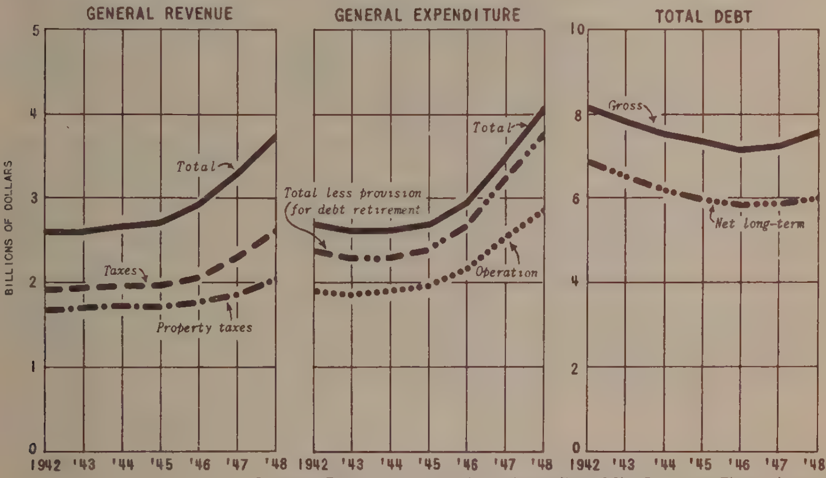
*This summary article, summary Tables 1 to 4, and detailed Table XIII are adapted from the Census Bureau report, *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1948*.

[1] See Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Revenue in 1948 and Governmental Debt in 1948*.

revenue by numerous cities. The share of city revenue provided by property taxes was 54.8 per cent in 1948 as compared with 64.9 per cent in 1942.

General Expenditure. The 397 largest cities spent $4,052,000,000 for general-government purposes in 1948, or 16 per cent more than the 1947 amount of $3,494,000,000.

Seven-tenths of the total, or $2,854,000,000, was for operation. This is 12.9 per cent more than operation spending of the year before and 50.5 per cent above the 1942 level. Every municipal function contributed to the 1948 increase in operation expenditure. The greatest rise, in absolute amount, was for schools. Next in amounts of dollar increase were public safety and public welfare.



Source: Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1948

TRENDS IN FINANCES OF 397 CITIES OVER 25,000, 1942-48

Capital outlay rose 47 per cent, from $318,000,000 to $467,000,000. This exceeds the four-year total for 1942 through 1945 when municipal capital outlay was drastically limited. The rate of 1947-48 increase ranged widely as among the several population-size groups of cities.

Debt and Borrowing. Outstanding gross debt of the 397 largest cities rose in 1948 by $269,000,000, to $7,521,000,000, or 3.7 per cent. Their net long-term debt increased 3.6 per cent to $6,041,000,000.[2] The rise in outstanding debt was particularly marked for cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants (other than New York) and those of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

Of the 1948 totals, slightly more than half--$3,864,000,000 of gross debt or $3,136,000,000 of net long-term debt--was for general-government purposes.

City borrowing for general-government purposes rose 39.4 per cent to $452,000,000, thus exceeding by more than one-half the amount provided for general debt retirement. For every population group of cities, the amount of general borrowings was more than that provided for general debt retirement.

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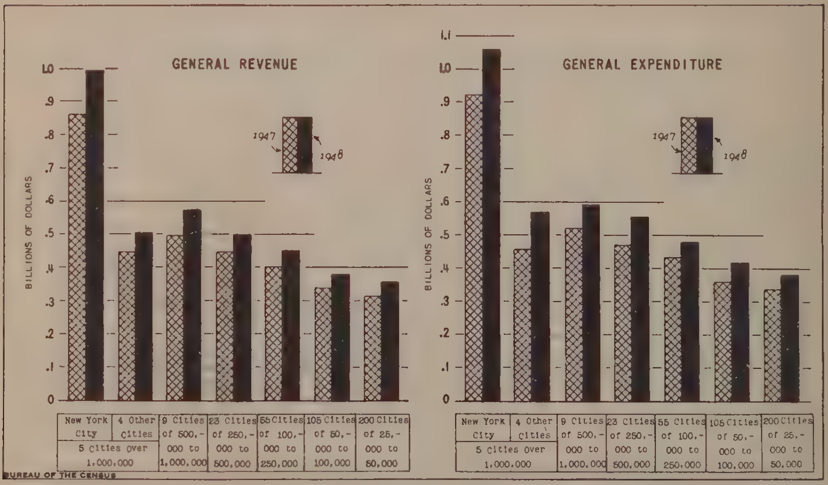
[2] The difference between gross debt and net long-term debt comprised $200,000,000 in short-term debt and $1,280,000,000 in long-term debt that was offset by sinking-fund assets.

Original issues of long-term debt--including $212,000,000 for enterprise purposes--amounted to $649,000,000 in 1948. This greatly exceeds the 1947 amount of $405,000,000, and approaches double the $381,000,000 of debt redeemed in 1948. Refunding operations accounted for limited further amounts of debt issuance and retirement.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The 1948 figures cited above and in the following tables relate to city fiscal years which ended between February 1, 1948, and January 31, 1949. Of the 397 cities, 224 ended their fiscal years on December 31, 1948.

In its reporting the Bureau of the Census makes a basic distinction between general-government finances and the transactions of trust funds and publicly-owned enterprises (water-supply, power, transit systems, and the like). Only general-government data are provided here, except that the figures on debt include amounts of outstanding indebtedness for enterprise as well as general-government purposes.

These statistics relate only to city governments, and not to other local governments serving the respective city areas (e.g., counties, school districts, housing authorities, etc.). Direct inter-city comparisons of data in Table XIII must therefore be made with caution, in view of the great diversity in responsibility of city governments, particularly with respect to such functions as schools, parks, sanitation, and public assistance. In 1947 the Census Bureau issued a report on "Governmental Units Overlying City Areas" which shows, for the 397 cities, the governments other than the city corporation responsible for local functions within each city area.



Source: Governments Division, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1948

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CITY GOVERNMENTS, BY POPULATION-SIZE GROUP: 1947 AND 1948

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF CITY GOVERNMENT FINANCES: 1942–48
(Cities having 1940 populations over 25,000)

Item	Amount in Millions							Per Cent Change[1]	
	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	From 1947 to 1948	From 1942 to 1948
Total general revenue and borrowings	$4,205	$3,630	$3,102	$2,821	$2,712	$2,639	(2)	15.9	(2)
General borrowings[3]	452	324	181	106	49	48	(2)	39.4	(2)
Total general revenue	3,753	3,306	2,921	2,714	2,663	2,591	$2,598	13.5	44.5
Taxes, total	2,622	2,307	2,064	1,971	1,971	1,946	1,938	13.7	35.3
Property	2,058	1,866	1,763	1,712	1,726	1,711	1,685	10.3	22.1
Sales and gross receipts	346	263	147	128	118	110	122	31.3	184.4
Licenses and other	218	178	155	131	127	124	131	22.7	66.5
Aid from other govts.	740	642	546	485	453	437	448	15.2	65.3
From state governments only	693	607	513	450	422	402	419	14.3	65.6
Charges and miscellaneous	392	357	311	258	238	209	213	9.8	84.3
Total general expenditure	4,052	3,494	2,950	2,685	2,620	2,614	2,677	16.0	51.4
Provision for debt retirement	289	253	271	293	320	320	293	14.0	-1.5
General exp. less provision for debt retirement	3,764	3,241	2,678	2,392	2,300	2,294	2,383	16.1	57.9
Operation[4]	2,854	2,528	2,158	1,962	1,901	1,863	1,896	12.9	50.5
General control	229	212	185	171	163	157	158	8.0	44.6
Public safety	681	614	532	481	472	464	454	11.1	50.2
Highways	220	186	164	154	140	136	135	18.0	63.2
Sanitation	232	209	183	162	151	139	134	10.8	72.8
Health and hospitals	259	221	189	167	158	142	142	17.2	82.2
Public welfare	321	272	206	183	187	210	264	17.9	21.5
Schools	634	562	486	457	453	452	448	12.7	41.4
Capital outlay	467	318	168	91	77	93	158	47.0	196.1
Highways only	154	122	64	34	29	37	59	25.6	160.2
Aid paid to other governments	25	12	10	5	4	[5]7	[5]1	97.7	(6)
Interest	119	122	129	137	147	161	170	-2.2	-29.7
Contributions to trust funds and enterprises	299	261	214	197	170	170	[7]159	14.6	(6)
Debt at end of fiscal year (general and enterprise):									
Gross	7,521	7,252	7,161	7,326	7,497	7,820	8,155	3.7	-7.8
General	3,864	3,722	3,675	3,780	3,995	4,251	4,599	3.8	-16.0
Enterprise	3,657	3,530	3,486	3,546	3,502	3,569	3,556	3.6	2.9
Net long-term, total	6,041	5,830	5,828	5,978	6,175	6,487	6,823	3.6	-11.5
Total interest payments (general and enterprise)	241	244	254	264	277	292	293	-1.1	-17.7
Enterprise operations:									
Operating revenue	868	812	763	732	703	665	611	6.9	42.1
Operating expense (excludes depreciation)	616	540	463	417	399	364	332	14.2	85.9

Note: Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total.

[1] Computed on the basis of amounts rounded to the nearest thousand.

[2] Data not available.

[3] For general-government purposes only (prior to 1947, designated "New borrowings").

[4] Includes amounts for functions not enumerated--correction, libraries, and recreation--and miscellaneous and unallocable operation expenditure.

[5] For cities with 1940 populations over 250,000. Amounts of aid paid to other governments for cities with 1940 populations to 25,000 to 250,000 are included in general expenditure for operation.

[6] Not computed.

[7] For cities with 1940 populations over 100,000. Data for contributions to trust funds and enterprises are not available for cities with populations of 25,000 to 100,000.

TABLE 2

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY POPULATION GROUPS, OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN 1948

Item	Total (397 cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL REVENUE, 1948								
Total amount (in millions)	$4.205	$1,685	$612	$610	$578	$502	$425	$405
Taxes, total	69.9	71.0	70.2	70.3	69.5	68.3	70.1	66.4
Property	54.8	50.3	50.5	58.1	55.7	59.1	59.7	57.0
Sales and gross receipts	9.2	15.5	6.3	6.4	7.4	3.8	3.7	2.8
Licenses, permits and other	5.8	5.3	13.3	5.8	6.5	5.5	6.7	6.5
Aid received from other governments, total	19.7	22.1	17.2	22.0	15.7	17.3	15.7	18.7
From State governments only	18.5	21.8	16.4	18.5	14.5	15.7	14.8	17.5
Charges and miscellaneous	10.4	6.8	12.6	7.6	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.9
Charges for current services	5.5	4.1	7.7	4.2	7.7	6.5	7.1	7.2
Contributions from enterprises	1.7	.5	.5	.8	1.7	3.9	3.3	3.3
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL EXPENDITURE, 1948								
Total (in millions)	$4,052	$1,629	$566	$590	$552	$479	$419	$383
Provision for debt retirement	7.1	6.0	5.5	6.5	9.0	9.1	8.2	6.6
Operation	70.4	67.8	66.9	74.7	66.9	73.4	71.2	75.2
Capital outlay	11.5	9.9	14.5	10.8	15.8	10.2	13.7	12.7
Aid paid to other governments	.6	1.0	2.5	.3	.5	.4	.5	.2
Interest	2.9	3.2	3.4	2.0	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.6
Contributions to trust funds	4.3	5.8	5.1	4.9	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.3
Contributions to enterprises	3.0	6.3	2.1	.9	1.4	.8	.6	.4
PER CENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURE, 1948								
Total (in millions)	$2,854	$1,105	$379	$441	$369	$352	$298	$288
General control	8.0	8.1	10.0	8.1	7.9	7.6	8.2	8.2
Public safety	23.9	22.3	33.4	23.0	25.4	25.1	26.7	24.9
Police	13.0	13.5	20.9	12.9	13.0	12.2	12.8	12.0
Fire	9.8	7.7	10.8	9.0	11.3	11.6	12.7	11.8
Other	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
Highways	7.7	5.4	6.5	6.2	8.5	9.6	10.7	12.5
Sanitation	8.1	7.4	10.0	8.1	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.5
Health	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.8
Hospitals	6.9	7.9	5.5	10.1	7.2	4.6	4.8	3.0
Public welfare	11.2	16.5	8.3	11.4	6.7	7.9	6.3	6.1
Correction	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	.8	.3	.1	.2
Schools	22.2	23.4	13.8	19.4	22.2	22.5	19.9	24.0
Libraries	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Recreation	4.5	3.1	3.9	5.4	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.2
Miscellaneous and unallocable	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.8	4.1	5.1	4.0
AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN THOUSANDS								
Total	$467,455	$161,676	$82,045	$63,949	$87,001	$48,987	$57,246	$48,596
New construction[1]	358,713	128,449	68,945	49,428	58,422	39,388	46,264	36,762
Purchase of land and existing structures	45,583	18,979	4,067	4,393	15,552	1,962	2,867	1,830
Equipment	63,159	14,248	9,033	10,128	13,027	7,637	8,115	10,004
Amount for highways only:								
Total	153,521	52,812	29,434	24,887	32,948	12,171	15,947	14,756
New construction only[1]	120,043	38,978	26,433	22,780	20,578	11,022	14,152	12,533

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[1] Includes a small amount of unsegregable outlays for purchase of land and existing structures and for equipment.

TABLE 3

PER CENT CHANGE BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1947 TO 1948 IN REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT

Item	Total (397 Cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL REVENUE AND GENERAL BORROWINGS								
Total general revenue and borrowings	15.9	21.0	28.1	10.7	13.6	12.6	11.8	15.4
General borrowings	39.4	117.6	221.8	-27.1	23.8	23.6	11.3	31.5
Total general revenue	13.5	14.5	13.7	15.1	12.2	11.6	11.8	13.6
Taxes, total[1]	13.7	13.1	9.3	14.2	14.4	13.1	13.6	15.2
Property	10.3	9.4	5.8	11.8	11.2	9.8	9.9	11.2
Sales and gross receipts	31.3	23.5	29.2	39.7	30.0	83.2	80.8	127.9
Licenses, permits and other	22.7	22.6	15.5	15.3	27.9	20.3	24.7	28.4
Aid received from other governments, total	15.2	20.0	35.2	21.7	3.1	6.7	11.2	11.4
From State governments only[1]	14.3	20.0	36.6	18.2	[1]-1.2	7.9	12.0	10.5
Charges and miscellaneous	9.8	11.8	14.5	5.7	12.7	10.8	4.7	9.5
Charges for current services	13.6	13.3	8.9	11.2	14.2	13.1	11.4	18.9
Contributions from enterprises	1.3	-10.0	-28.8	-39.9	-.2	27.7	12.8	-6.1
GENERAL EXPENDITURE								
Total	16.0	18.3	24.4	13.6	17.9	10.4	16.2	14.2
Provision for debt retirement	14.0	26.7	19.9	2.4	10.5	6.1	21.5	2.9
Total less provision for debt retirement	16.1	17.8	24.7	14.5	18.7	10.8	15.8	15.1
Operation	12.9	14.0	14.1	12.7	13.2	11.2	10.9	12.6
Capital outlay	47.0	59.5	85.1	31.0	60.2	15.0	58.3	39.9
Aid paid to other governments	97.7	917.4	[2]	-47.2	4.7	-14.3	27.3	-42.6
Interest	-2.2	-1.3	-2.7	-2.9	-1.8	-4.9	-3.2	-.9
Contributions to trust funds	12.6	8.7	17.5	24.1	12.7	9.1	13.8	29.6
Contributions to enterprises	17.5	16.9	59.3	38.8	22.1	15.0	29.8	-15.9
EXPENDITURE FOR OPERATION								
Total	12.9	14.0	14.1	12.7	13.2	11.2	10.9	12.6
General control	8.0	3.6	5.6	9.3	9.8	13.0	12.2	12.1
Public safety	11.1	10.9	13.2	11.2	12.8	9.4	10.8	11.8
Police	10.2	10.5	12.9	10.0	11.4	8.4	8.7	11.3
Fire	11.5	10.5	13.0	12.9	12.9	9.5	12.9	11.6
Other	17.8	18.1	19.1	10.9	28.7	19.2	10.6	19.5
Highways	18.0	26.3	15.0	14.7	16.8	16.6	12.4	15.6
Sanitation	10.8	11.0	14.6	13.6	11.7	9.2	8.7	9.7
Health	8.9	5.9	15.2	10.8	20.5	12.9	2.1	-.9
Hospitals	19.9	23.5	16.2	18.7	16.9	14.3	17.0	17.2
Public welfare	17.9	22.8	30.1	14.2	2.5	13.2	14.3	16.0
Correction	14.3	15.8	18.3	9.8	5.8	47.5	21.5	31.8
Schools	12.7	12.6	14.0	13.4	15.1	11.7	11.3	12.3
Libraries	11.1	12.0	11.8	9.2	12.6	8.6	11.1	13.1
Recreation	13.5	13.3	17.7	13.6	15.4	12.1	11.8	14.7
Miscellaneous and unallocable	4.4	1.9	1.8	.6	21.3	.3	3.1	11.8
EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY								
Total	47.0	59.5	85.1	31.0	60.2	15.0	58.3	39.9
New construction	63.8	114.0	92.7	27.8	62.2	23.2	68.1	48.3
Purchase of land and existing structures	-11.7	-37.5	160.5	16.0	64.1	-50.2	28.2	.1
Equipment	33.3	29.3	29.3	59.2	47.9	14.6	26.8	23.0
Amount for highways only:								
Total	25.6	21.7	42.9	25.1	64.7	-22.6	35.2	28.9
New construction only	33.1	59.6	37.6	26.6	55.3	-24.1	40.0	26.8

TABLE 3—PER CENT CHANGE BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1947 TO 1948—Continued

Item	Total (397 Cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
				GENERAL AND ENTERPRISE DEBT				
Total, general and enterprise:								
Gross debt	3.7	3.5	7.5	3.7	3.9	2.1	3.3	8.4
Net long-term debt	3.6	2.9	10.7	3.4	5.1	1.9	3.9	8.7
General:								
Gross debt	3.8	4.6	11.6	.3	4.5	1.1	3.1	7.6
Net long-term debt	4.1	6.3	16.9	-1.1	4.8	.7	2.8	7.7
Enterprise:								
Gross debt	3.6	2.8	2.7	7.9	2.5	4.1	3.9	10.6
Net long-term debt	3.0	1.0	4.0	9.5	6.0	4.1	7.0	11.5

[1] Locally collected and retained shares of state-imposed taxes, formerly treated as revenue from state aid, are classified as local tax revenue effective with fiscal 1948 data. In general, national and population group totals are not appreciably affected. However, the change may need to be recognized in making historical comparisons, for some individual cities and for the total of cities of 250,000 to 500,000, as to the revenue categories involved.

[2] Not computed.

TABLE 4

TREND IN MUNICIPAL GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT, 1942–48[1]

Population Group[2]	Gross Debt (in millions)						
	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Over 1,000,000	$4,141	$4,001	$4,011	$4,125	$4,124	$4,269	$4,375
500,000 to 1,000,000	739	712	672	707	735	780	837
250,000 to 500,000	944	909	906	909	951	987	1,029
100,000 to 250,000	690	676	669	670	713	750	803
50,000 to 100,000	558	540	506	515	554	569	615
25,000 to 50,000	449	414	397	399	419	439	475
Total	$7,521	$7,252	$7,161	$7,326	$7,497	$7,795	$8,135
	Net Long-Term Debt (in millions)						
Over 1,000,000	$3,073	$2,986	$3,062	$3,169	$3,216	$3,339	$3,487
500,000 to 1,000,000	627	607	567	591	627	673	729
250,000 to 500,000	816	776	780	783	820	848	875
100,000 to 250,000	609	597	595	599	635	674	715
50,000 to 100,000	510	492	466	478	499	522	562
25,000 to 50,000	405	372	358	359	379	399	423
Total	$6,040	$5,830	$5,828	$5,977	$6,176	$6,455	$6,791

[1] Gross and net figures include both general and enterprise (utility) debt. The total gross debt of $7,521,129,000 for 1948 is composed of $3,863,719,000 general debt and $3,637,410,000 enterprise debt, and the 1948 net long-term debt of $6,040,717,000 is composed of $3,135,633,000 general and $2,905,084,000 enterprise debt.

[2] The number of cities in each population group (1940 populations) is as follows: 5 over 1,000,000; 9 between 500,000 and 1,000,000; 23 between 250,000 and 500,000; 55 between 100,000 and 250,000; 105 between 50,000 and 100,000; 200 between 25,000 and 50,000.

TABLE XIII

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1948

This table includes the 397 cities with 1940 populations of 25,000 or more; the governments of 13 additional places classified as "urban" by Census Bureau special rule are not included. The data are for city fiscal years ended during the calendar year 1948 except for a few that ended in January, 1949, and are reproduced from the Census Bureau report "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1948". Under "General Revenue," "Total" comprises all revenue of city general government--i.e., excluding revenue of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; "Local Taxes" shows revenue from city imposed taxes--property, income or payroll, sales and gross receipts taxes, etc.--including licenses and permits; "Aid From Other Governments" consists of grants and shared taxes received from other governments--federal, state, and local--for support of specified functions or for general purposes; "Charges and Miscellaneous" consists of charges for current services, special assessments for capital outlay, net contributions from city enterprises, and other and unallocable revenue. "General Expenditure, Total" comprises all expenditure for general-government functions--i.e., excluding expenditure of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; "Operation" expenditure is for services, materials, financial assistance to needy individuals and other current maintenance; "Capital Outlay" is for new construction of more or less permanent improvements, for purchase of land and buildings, and for equipment of durable value, whether from revenues or from proceeds of debt issued; "Provision for Debt Retirement" consists of direct debt redemption (other than from sinking funds) plus payments into the sinking funds for debt redemption--both with relation to general debt only, not enterprise debt; "Interest" payments are costs for the use of credit capital (without adjustment for premium or discount on debt issued or retired) for general-government purposes, not enterprises; "Contributions to Employee Retirement" are payments made by the city to retirement funds that are either locally or state-administered for local employees; "Other" expenditure consists of aid paid to other governments, contributions to trust funds except for retirement purposes, and contributions to enterprise. "Gross Debt" consists of outstanding long-term and short-term debt issued by or in the name of the city or its agencies, including non-guaranteed debt. "Net Long-Term Debt" is total long-term debt less sinking-fund offsets to long-term debt. The difference between the total and the general-government figures represents net long-term debt for city-owned enterprises. A single dagger (†) indicates data fiscal year 1947.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1948	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948	
														Total	General Govt. Only
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	$142,810	$110,258	$20,811	$11,741	$169,823	$108,012	$19,280	$14,707	$2,366	$10,136	$15,322*	$222,877	$149,330	$95,102
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	174,618	101,016	48,497	24,293	185,152	134,371	21,200	10,937	6,803	9,563	1,036	289,665	263,366	197,844
Los Angeles, Calif.. . . .	1,504	84,040	54,647	13,533	11,359	84,670	54,602	18,380	1,755	1,453	6,173	2,307	208,567	196,583	45,127
New York, N. Y..	7,455	989,212	707,078	243,771	38,363	1,062,682	726,464	79,631	66,226	33,751	65,133	91,477	2,984,669	2,108,209	637,895
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	104,444	88,284*	4,179	11,981	127,027	81,991	23,185	3,891	8,516	2,464	586	435,152	355,876	191,946
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	859	86,191	53,473	27,085	5,633	93,915	69,173	11,301	4,402	3,778	4,064	1,197	196,953	154,558	91,967
Boston, Mass.	771	111,116	80,583	25,414	5,119	123,681	95,832	14,998	7,768	1,156	2,243	1,684	142,982	98,952	44,688
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	45,213	30,237	12,499	2,477	47,587	33,003	2,748	7,908	1,287	2,641	. . . .	55,781	47,569	40,085

Table XIII—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1948	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948 Total	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948 General Govt. Only
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued															
Cleveland, Ohio	878	$46,621	$27,942	$10,218	$8,461	$50,249	$33,998	$5,488	$5,986	$2,194	$2,046	$537	$114,220	$103,241	$58,088
Milwaukee, Wis..	587	52,223	31,702	15,490	5,031	51,374	38,164	8,130	. . . .	83	3,565	1,432	2,795	956	56
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	28,633	25,956	1,492	2,085	30,011	20,402	3,214	4,306	1,153	930	6	45,369	44,928	42,776
St. Louis, Mo.	816	40,227	33,196	1,460	5,571	39,156	31,081	1,077	4,320	1,060	1,284	334	43,213	42,000	31,901
San Francisco, Calif. . .	635	65,049	44,732	15,851	4,466	63,399	47,911	4,608	3,650	955	4,590	1,685	137,111	134,949	32,042
Washington, D. C..	663	92,998	72,777*	15,790	4,431	91,098	71,254	12,385	54	1	5,179*	2,225*	176	176	176
250,000 to 500,000															
Atlanta, Ga..	302	18,420	11,167	2,094	5,159	23,936	14,260	7,208	1,312	517	525	114	27,081	25,995	20,544
Birmingham, Ala..	268	9,476	5,697	2,367	1,412	9,623	4,673	2,110	1,113	689	399	639	23,185	21,021	18,261
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	29,526	15,419	4,270	9,837	32,525	20,287	6,288	3,207	1,273	1,426	44	69,573	45,420	37,082
Columbus, Ohio	306	11,877	6,672*	2,412	2,703	13,262	7,441	2,722	1,851	456	698	94	16,865	14,563	13,067
Dallas, Tex.	295	15,359	11,321	106	3,932	22,686	9,862	8,755	2,041	813	573	642	50,737	47,546	30,120
Denver, Colo.	322	33,506	16,072	14,698	2,736	33,672	28,961	2,549	885	161	996	120	34,908	34,809	14,512
Houston, Tex.	385	17,140	14,190	91	2,859	27,992	11,285	11,547	3,691	1,190	166	113	63,890	60,113	44,771
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	11,620	8,564	1,784	1,272	12,638	9,556	1,430	666	152	711	123	6,804	6,311	5,358
Jersey City, N. J..	301	35,809	28,575	4,839	2,395	34,447	26,883	2,009	2,941	1,236	1,339	39	44,829	34,839	29,100
Kansas City, Mo.	399	15,409	13,283	349	1,777	16,023	12,254	1,447	1,207	772	78	265	37,416	36,636	22,410
Louisville, Ky..	319	21,611	14,971	1,930	4,710	21,884	16,334	1,386	1,102	1,562	208	1,292	41,579	27,964	27,956
Memphis, Tenn..	293	16,594	8,911	4,560	3,123	18,773	12,491	4,264	1,258	597	141	22	25,030	21,637	15,794
Minneapolis, Minn.. . . .	492	39,414	28,082	6,265	5,067	45,786	30,755	5,302	6,200	1,055	2,278	196	64,829	61,570	54,080
Newark, N. J.	430	50,147	45,202	2,084	2,861	49,390	38,410	3,258	3,283	1,451	1,131	1,857	66,474	59,089	31,174
New Orleans, La..	495	26,206	19,798	4,102	2,306	30,147	19,811	3,936	2,223	1,172	954	2,051	40,969	38,871	29,047
Oakland, Calif..	302	16,563	12,468	2,174	1,921	17,909	10,871	4,872	626	247	865	428	19,662	19,260	15,097
Portland, Ore..	305	14,426	9,921	1,203	3,302	16,224	10,078	2,968	1,532	427	520	701	28,729	23,405	13,859
Providence, R. I.	253	19,763	14,029	4,497	1,237	21,748	15,873	1,446	1,690	1,187	959	593	61,196	44,781	36,413
Rochester, N. Y.	325	30,216	19,240	7,006	3,970	32,000	23,954	1,225	4,548	731	988	554	31,205	26,160	22,467
St. Paul, Minn..	288	19,401	13,246	3,869	2,286	19,449	15,180	1,312	1,432	796	662	67	28,606	21,120	16,634
San Antonio, Tex..	254	8,184	6,962	6	1,216	10,876	5,625	1,831	2,535	566	97	222	54,738	49,625	18,051
Seattle, Wash.	368	20,867	12,245	4,532	4,090	24,331	13,788	6,771	1,753	556	1,463	. . .	86,692	82,090	34,504
Toledo, Ohio	282	17,921	11,021*	3,392	3,508	16,534	10,512	2,365	2,608	399	612	38	16,402	13,453	9,935
100,000 to 250,000															
Akron, Ohio.	245	11,679	6,044	2,529	3,106	11,480	7,441	1,613	1,492	408	454	72	18,630	18,004	9,618
Albany, N. Y..	131	9,768	7,930	1,653	185	11,654	7,250	1,594	1,347	437	338	688	24,245	21,783	11,641
Bridgeport, Conn..	147	11,575	9,487	1,031	1,057	12,053	9,226	735	1,137	227	515	213	7,434	7,434	. . .
Cambridge, Mass.†. . . .	111	10,487	6,851	2,908	728	11,272	10,420	211	459	81	101	. . .	2,839	2,646	2,390

Camden, N. J.	118	$7,977	$6,862	$431	$684	$7,997	$5,577	$462	$ 756	$738	$234	$230	$18,902	$18,902	$18,276
Canton, Ohio	108	2,932	1,485	880	567	3,113	2,361	228	243	70	196	15	1,974	744	583
Charlotte, N. C.	101	4,335	3,213	446	676	4,614	2,932	631	759	182	110	...	11,357	10,953	6,719
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	7,481	4,239	2,566	676	7,026	5,307	413	460	596	228	22	27,067	25,979	13,597
Dayton, Ohio	211	8,217	4,390	2,278	1,549	10,141	5,919	2,489	770	168	460	335	11,643	10,497	7,373
Des Moines, Iowa	160	5,109	3,967	384	758	4,734	3,285	618	374	92	235	130	5,598	5,082	2,435
Duluth, Minn.	101	3,953	2,557	465	931	3,908	2,840	469	373	51	82	93	1,862	1,776	1,477
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	7,819	7,419	265	135	9,263	7,016	1,388	475	300	84	...	10,709	8,872	5,973
Erie, Pa.	117	2,962	2,394	273	295	3,022	2,359	161	334	117	51	...	4,129	3,027	2,514
Fall River, Mass.†[1]	115	7,810	4,610	2,918	282	8,446	7,156	690	375	49	164	12	3,016	2,556	2,442
Flint, Mich.	152	6,615	2,381	1,594	2,640	6,025	5,280	49	409	98	189	...	2,228	980	789
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	4,536	2,327	441	1,768	3,813	2,747	399	189	104	300	74	4,637	3,921	3,024
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	7,358	5,137	...	2,221	8,066	5,434	1,092	711	635	194	...	24,457	24,381	17,688
Gary, Ind.	112	2,906	2,263	455	188	2,763	2,428	34	64	91	146	...	4,919	4,905	...
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	4,632	2,253	1,812	567	4,284	3,824	...[2]	181	82	197	...	4,159	3,755	1,874
Hartford, Conn.	166	18,109	15,113	1,902	1,094	17,018	12,904	419	2,407	393	455	440	12,388	9,571	...
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	7,305	3,072	1	4,232	7,761	5,752	814	199	228	532	236	23,857	22,156	4,391
Kansas City, Kan.	121	3,284	2,771	327	186	3,582	2,138	626	592	50	174	2	5,305	4,660	2,433
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	8,369	5,142	2,357	870	9,260	6,614	1,077	626	763	180	...	25,656	23,886	17,178
Long Beach, Calif.	164	12,741	5,064	915	6,762	11,942	8,166	907	2,513	128		328	16,281	7,914	1,057
Lowell, Mass.	101	9,326	5,813	3,296	217	9,728	8,688	293	518	54	126	49	1,814	1,814	1,507
Miami, Fla.	172	14,906	11,334	211	3,361	14,935	11,405	416	1,680	776	462	196	39,215	37,459	23,232
Nashville, Tenn.	167	10,836	5,935	3,475	1,426	10,651	8,303	1,105	565	366	249	63	25,493	23,876	11,671
New Bedford, Mass.	110	9,314	5,246	3,830	238	9,966	8,766	402	347	65	302	84	2,368	1,491	731
New Haven, Conn.	161	11,977	10,188	1,302	487	12,558	9,733	840	395	196	605	189	7,362	7,103	7,043
Norfolk, Va.	144	13,648	8,993	1,856	2,799	15,954	9,841	3,571	1,111	912	519	...	39,390	24,389	19,476
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	5,635	3,064	406	2,165	8,836	3,620	3,474	1,162	344	185	51	26,930	25,022	18,226
Omaha, Neb.	224	7,010	5,777	388	845	9,594	5,389	2,841	664	108	566	26	8,141	7,257	5,529
Paterson, N. J.	140	10,762	9,271	1,243	248	10,086	7,374	267	1,548	803	94	...	21,720	21,720	...
Peoria, Ill.	105	3,231	2,488	157	586	3,274	2,761	159	182	25	120	27	824	560	545
Reading, Pa.	111	2,707	2,043	167	497	2,947	2,196	303	349	78	21	...	3,389	3,194	1,932
Richmond, Va.	193	16,547	12,159	3,091	1,297	16,868	12,796	944	1,402	1,105	506	115	40,716	25,751	17,973
Sacramento, Calif.	106	5,817	3,945	435	1,437	6,157	4,987	461	200	123	299	87	7,187	7,187	4,417
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	5,200	3,951	398	851	6,311	4,255	494	1,364	60	138	...	4,300	3,179	943
San Diego, Calif.	203	11,522	8,035	1,572	1,915	12,113	8,368	1,717	228	110	957	733	20,649	20,572	3,664
Scranton, Pa.	140	2,976	2,643	178	155	3,302	2,646	85	422	74	75	...	2,802	2,676	...
Somerville, Mass.	102	9,044	6,485	2,289	270	9,237	7,895	354	684	76	45	183	4,068	3,068	2,971
South Bend, Ind.	101	2,914	2,234	401	279	2,820	2,221	...[2]	323	43	233	...	2,591	2,265	...
Spokane, Wash.	122	5,676	2,793	1,443	1,440	5,844	3,741	681	954	108	270	90	4,803	3,482	...
Springfield, Mass.	150	16,403	11,141	4,427	835	17,502	15,354	1,163	682	141	162	...	9,613	8,713	5,070
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	19,265	13,923	3,636	1,706	18,132	13,406	1,308	2,451	162	805	...	10,084	9,334	6,204
Tacoma, Wash.	109	5,939	2,788	1,383	1,768	5,685	3,703	1,195	371	116	300	...	27,241	26,483	6,465
Tampa, Fla.	108	6,123	4,386	35	1,702	5,656	4,296	523	347	280	196	14	13,736	13,262	5,802
Trenton, N. J.	125	9,788	8,557	385	846	10,484	7,745	1,028	1,082	430	199	...	13,467	13,467	12,645
Tulsa, Okla.	142	4,334	2,545	197	1,592	4,218	2,997	194	757	224	16	30	12,174	10,041	6,640
Utica, N. Y.	101	6,986	4,996	1,826	164	7,874	5,136	1,216	1,150	112	260	...	11,933	10,771	5,068
Wichita, Kan.	115	3,887	2,894	212	781	6,275	2,835	2,289	793	132	141	85	9,474	8,219	5,864
Wilmington, Del.	113	6,448	3,842	2,159	447	6,643	5,290	623	98	132	173	327	8,365	7,262	3,116

TABLE XIII—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1948	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948 Total	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948 General Govt. Only
100,000 to 250,000—Continued															
Worcester, Mass.	194	$21,146	$13,620	$5,452	$2,074	$23,052	$18,850	$2,456	$1,537	$108	$101	. . .	$9,569	$9,569	$8,377
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	11,869	8,838	2,572	459	14,630	10,152	1,233	1,759	562	760	$164	20,985	19,125	16,616
Youngstown, Ohio	168	4,511	3,111	1,064	336	4,724	2,852	333	610	160	320	449	6,198	5,850	5,346
50,000 to 100,000															
Allentown, Pa.	97	2,364	1,916	173	275	2,441	1,692	174	347	148	44	36	4,727	3,866	3,296
Altoona, Pa.	80	1,368	1,160	141	67	1,691	1,170	172	231	34	84	. . .	1,687	1,313	985
Amarillo, Tex.	52	1,682	1,301	1	380	2,018	1,207	364	273	126	5	43	8,451	7,852	3,945
Asheville, N. C.	51	2,128	1,381	103	644	2,061	1,439	12	282	261	20	47	17,936	17,193	12,802
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	9,050	8,125	644	281	9,354	5,765	1,773	703	590	238	285	19,404	19,358	17,939
Augusta, Ga.	66	2,375	1,831	. . .	544	2,511	2,111	144	174	50	32	. . .	4,071	3,816	2,818
Austin, Tex.	88	4,634	2,249	19	2,366	6,400	3,428	2,182	446	242	89	13	12,625	12,032	9,358
Bayonne, N. J.	79	8,890	8,077	507	306	11,522	6,760	927	3,254	430	151	. . .	12,934	10,099	8,517
Beaumont, Tex.	59	2,070	1,603	26	441	2,827	1,384	880	275	194	. . .	94	8,401	7,992	6,344
Berkeley, Calif.	86	4,226	3,110	381	735	4,601	3,099	562	152	38	264	486	1,085	1,012	. . .
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	1,309	1,119	111	79	1,694	1,076	380	163	20	32	23	1,584	1,556	1,488
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	8,632	4,593	2,470	1,569	9,099	7,866	328	417	74	414	. . .	2,323	1,905	1,888
Brockton, Mass. †[1]	62	6,060	3,736	1,955	369	6,538	5,553	390	522	25	48	. . .	1,578	1,578	1,238
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	1,876	1,469	150	257	2,138	1,386	452	145	34	72	49	1,476	1,467	1,106
Charleston, S. C.	71	2,454	1,733	230	491	2,341	1,766	159	219	135	35	27	5,813	5,502	4,216
Charleston, W. Va.	68	1,563	1,274	139	150	1,648	1,363	66	98	89	32	. . .	3,331	3,235	. . .
Chester, Pa.	59	1,349	1,202	117	30	1,371	1,040	11	214	75	31	. . .	2,210	1,863	. . .
Cicero, Ill.	65	1,419	1,275	59	85	1,490	1,148	81	136	113	12	. . .	3,699	2,749	2,011
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	1,846	1,005	436	405	2,815	1,622	817	244	10	122	. . .	1,062	923	
Columbia, S. C.	62	2,323	1,582	178	563	2,806	1,894	701	126	40	45	. . .	1,426	1,314	1,092
Columbus, Ga.	53	3,614	2,390	352	872	4,664	2,872	1,504	200	88	. . .	. . .	3,423	3,422	2,973
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	3,345	1,959	734	652	4,202	1,939	891	1,050	320	. . .	2	14,380	12,885	9,978
Covington, Ky.	62	1,536	1,331	. . .	205	1,748	1,330	128	170	87	33	. . .	3,627	3,500	2,021
Davenport, Iowa	66	2,137	1,657	159	321	2,151	1,833	84	56	40	105	33	1,980	1,876	1,740
Dearborn, Mich.	64	3,501	1,747	687	1,067	4,753	3,526	785	180	256	6	. . .	7,144	4,249	3,679
Decatur, Ill.	59	1,165	815	151	199	1,251	851	257	43	10	90	. . .	693	619	349
Durham, N. C.	60	2,755	1,753	684	318	3,254	1,989	656	358	143	68	40	9,752	8,967	4,876
East Chicago, Ind.	55	1,321	1,118	194	9	1,353	1,235	. . .[2]	58	16	44	. . .	1,985	1,662	612
East Orange, N. J.	69	5,077	4,782	205	90	5,249	4,254	322	311	227	135	. . .	5,900	4,888	4,664
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	1,910*	1,694	38	178	1,332*	977	31	169	58	97	. . .	1,195*	895	. . .
El Paso, Tex.	97	2,082	1,637	11	434	2,410	1,952	26	207	198	27	. . .	9,174	8,103	7,081
Evanston, Ill.	65	1,979	1,435	233	311	3,539	1,889	633	793	51	173	. . .	4,806	4,730	1,626

Evansville, Ind.	97	2,890	2,032	385	473	2,815	2,303	138	142	46	129	57	2,114	2,037	1,433
Fresno, Calif.	61	3,266	2,190	389	687	4,295	3,070	883	60	23	218	41	3,473	3,473	1,977
Galveston, Tex.	61	2,581	1,643	13	925	3,498	1,600	1,194	357	276	50	21	12,286	10,354	6,762
Glendale, Calif.	83	3,377	1,890	399	1,088	3,081	2,203	556	52	38	232	...	884	851	784
Greensboro, N. C.†¹	59	2,672	1,606	509	557	2,970	1,618	384	480	364	13	111	12,876	12,582	8,572
Hamilton, Ohio	51	2,099	1,228	550	321	2,569	1,429	580	362	64	80	54	4,681	4,439	3,120
Hammond, Ind.	70	1,789	1,441	255	93	1,737	1,463	83	97	21	73	...	5,452	5,385	4,861
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	2,288	1,738	169	381	2,174	1,896	72	124	37	45	...	2,586	2,550	1,159
Highland Park, Mich.	51	3,788	1,792	531	1,465	3,952	3,379	288	29	...	256	...	119	...	...
Hoboken, N. J.	50	4,631	4,287	174	170	5,042	4,091	1	437	217	296	...	4,715	4,715	4,704
Holyoke, Mass.	54	4,512	2,642	1,683	187	5,280	4,455	292	449	22	57	5	2,364	2,134	1,412
Huntington, W. Va.	79	1,824	1,363	66	395	1,789	1,366	157	178	58	30	...	1,563	1,246	...
Irvington, N. J.	55	4,593	4,017	161	415	4,656	3,704	229	428	198	97	...	4,919	4,707	...
Jackson, Miss.†	62	2,375	1,788	3	584	3,773	1,522	1,474	571	169	37	...	7,935	6,640	6,348
Johnstown, Pa.	67	1,958	1,696	122	140	1,929	1,233	248	308	86	34	20	2,162	1,421	...
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	2,149	1,091	620	438	2,033	1,517	421	...	...	41	54	...	...	...
Lakewood, Ohio	69	2,565	1,160	524	881	2,777	2,106	260	205	69	137	...	3,223	3,146	3,124
Lancaster, Pa.	61	1,840	799	588	453	2,411	1,036	1,066	190	93	26	...	2,493*	2,493*	...
Lansing, Mich.	79	4,407	2,229	1,019	1,159	3,886	2,663	961	...	...	262	...	325	...	...
Lawrence, Mass.	84	6,322	4,032	2,160	130	6,659	5,852	309	198	...	72	228	2,376	1,976	1,766
Lincoln, Neb.	82	2,729	1,556	113	1,060	2,620	2,349	64	139	17	51	...	1,655	1,453	1,153
Little Rock, Ark.	88	2,587	1,569	482	536	2,600	1,878	138	226	76	107	175	7,454	6,481	1,534
Lynn, Mass.	98	10,066	6,123	3,373	570	12,197	9,648	1,817	468	78	186	...	6,669	5,169	4,996
McKeesport, Pa.	55	1,413	994	92	327	1,384	1,094	9	215	39	27	...	1,535	1,511	1,475
Macon, Ga.	58	1,882	1,325	9	548	1,825	1,582	209	...	...	13	21	42	...	...
Madison, Wis.	67	8,089	4,651	1,908	1,530	8,340	6,514	1,095	441	83	119	88	4,300	4,300	4,240
Malden, Mass.	58	5,474	3,675	1,593	206	5,660	4,920	333	266	28	50	63	1,610	1,352	...
Manchester, N. H.	78	4,603	4,137	255	211	4,793	2,754	824	431	68	155	561	3,552	3,552	...
Medford, Mass.†¹	63	5,040	3,519	1,342	179	5,633	4,746	407	371	41	56	12	1,801	1,801	1,638
Mobile, Ala.	79	3,331	2,364	368	599	4,063	2,167	1,211	172	266	66	181	14,864	13,991	7,306
Montgomery, Ala.	78	2,943	2,184	405	354	3,317	1,926	287	394	392	45	273	11,871	11,586	8,743
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	5,883	4,473	1,214	196	6,745	5,137	521	650	145	287	5	4,873	4,313	4,076
New Britain, Conn.	69	5,470	4,006	1,151	313	6,861	4,105	2,084	528	105	39	...	5,601	5,268	4,253
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	7,430	5,793	1,470	167	8,907	6,574	770	808	339	416	...	8,443	8,443	...
Newton, Mass.	70	7,583	5,543	1,744	296	9,414	6,996	1,664	553	88	56	57	6,034	6,034	5,762
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	8,817	6,305	2,163	349	9,597	7,708	130	925	382	449	3	9,124	8,299	7,978
Oak Park, Ill.	66	1,725	1,246	175	304	1,728	1,269	166	86	49	158	...	1,777	1,089	...
Pasadena, Calif.	82	4,779	2,337	783	1,659	5,358	3,420	1,364	171	120	283	...	6,943	6,632	2,052
Passaic, N. J.	61	6,589	5,865	640	84	5,794	4,065	593	668	382	86	...	9,667	9,662	...
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	4,597	3,443	946	208	5,604	3,757	1,169	245	401	32	...	15,390	13,245	10,927
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	4,532	2,097	980	1,455	5,262	3,158	1,057	630	172	213	32	16,074	15,879	5,606
Pontiac, Mich.	67	4,599	1,922	575	2,102	4,506	2,967	992	311	65	129	42	2,998	2,280	1,544
Portland, Me.	74	5,239	4,641	394	204	5,300	4,447	302	323	95	115	18	3,199	3,191	3,025
Portsmouth, Va.	51	3,058	1,786	837	435	4,262	2,401	506	1,055	274	26	...	7,435	6,013	5,904
Pueblo, Colo.	52	1,590	1,256	130	204	1,358	1,118	104	64	16	16	40	1,357	1,357	...
Quincy, Mass.	76	8,896	5,821	1,971	1,104	9,495	7,902	938	400	63	96	96	3,342	3,342	...
Racine, Wis.	67	5,751	3,229	2,126	396	5,960	4,357	1,221	215	61	106	...	3,201	3,006	2,726
Roanoke, Va.	69	5,409	3,743	1,184	482	5,598	4,190	893	162	240	113	...	12,863	11,805	6,272

Table XIII—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
													Gross Debt End of 1948	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948	
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other		Total	General Govt. Only
50,000 to 100,000—Continued															
Rockford, Ill.	85	$1,528*	$1,108	$89	$331	$1,813*	$1,536	$120	$50	$15	$92	. . .	$1,081*	$558*	$558*
Saginaw, Mich.	83	2,593	1,127	968	498	2,824	1,851	560	86	15	136	$176	6,120	5,978	374
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	1,879	1,710	39	130	1,737	1,345	34	216	72	26	44	2,788	2,657	2,584
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	4,749	2,986	16	1,747	4,922	3,099	587	593	498	145	. . .	20,353	19,001	16,409
San Jose, Calif.	68	4,196	2,353	1,024	819	3,937	2,482	895	151	33	95	281	2,149	2,149	. . .
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	3,238	2,577	182	479	3,121	2,685	. . .[2]	88	58	262	28	2,563	2,419	1,488
Savannah, Ga.†	96	3,270	2,679	24	567	3,440	2,912	110	153	141	115	9	7,739	7,133	3,287
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	8,469	5,879	2,018	572	8,402	6,872	329	900	93	208	. . .	4,438	4,404	. . .
Shreveport, La.	98	3,698	3,275	162	261	3,609	2,510	. . .[2]	438	236	99	326	14,833	13,588	7,615
Sioux City, Iowa	82	2,367	1,551	431	385	2,677	1,440	654	316	46	140	81	2,651	2,427	1,971
Springfield, Ill.	76	1,815	1,299	196	320	1,868	1,508	229	1	9	121	. . .	3,397	2,751	22
Springfield, Mo.†[1]	61	1,357	1,123	. . .	234	1,026	987	. . .[2]	16	23	. . .	. . .	6,692	6,668	368
Springfield, Ohio	71	3,416	1,439	438	1,539	3,158	2,484	96	375	86	101	16	2,477	2,400	2,170
Stockton, Calif.	55	4,034	2,579	849	606	4,953	2,510	1,692	371	170	210	. . .	4,285	4,284	. . .
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	1,559	1,223	249	87	1,483	1,130	124	53	5	117	54	315	285	233
Topeka, Kan.	68	1,778	1,391	240	147	2,298	1,172	867	153	6	48	52	2,426	1,568	904
Troy, N. Y.	70	4,029	2,762	937	330	5,796	3,274	1,617	574	113	205	13	6,168	2,889	2,478
Union City, N. J.	56	4,137	3,705	307	125	4,956	3,485	892	246	210	123	. . .	6,277	5,336	. . .
Waco, Tex.	56	1,585	1,368	3	214	1,624	1,223	40	225	136	. . .	. . .	4,449	4,181	2,991
Waterbury, Conn.	99	8,081	6,917	716	448	8,813	6,588	813	667	208	424	113	11,626	11,489	5,028
Waterloo, Iowa	52	1,364	906	71	387	1,392	959	232	72	17	53	59	1,337	1,337	962
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	1,517	1,071	52	394	1,577	1,099	306	88	37	47	. . .	1,756	1,734	1,276
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	1,825	1,516	159	150	1,917	1,345	169	326	54	23	. . .	1,669	1,619	. . .
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	5,530	3,821	437	1,272	5,351	3,752	446	672	331	120	30	9,890	9,246	7,604
York, Pa.	57	1,111	1,009	50	52	1,244	1,013	78	108	22	23	. . .	841	711	. . .
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	27	1,430	947	392	91	1,424	1,346	69	. . .	. . .	. . .	9	5,715	5,344	2,686
Alameda, Calif.	36	2,183	779	680	724	2,392	1,611	645	7	12	117	. . .	205	15	. . .
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	1,011	718	42	251	1,406	778	440	101	49	31	7	3,319	2,934	2,421
Alexandria, La.	27	1,172	412	50	710	1,170	990	37	83	18	42	. . .	507	309	249
Alexandria, Va.	34	3,201	2,713	374	114	4,027	2,648	748	507	124	. . .	. . .	9,533	9,233	. . .
Alhambra, Calif.	39	1,484	790	289	405	1,270	1,021	94	16	25	114	. . .	1,032	1,032	730
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	625	544	49	32	688	501	81	86	20	. . .	. . .	882	858	. . .
Alton, Ill.	31	558	388	42	128	585	476	54	39	5	11	. . .	327	180	. . .
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	2,227	1,450	684	93	2,282	1,805	137	179	60	101	. . .	1,779	1,682	1,621
Anderson, Ind.	42	1,259	404	144	711	1,435	1,250	68	67	25	25	. . .	1,039	976	858

Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	1,346	681	336	329	1,745	952	420	139	17	59	158	689	486	335
Anniston, Ala.	26	1,040	722	87	231	918	657	90	98	52	...	21	1,975	1,877	1,246
Appleton, Wis.	28	2,436	1,120	852	464	2,430	1,954	321	122	19	14	...	510	510	...
Ashland, Ky.	30	483*	384	...	99	547*	415	4	69	48	11	...	2,379*	1,434	1,201
Auburn, N. Y.	36	2,768	1,559	988	221	2,769	2,252	60	345	26	86	...	1,818	1,745	1,745
Aurora, Ill.	47	1,248	907	163	178	1,346	836	388	69	9	44	...	563	263	263
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	1,972	1,607	132	233	1,906	1,476	334	11	3	82	...	56	56	...
Bangor, Me.	30	2,257	1,875	193	189	2,087	1,847	115	68	20	37	...	612	549	529
Baton Rouge, La.	35	1,072*	900	64	108	1,015*	682	85	139	52	13	44	1,013	1,002	811
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	1,297	596	454	247	1,296	1,005	195	26	11	25	34	252	130	...
Bay City, Mich.	48	2,577	977	572	1,028	2,652	2,164	383	39	6	52	8	749	501	101
Belleville, Ill.	28	612	509	49	54	599	467	48	43	23	18	...	685	685	...
Belleville, N. J.	28	1,206	1,126	27	53	1,082	744	45	183	70	40	...	2,469	2,385	2,099
Bellingham, Wash.	29	874	476	311	87	1,020	753	131	52	6	63	15	1,894	1,750	219
Beloit, Wis.	25	3,091	1,325	1,006	760	2,907	2,611	132	102	25	37	...	1,731	1,731	...
Berwyn, Ill.	48	798	603	119	76	989	546	253	108	57	25	...	1,499	1,141	...
Beverly, Mass.	26	2,719	1,958	695	66	3,108	2,251	667	115	13	24	38	1,682	1,362	1,272
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	1,794	1,282	74	438	1,936	1,381	322	80	55	98	...	2,218	2,218	1,508
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	3,492	3,210	127	155	3,483	2,978	113	206	125	61	...	4,421	3,761	2,945
Bloomington, Ill.	33	785	503	68	214	2,321	626	1,542	56	75	22	...	3,868	3,666	2,753
Boise City, Idaho	26	1,214	1,036	25	153	913	794	57	21	22	3	16	1,933	1,907	1,872
Bristol, Conn.	30	2,543	2,119	274	150	2,624	2,166	190	180	68	20	...	2,555	1,995	1,660
Burbank, Calif.	34	3,813	1,861	327	1,625	3,665	2,331	1,090	56	10	178	...	391	217	37
Burlington, Iowa	26	848	550	107	191	828	719	17	47	7	22	16	514	441	111
Burlington, Vt.	28	1,442	1,093	104	245	2,287	1,261	805	109	69	20	23	2,435	2,162	1,980
Butte, Mont.	37	791	674	20	97	763	572	100	58	23	10	...	643	639	...
Central Falls, R. I.	25	972	710	251	11	1,035	815	...[2]	120	71	29	...	1,907	1,757	...
Chelsea, Mass.	41	3,857	2,729	1,036	92	3,918	3,543	199	100	53	16	7	1,948	820	745
Chicopee, Mass.	42	2,974	1,863	950	161	3,230	2,695	439	55	11	30	...	1,170	1,170	438
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	484	351	26	107	489	452	12	10	3	12	...	76	71	
Clifton, N. J.	49	3,872	3,199	497	176	4,016	2,656	539	352	378	53	38	10,500	10,250	9,766
Clinton, Iowa	26	723	488	36	199	830	718	...[2]	55	24	33	...	945	854	...
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	2,807	645	116	2,046	2,429	1,473	872	...	...	39	45	...	...	...
Concord, N. H.	27	1,013*	862	91	60	1,026*	852	83	28	6	16	41	582	582	520
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	904	708	98	98	1,152	698	244	138	25	47	...	1,075	1,008	883
Cranston, R. I.	47	3,085	2,220	618	247	3,075	2,441	...[2]	396	228	10	...	7,028	6,482	...
Cumberland, Md.	39	998	837	123	38	896	664	17	101	84	12	18	5,528	3,515	1,637
Danville, Ill.*	37	627	586	18	23	871	606	48	192	9	16	...	546	495	...
Danville, Va.	33	2,821	1,449	549	823	3,785	2,234	1,173	197	50	106	25	6,189	5,944	2,121
Dubuque, Iowa	44	1,181	982	105	94	1,206	888	165	75	7	53	18	260	241	241
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	1,150	596	362	192	1,335	808	328	115	20	64	...	593	414	...
Easton, Pa.	34	946	699	60	187	879	690	18	98	57	16	...	4,118	3,921	1,261
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	2,702	1,186	1,123	393	3,246	2,507	512	97	32	52	46	2,593	2,590	1,722
Elgin, Ill.	38	961	697	157	107	940	621	167	89	13	50	...	815	657	558
Elkhart, Ind.	33	1,004	769	96	139	959	765	126	10	2	56	...	1,281	1,239	413
Elmira, N. Y.	45	3,356	2,061	1,001	294	3,800	2,894	509	228	...	144	...	1,399	1,399	...
Elyria, Ohio	25	931	685	197	49	1,664	624	822	125	39	54	...	3,515	2,979	1,608
Enid, Okla.	28	477	303	44	130	426	349	13	9	14	...	41	1,024	802	153

TABLE XIII—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1948	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948 Total	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948 General Govt. Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Everett, Mass.	47	$5,294	$3,519	$1,466	$309	$5,885	$5,295	$368	$156	$18	$18	$30	$587	$587	$560
Everett, Wash.	30	1,024	468	343	213	1,317	943	288	19	4	47	16	1,394	1,364	241
Fargo, N. D.†	33	794	571	8	215	8,930	7,210	94	130	...	...	65	948	786	593
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	4,006	2,763	1,090	153	4,349	3,457	612	177	23	30	50	3,046	2,646	2,369
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	27	2,115	1,096	706	313	2,210	1,858	328	2	1	21	...	23	23	13
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	724	472	133	119	896	494	311	...	10	27	54	1,875	1,451	485
Gadsden, Ala.	37	1,414	1,065	178	171	1,448	806	162	205	132	22	121	4,656	3,738	...
Galesburg, Ill.	29	594	416	58	120	5,750	4,760	52	140	...	...	33	415	260	89
Garfield, N. J.	28	1,395	1,258	126	11	1,518	1,151	85	171	101	7	3	2,893	2,893	2,145
Great Falls, Mont.	30	1,278	767	159	352	1,170	877	223	29	9	21	11	475	394	246
Green Bay, Wis.	46	3,599	1,882	1,474	243	3,900	3,132	590	78	18	82	...	1,460	1,425	903
Greenville, S. C.	35	1,490	1,186	119	185	1,529	1,280	110	85	36	10	8	3,649	3,421	578
Hackensack, N. J.	26	2,773	2,492	115	166	2,702	2,150	171	278	90	13	...	3,014	2,870	...
Hagerstown, Md.	32	724	366	168	190	1,292	675	386	55	79	41	56	3,923	3,923	1,640
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	2,636	1,995	573	68	2,653	2,006	38	234	152	223	...	3,314	2,644	2,424
Haverhill, Mass.	47	4,845	2,854	1,471	520	5,231	4,580	294	251	25	35	46	1,779	1,279	847
Hazleton, Pa.	38	889	564	270	55	978	495	306	126	40	11	...	974	965	...
High Point, N. C.	38	1,925	962	683	577	1,680	1,200	196	93	175	6	10	7,867	7,557	5,507
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	1,315	961	166	188	1,284	946	221	17	15	74	11	275	243	228
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	932	649	120	163	1,334	676	244	329	22	19	44	1,565	1,302	1,069
Inglewood, Calif.	30	1,486	988	281	217	1,245	1,029	75	33	25	83	...	573	433	335
Jackson, Mich.	50	2,275	781	547	947	2,198	1,980	...[2]	117	46	53	2	1,214	1,120	906
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	2,776	994	749	1,033	2,803	2,465	212	17	6	97	6	260	260	140
Johnston City, Tenn.	25	1,041	440	448	153	1,027	909	...[2]	48	70	...	...	4,779	4,640	1,684
Joliet, Ill.	42	923*	538	106	279	719*	580	23	61	16	34[4]	5	208	208	158
Joplin, Mo.	37	857	712	...	145	1,435	732	533	69	38	25	38	1,689	1,370	1,188
Kearny, N. J.	39	3,362	3,180	94	88	3,525	2,586	356	419	115	49	...	7,800	7,800	3,995
Kenosha, Wis.	49	4,369	2,641	1,459	269	4,908	3,527	1,036	222	30	93	...	2,080	2,080	1,700
Kingston, N. Y.	29	2,571	1,284	1,025	262	2,722	1,889	489	221	12	111	...	1,772	1,483	1,003
Kokomo, Ind.	34	903	651	106	146	871	680	55	44	11	47	34	536	448	280
La Crosse, Wis.	43	2,960	1,548	1,132	280	3,826	2,708	709	125	8	116	160	1,156	1,156	991
Lafayette, Ind.	29	805	596	96	113	777	719	...[2]	16	2	40	...	69	55	...
Laredo, Tex.	39	1,719	1,112	470	137	1,515	1,260	34	123	96	2	...	3,482	3,104	1,853
Lebanon, Pa.	27	469	373	38	58	447	369	42	8	1	1	26	2,247	2,156	4
Lewiston, Me.	39	1,619	1,394	115	110	1,774	1,435	216	80	29	14	...	1,236	1,236	863
Lexington, Ky.	49	1,646	1,580	3	63	1,738	1,311	204	99	69	38	17	1,577	1,270	...
Lima, Ohio	45	1,416	838	374	204	1,787	993	427	242	56	69	...	2,987	2,800	1,259

Lorain, Ohio	44	1,405	892	381	132	1,945	1,118	374	311	29	113	. . .	2,196	1,529	1,281
Lubbock, Tex.	32	1,466	802	1	663	1,825	807	748	166	104	. . .	. . .	4,689	4,419	2,936
Lynchburg, Va.	45	3,036	1,951	768	317	3,369	2,595	472	143	116	40	3	5,166	3,505	2,340
Mansfield, Ohio	37	1,196	546	337	313	1,533	922	459	72	7	73	. . .	2,435	2,267	109
Marion, Ind.	27	707	478	74	155	712	535	87	31	14	45	. . .	403	361	361
Marion, Ohio.	31	1,235	434	269	532	1,290	1,011	137	70	12	60	. . .	1,045	909	. . .
Mason City, Iowa	27	670	544	66	60	859	545	229	22	4	19	40	340	301	189
Massillon, Ohio	27	727	304	229	194	756	608	39	36	8	44	21	220	108	. . .
Maywood, Ill..	27	537	310	101	126	574	447	72	33	12	10	. . .	960	777	296
Melrose, Mass.	25	2,450	1,822	551	77	2,532	2,094	380	14	1	23	20	. . .	. . .	. . .
Meriden, Conn.	39	2,484	2,132	272	80	2,461	2,267	25	132	25	12	. . .	1,199	1,199	. . .
Meridian, Miss.	35	993	723	108	162	1,287	621	450	106	76	17	17	2,852	2,852	2,481
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	5,048	4,193	. . .	855	4,867	3,509	328	619	226	185	. . .	8,365	8,173	6,972
Michigan City, Ind.	26	820	627	95	98	768	623	84	32	15	14	. . .	609	489	431
Middletown, Conn.	26	1,564	1,120	325	119	1,337	1,089	32	127	12	50	27	395	382	. . .
Middletown, Ohio	31	1,008	550	349	109	1,117	744	111	158	24	67	13	1,744	1,568	1,567
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	743	263	115	365	910	606	190	70	6	38	. . .	554	507	. . .
Moline, Ill.	35	1,693	640	208	845	1,836	1,201	439	80	13	90	13	1,884	1,674	388
Monroe, La.	28	1,010	499	25	486	1,233	859	90	66	102	2	114	4,075	3,778	2,751
Montclair, N. J.	40	4,345	4,058	117	170	4,829	3,601	465	498	179	86	. . .	7,549	7,528	5,369
Muncie, Ind.	50	1,404	968	185	251	1,450	1,200	23	116	45	66	. . .	1,315	1,217	. . .
Muskegon, Mich.	48	1,662	659	558	445	1,962	1,322	383	101	46	97	13	1,335	894	623
Muskogee, Okla..	32	985	322	52	611	928	764	9	92	22	13	28	1,820	1,663	408
Nashua, N. H.	33	1,331	1,155	72	104	1,534	1,109	228	103	21	73	. . .	792	692	. . .
New Albany, Ind.	25	469	385	71	13	496	425	29	27	5	10	. . .	221	221	. . .
Newark, Ohio.	31	742	356	252	134	1,150	499	558	30	20	43	. . .	1,199	1,136	1,045
New Brunswick, N. J. . .	33	2,842	2,271	71	500	3,099	2,371	258	314	73	83	. . .	3,277	3,277	2,268
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	1,629	908	526	195	1,669	1,399	73	110	49	38	. . .	1,532	1,510	1,287
New Castle, Pa..	48	1,033	888	73	72	1,166	850	229	54	15	18	. . .	954	910	. . .
New London, Conn.. . . .	30	2,451	1,852	307	292	2,520	2,135	43	193	66	45	38	3,760	3,336	2,767
Newport, Ky..	31	912	709	. . .	203	888	736	15	65	54	18	. . .	1,751	1,690	954
Newport, R. I.	31	1,844	1,452	325	67	2,049	1,777	. . .[2]	209	63		. . .	6,061	5,191	2,726
Newport News, Va.. . . .	37	3,201	2,071	749	381	3,214	2,573	329	163	133	15	1	6,938	5,012	2,822
Norristown, Pa..	38	503	432	30	41	532	468	19	28	17		. . .	390	286	. . .
Norwalk, Conn.	40	3,150	2,554	426	170	3,202	2,570	294	210	105	23	. . .	4,988	4,883	3,778
Norwood, Ohio	34	816	572	188	56	8,390	6,360	75	740	. . .	. . .	54	1,264	1,057	. . .
Ogden, Utah.	44	1,155	894	89	172	1,264	912	95	179	55	. . .	23	3,004	2,933	1,932
Orange, N. J..	36	2,810	2,486	193	131	2,786	2,278	140	209	101	58	. . .	2,670	2,528	2,454
Orlando, Fla..	37	2,015	1,265	88	662	2,030	1,613	123	175	114	5	. . .	9.586	9,175	5,685
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	3,325	1,885	1,084	356	3,534	3,014	368	77	5	70	. . .	541	541	. . .
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	712	436	. . .	276	946	776	. . .[2]	122	32	16	. . .	1,092	1,072	872
Owensboro, Ky.	30	740	343	. . .	397	885	700	74	40	61	10	. . .	3,187	3,126	1,455
Paducah, Ky..	34	1,170	767	. . .	403	1,136	953	29	78	60	16	. . .	3,119	2,863	876
Parkersburg, W. Va.. . .	30	952	474	25	453	981	852	43	34	27	25	. . .	1,385	1,196	612
Pensacola, Fla.	37	1,516	1,233	33	250	1,584	1,050	130	254	77	58	15	4,024	2,906	482
Perth Amboy, N. J.. . . .	41	3,145	2,823	175	147	3,394	2,609	206	87	359	133	. . .	9,944	9,291	8,020
Petersburg, Va..	31	1,991	1,149	510	332	1,942	1,462	242	67	171	. . .	. . .	4,581	2,465	1,965
Pittsfield, Mass.†.	50	4,219	2,760	1,336	123	4,185	3,735	254	159	13	24	. . .	1,103	1,103	641

Table XIII—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1948	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948 Total	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1948 General Govt. Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Plainfield, N. J.	37	$3,285	$3,009	$113	$163	$3,167	$2,524	$254	$243	$104	$42	. . .	$2,355	$2,140	. . .
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	1,440	854	247	339	1,889	807	608	343	131	. . .	. . .	4,546	4,353	$3,980
Port Huron, Mich.	33	1,213	674	398	141	1,391	967	291	60	47	26	. . .	2,588	2,576	
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	1,401	798	267	336	1,542	940	61	441	46	54	. . .	3,602	3,375	1,656
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	3,890	2,359	1,213	318	4,326	3,602	151	331	77	165	. . .	2,729	2,682	2,534
Quincy, Ill.	40	851	583	78	190	1,075	680	93	242	13	47	. . .	1,083	1,025	. . .
Raleigh, N. C.	47	2,023	1,480	343	200	1,765	1,543	. . .[2]	100	79	8	35	3,945	3,935	2,386
Revere, Mass.†	34	2,922	2,164	664	94	3,544	2,879	191	442	20	12	. . .	1,151	951	935
Richmond, Ind.	35	796	320	139	337	799	655	54	39	9	27	15	443	400	226
Riverside, Calif.	35	2,256	1,285	419	552	1,864	1,549	154	11	4	146	. . .	286	284	67
Rochester, Minn.	26	1,296	678	135	483	1,249	1,011	130	18	1	23	66	68	68	. . .
Rock Island, Ill.	43	1,600	913	5	682	1,649	770	436	184	179	57	23	5,418	4,961	4,095
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	946	407	40	499	1,225	747	240	189	30	2	17	3,941	3,830	1,428
Rome, Ga.	26	1,182	774	160	248	1,167	1,026	105	28	8	. . .	. . .	734	693	232
Rome, N. Y.	34	2,839	1,582	749	508	2,952	2,275	343	216	21	97	. . .	967	962	932
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	1,333	735	339	259	1,339	945	200	60	98	21	15	4,765	4,577	3,698
Salem, Mass.	41	4,046	2,723	1,191	132	4,138	3,510	304	232	13	25	54	1,320	1,315	1,117
Salem, Ore.	31	889	606	150	133	999	833	35	70	9	45	7	2,397	2,025	457
San Angelo, Tex.	26	827	577	15	235	931	611	260	16	33	1	10	1,151	1,151	1,036
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	1,843	1,322	166	355	1,974	1,490	295	30	11	148	. . .	394	394	284
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	1,842	1,416	237	189	1,921	1,331	298	127	35	130	. . .	1,685	1,558	1,550
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	1,654	1,275	224	155	1,610	1,308	109	88	26	61	18	913	728	442
Sharon, Pa.	26	672	543	43	86	8,840	5,360	211	1,080	. . .	. . .	29	976	837	. . .
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	3,792	2,205	1,106	481	3,657	3,306	141	110	25	75	. . .	953	953	939
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	1,330	929	105	296	2,054	1,349	640	50	15	. . .	. . .	519	442	. . .
South Gate, Calif.	27	1,332	541	302	489	998	726	177	89	6	. . .	. . .	139	55	. . .
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	1,124	894	110	120	1,118	824	107	126	43	9	9	2,620	2,225	1,380
Stamford, Conn.	48	2,216	1,969	187	60	2,622	1,668	509	307	59	78	1	3,711	3,011	. . .
Steubenville, Ohio	38	1,038	665	243	130	1,226	704	314	133	12	63	. . .	801	743	. . .
Superior, Wis.	35	2,741	1,551	1,081	109	2,694	2,294	149	81	63	107	. . .	1,380	1,380	. . .
Taunton, Mass.	37	3,062	1,873	1,014	175	3,288	2,807	259	86	9	74	53	363	363	330
Torrington, Conn.	27	1,726	1,394	253	79	1,816	1,579	172	48	10	7	. . .	848	341	. . .
Tucson, Ariz.	37	1,897	757	510	630	1,864	1,281	246	214	32	91	. . .	1,192	801	677
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	802	462	176	164	883	467	160	95	66	8	87	2,618	1,810	972
Tyler, Tex.	28	1,686	1,015	377	294	1,685	1,385	77	118	95	4	6	5,102	4,954	2,642
University City, Mo.	33	938	726	81	131	867	642	20	141	20	44	. . .	1,347	1,168	. . .
Waltham, Mass.	40	4,334	2,998	1,159	177	4,474	3,675	493	207	29	23	47	1,472	1,472	1,263

Warren, Ohio.	43	1,218	624	430	164	1,665	1,001	380	192	13	79	. . .	1,560	455	455
Warwick, R. I.	29	1,862	1,357	430	75	2,228	1,928	12	220	64	4	. . .	3,061	2,861	1,774
Washington, Pa.	26	481	401	37	43	515	409	45	54	6	1	. . .	191	191	. . .
Watertown, N. Y.	33	2,542	1,566	703	273	2,636	2,025	264	194	19	118	16	953	887	684
Waukegan, Ill.	34	739	543	103	93	898	613	131	89	17	48	. . .	1,076	986	391
Wausau, Wis..	27	2,163	994	893	276	2,400	1,913	357	50	25	55	. . .	1,547	1,547	. . .
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	2,594	1,383	857	354	2,711	2,146	417	91	13	43	1	1,076	1,027	877
West Allis, Wis..	36	3,553	2,339	882	332	3,903	3,299	281	157	43	87	36	1,318	1,318	1,275
West New York, N. J. . .	39	2,961	2,658	261	42	3,101	2,553	75	237	189	47	. . .	4,649	4,144	. . .
West Orange, N. J.	26	1,367	1,306	37	24	1,431	949	201	155	90	36	. . .	2,723	2,704	. . .
W. Palm Beach, Fla.†[1]. .	34	1,724	1,598	. . .	126	1,875	984	305	191	383	12	. . .	11,273	10,818	. . .
White Plains, N. Y..	40	5,284	4,177	695	412	6,126	4,059	889	641	262	263	12	7,131	6,803	6,212
Wichita Falls, Tex..	45	1,253	826	2	425	1,256	870	172	100	98	. . .	16	5,899	5,777	2,486
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	687	597	19	71	682	424	49	135	54	5	15	1,484	1,484	. . .
Williamsport, Pa..	44	805	687	77	41	837	679	105	25	12	16	. . .	442	369	. . .
Wilmington, N. C..	33	1,587	1,133	373	81	1,765	1,226	272	129	75	55	8	4,409	3,538	1,716
Woonsocket, R. I..	49	2,752	2,051	610	91	2,995	2,423	143	261	129	39	. . .	3,359	3,059	2,631
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	2,346	804	345	1,197	2,128	1,940	16	71	23	68	10	1,043	366	246
Yakima, Wash..	27	1,591	641	350	600	1,496	884	497	38	7	33	37	1,005	881	317
Zanesville, Ohio.	38	807	351	265	191	828	533	162	78	14	41	. . .	870	756	428

Notes on Finance Data, Table XIII

[1] General government debt figures are for 1947 fiscal year; enterprise debt is for fiscal year 1948.

[2] Capital outlay, if any, included in operation expenditures.

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY: Revenue, expenditure and debt are for fiscal year 1946.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: Revenues and expenditures are for fiscal year 1947; debt for 1948 fiscal year.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: The "other" expenditures include $10,008,000 paid to local land clearance commission and $3,341,000 paid to local housing authority.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: The local taxes include $2,073,000 income tax.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 1947; debt for 1948 fiscal year.

DANVILLE, ILLINOIS: Revenues, expenditures, and debt are for fiscal year 1949.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS: Revenues, expenditures, and debt are for fiscal year 1945.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS: Revenues and expenditures are for fiscal year 1946; debt for 1948 fiscal year.

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA: Debt figures shown include an unsegregable amount of debt for the water supply system.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: The local taxes include $31,167,000 earned income tax.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS: Revenues, expenditures and general government debt are for fiscal year 1945; enterprise debt for 1946 fiscal year.

TOLEDO, OHIO: The local taxes include $6,416,000 earned income and payroll tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Local taxes include $6,501,000 corporation income tax; $4,261,000 individual income tax; $2,102,000 inheritance and estate taxes; and $2,096,000 unemployment compensation tax. The contribution to employee retirement includes $1,530,000 paid to federally administered system. The "other" expenditures include $2,096,000 paid to the unemployment compensation fund.

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Part Four

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Summary of 1949 developments in:

MANAGEMENT REPORTING COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN

Management and Research

By H. G. Pope

Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

AT THE local level of government, administrative management and research is concerned principally with the effective marshalling of manpower and other resources in support of direct public services. Whether such management is good or poor is influenced by a complex of factors: the legal framework of local government--its flexibility or inflexibility, and the maze of intergovernmental relationships within which municipalities carry on their affairs; the changing fortunes of the national and local economies; the needs of large numbers of citizens and the insistent pressures of well-organized and vocal groups; the capacity and foresight not only of legislative, judicial, and executive officers, but also of citizens. A modest influence, no doubt, upon the quality of municipal management is that exercised by the systematic analysis and appraisal of governmental institutions and their relationships with their clientele.

At any given time the standards for appraising the quality of attainments in municipal management are necessarily those which enjoy general acceptance. The criteria of sound management which currently command widespread agreement tend to derive from a single principle: that administrative organization practices should be such that responsibilities and functions are assigned in a manner which favors official accountability to the people, assures citizens ease of access to the services they require, and makes the financial burden of those public services minimal.

In securing the fulfillment of this principle, local government experience favors the use of such standards as the following:

1. The geographic areas within which public services are carried on should have a rational relationship to economic and social realities.
2. There should be a single legislative body endowed with broad powers in fixing public policy, in determining program scope and content, and in controlling revenues and expenditures.
3. There should be a single chief executive responsible to the people either directly or through the legislative body.
4. Citizen participation in administrative activities is better served by advisory bodies than by boards or commissions which compete with the

legislative body for policy authority, or the chief executive for administrative authority, and obscure the responsibilities of both.

5. The chief executive should possess authority commensurate with his responsibilities and should be supported by adequate staff directing its efforts to effective planning, coordination, direction, control, evaluation, and reporting of public services rendered.

6. The subordinates to the chief executive should be answerable to him and through him to the legislative body and the people.

7. In order to reduce the possibility of conflict and duplication between public agencies, the functions of organization units should be assigned on the basis of major purpose.

Any attempt to report and evaluate municipal management and administrative research developments in 1949 should, of course, take cognizance of standards such as the foregoing but also of the external limitations on the freedom of action of responsible municipal officials, the incompleteness of recorded information as to the gains or losses which have occurred, and the shortness of perspective which one year affords of the preceding year's events.

Although in 1949 the legislatures of many states convened in regular sessions, few took steps to enlarge the home-rule powers of their municipalities, and home-rule measures were defeated in the legislatures of Arkansas, Maryland, North Carolina, and Washington. A Tennessee legislative authorization for a constitutional convention for limited revision in the field of municipal home rule was defeated when submitted to the electorate. The Minnesota legislature, however, adopted an improved village code and extended to villages the opportunity to adopt optional forms of government; several legislatures initiated studies of municipal problems, including home rule: and a number of new or additional grants of legislative authority were made for concerted action by local units.

A considerable number of municipalities evidenced a readiness to bring about a more logical relationship between function and area. Two instances of consolidation of overlapping local jurisdictions were reported during the year: the town of Stamford, Connecticut, was consolidated with the city of Stamford, and West Salem, Oregon, merged with Salem. Improved city-county relationships, including the possibility of consolidation, were under study with respect to Charlotte, North Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia; and Tulsa, Oklahoma; and their respective counties. The recent Baton Rouge, Louisiana, city-county merger was under attack by proposed charter amendments which would undermine this consolidation.

For the most part, the record of 1949 was one of consolidation and cooperation among jurisdictions in particular functional fields. Several cities joined with their counties and, in a few instances, with nearby cities in the establishment of joint city-county health departments; among these were Cambridge, Ohio; Colorado Springs, Colorado; El Dorado, Kansas; Greensboro, North Carolina; Redlands, California; Saugus, Massachusetts; and Wichita, Kansas. Greenwood, Mississippi, and Wooster, Ohio, joined with their counties in the construction and operation of hospitals. Instances of more limited cooperation in public health activities were reported from other jurisdictions.

In the field of public safety, a considerable number of cities joined with their counties or with nearby communities in making arrangements for mutual fire protection or for the joint use of communication facilities. A few instances of the transfer of municipal welfare activities to county welfare departments were reported, as well as several cases where cities joined with other municipalities or with their counties in the establishment of child guidance or juvenile aid facilities.

Largely perhaps under the stimulus of the demands of state agencies charged with responsibility for public health and conservation, a number of municipalities during 1949 took action in the direction of sanitary treatment and disposal of sewage. Such action on the part of many municipalities involved collaboration with adjoining cities or with unincorporated areas, including Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, and two adjacent cities; a number of municipalities in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, which joined in the Allegheny County Sanitary Authority for sewage disposal; Ansonia, Derby, and Shelton, Connecticut; Alameda, Emeryville, Oakland, Piedmont, California, and the East Bay Utilities District; and Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Michigan.

Problems of flood control or water supply provided other examples of local intergovernmental collaboration which involved, among others, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and nearby communities; Big Spring and Odessa, Texas, which formed the Upper Colorado River Municipal Water District for development of a municipal water supply; Lubbock, Texas, and 10 other cities joined for the building of a dam for water supply purposes; and Paterson, Passau, Crittenden, and Passau County, New Jersey, made a joint attack on flood control problems. Unusual cooperative ventures included the city of Portsmouth's joining with nearby cities and the state in the New Hampshire Steel Project, Inc., designed to bring a steel mill to the area; and the consolidation of the Raleigh and Wake County, North Carolina, tax departments.

Perhaps most promising for a future healthy relationship of city and county governments and of the governments of adjoining cities were the instances of joint planning action. In several instances, this activity was predicated upon state legislation authorizing collaborative action, as was the case in the St. Louis bi-state metropolitan area, and in Indianapolis. In other instances the cooperation was without statutory or other legal basis but represented essentially a recognition of the need for mutual consideration of common problems ranging from such varied concerns as broad regional development plans to the planning and development of such specific community facilities as airports and incinerators.

The year's most important influence in strengthening executive leadership in municipal government was the continuation of the high level of new adoptions of the council-manager form of government with over 75 cities adopting the plan in 1949. This influence assumes importance both because it provides a focal point of administrative action and control and, at the same time, is often accompanied by broad improvements in the basic administrative plan of the municipal government through a reduction in the number of elective executives, the elimination of independent boards and commissions, and the introduction of an improved departmental structure.

An important but often neglected measure is the provision of adequate staff assistance to the city manager. Because of the heavy drain on the time of a manager in inter-governmental dealings, public relations, and council affairs, it is particularly important that, in addition to a well-organized administrative structure, a city provide its chief executive with appropriate supporting staff. Several manager cities reported steps in this direction, including Cincinnati and Schenectady which established positions of assistant city manager; and Dormont, Pennsylvania; Minot, North Carolina; and Monterey, California -- which established positions of administrative assistant to the manager. Undoubtedly a number of instances of action of this sort went unreported, although the paucity of recorded instances suggests a possible hesitancy on the part of city managers to indulge in the seeming luxury of adequately staffing their immediate offices so as to enable fully effective performance.

The organization of personnel departments and planning agencies and the creation of offices of personnel or planning directors have a dual potentiality for improvement in municipal management. Such steps provide not only systematic attention to problems of recruitment, selection, classification, pay, and employee relations or to the problems of city planning, but, at the same time, afford improved staff assistance to the chief executive. Personnel departments were created in 1949 in such cities as Indianapolis, Indiana; Worcester, Massachusetts; and Fresno and Alhambra, California. Planning commissions or boards, zoning agencies, and planning directors were established in a much larger number of jurisdictions, for the most part cities of less than 50,000 population.

The importance of municipal public relations was emphasized through increased attention to the quality and frequency of public reporting and by the establishment of public relations departments or officers in such cities as Fort Worth, Texas; Norfolk, Virginia; and Miami Beach, Florida.

Relatively few instances of comprehensive reorganization of the administrative structure or of steps in that direction were reported for the year 1949, excluding those which took place as a result of the adoption of the council-manager plan. Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Shreveport reported charter commission activities which offer promise of improved administrative organizations. Claremont, New Hampshire, adopted a new administrative code, and Berkeley, California, carried out a comprehensive plan of administrative reorganization along the lines of survey recommendations presented several years earlier.

More limited but nevertheless significant changes in administrative organization related, for the most part, to public works functions. Important improvements in public works organization took place in Eau Claire and Neenah, Wisconsin; Paducah, Kentucky; Rochester, New Hampshire; San Leandro, California; and Wilmette, Illinois. The scope of these changes varied from city to city, with perhaps the most comprehensive occurring in San Leandro, where the following activities were brought together under a single director of public works: engineering and maintenance (of streets, sewers, buildings, and parks), building inspection, garbage collection, sewage treatment, and the municipal garage. Hartford, Connecticut, established a combined department of licenses and inspections, and Idaho Falls, Idaho, created a single inspector's office extending to sanitation, building, electrical, and plumbing inspections.

There were relatively few reported cases of significant changes in administrative organization for financial administration. Cincinnati, Ohio, and East Hartford, Connecticut, established positions of director of finance; Albany, Georgia, that of chief accountant; Saugus, Massachusetts, a general business office, including the functions of the city clerk, collector, assessor, treasurer, and auditor. In a number of jurisdictions, the office of assessor ceased to be elective and became appointive and in some instances subject to civil service. In Grand Rapids, Michigan, a single assessor was substituted for the old arrangement of one assessor from each of the three wards. Several cities showed increasing recognition of the importance of systematic attention to purchasing function, with Ogden, Utah, establishing an independent, full-time purchasing agent, and Dyersburg, Tennessee, providing centralized purchasing and a centralized city garage. However, one municipality, Fargo, North Dakota, abolished centralized purchasing.

The action of a number of cities in utilizing citizen advice and assistance through advisory boards suggests the possibility of an increasing awareness both of the disadvantages of administrative and policy-making boards and of the desirability of increased citizen participation through advisory committees. Medford, Oregon, established citizen advisory committees on airport and garbage disposal functions; Shawnee, Oklahoma, organized a hospital advisory committee; East Orange, New Jersey, an advisory traffic committee; Bay City, Michigan, a hospital lay board and a sewage disposal plant committee; Meridian, Mississippi, airport and tax evaluation advisory committees; Muskogee, Oklahoma, an airport board to recommend policies in the development and operation of airports; Raleigh, North Carolina, an advisory parking committee; and Albert Lea, Minnesota, a recreation advisory board. Columbia, Missouri, established a water and light advisory board, and Daytona Beach, Florida, an auditorium and stadium advisory board. Flint, Michigan, enlisted the services of citizens through a health advisory committee.

This record of the use of citizen advisory committees and the avoidance of administrative and policy boards for specific functions was, apparently, much more than offset by the number of cases in which cities in 1949 organized new or re-established old functions under quasi-independent authorities or administrative boards or commissions. Perhaps the largest numbers of such agencies were those established for public housing and urban redevelopment, parks and recreation, and off-street parking facilities. The profusion of such municipal agencies created in 1949 emphasizes the relationship of municipal administrative organization to the financial limitations of cities, the influence of requirements and attitudes of the federal government, and the demands of groups identified with particular municipal functions. There were also, however, enough instances of the establishment of boards and commissions to administer traditional municipal functions to suggest that cities often choose this type of administrative arrangement for essentially local reasons.

Several cities reported the abolition of agencies during 1949 and, in one or two instances, the discontinuance of long-established municipal functions. Charleston, South Carolina, for example, discontinued operation of its municipal abattoir and municipal old people's home; Newark, New Jersey, abolished its veterans' service bureau; and McAllen, Texas, its gas board, whose functions were shifted to the municipal public utilities board. North Little Rock, Arkansas, replaced two civil service commissions, one for uniformed personnel and one for civilian employees, with a single civil service commission. An interesting example of a new municipal service arising out of technological change occurred in Indiana. The city of Jasper, acting under a general permissive state statute, arranged for the municipal purchase of garbage grinders for sale to householders, with a view to the substantial reduction of normal garbage collection and disposal services.

An appraisal of the quality and pertinence of research related to the improvement of municipal management is unusually difficult both because of the volume of such research and the nature of the activity. Generally, trends in administrative research directly pertinent to municipal government followed along the lines of recent years. Quantitatively, at least, published municipal research findings were greatest from state-supported universities, particularly those which have given formal recognition to local government research needs through the establishment of bureaus of governmental research. Much of the work of these agencies was devoted to the compilation of comparative data from a number of different jurisdictions and to the development of handbooks and manuals as guides for elective and appointive officials. Some of their research studies, however, had a broader base and perhaps a greater long-run influence by reason of their attention to basic and underlying problems of organization and administration. This latter feature tended to be characteristic of some of the public administration research in progress at some of the larger privately endowed institutions (as reported in "Research Projects in Public Administration, 1949-50," Public Administration Service), where a number of studies in progress were seeking to examine established precepts and to inquire into areas requiring the use of several social science disciplines.

In terms of the content of public administration research, among the year's more unusual and perhaps significant developments was the increased attention to, and emphasis upon, human relations in public administration. This field brings to bear upon public administration the disciplines of sociology and individual and group psychology as they relate to administrative organization and processes and to the interrelationship of individuals and groups of individuals within administrative agencies. An introductory report on research potentialities in this area was published by the Public Administration Clearing House in August, 1949, under the title "Human Relations in Public Administration," and Public Administration Service published a bibliography, "Human Relations in Public Administration: An Annotated Bibliography in the Fields of Anthropology, Industrial Management, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology."

Recognition of the need for research directed at the solution of problems of particular jurisdictions was evidenced in the increased activity of university bureaus of governmental research and the establishment of such consulting services under the sponsorship of state universities, as in the case of the Municipal Technical Advisory Service of the University of Tennessee and the consulting unit of the Bureau of Governmental Research of the University of Kansas. Associations of governmental officials, too, gave increasing emphasis to the services which they are in a position to render in compiling factual information and in providing technical advice on particular problems based upon the experience of a large number of jurisdictions.

Perhaps because of the stimulus provided by public interest in the work of the federal Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch (Hoover Commission), several cities, including Baltimore, Los Angeles, and Milwaukee, initiated comprehensive studies of their administrative structure and methods.

The year 1949 saw management research move ahead slowly and remain in advance of actual developments in the field of practical day-to-day administrative progress. Developments in municipal administration, in terms of laws and ordinances passed and executive actions, reflected the usual degree of unevenness, with retrogression more evident in certain cities and particular functional areas than in others, but with a sufficient number of encouraging developments to warrant the conclusion that some measure of progress was continued during the year.

Municipal Reporting in 1949

By Richard H. Custer

Town Manager, Windsor, Connecticut

IN MOST cities in the country, public officials gave their citizens no general report of municipal activities for the year 1949, while in the typical city where such a report was issued the citizens had to wait 22 weeks after the year ended to receive it. This rather poor commentary on the public relations of city officials was offset partly, however, by the increased readability of annual reports where they were issued, and by increased use of radio and other special reporting media in those cities where the obligation of informing their citizens apparently is respected by municipal officials. These are conclusions drawn from information in questionnaires returned to the International City Managers' Association by 103 out of 109 United States and Canadian cities known to have issued general annual reports in 1949. The information obtained by means of this questionnaire is given in greater detail below.

Annual Reports. Two years ago 99 cities were known to have issued annual municipal reports; in 1948 the figure rose to 105; in 1949 it was 109. Despite this progress, a very small percentage of all municipal jurisdictions issue such reports. Of the 103 cities which returned the questionnaire about their 1949 reports, 13 stated it was their first annual report. These cities were: Compton, El Cerrito, Lodi and Richmond, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Calais, Maine; Grand Rapids and Royal Oak, Michigan; University City, Missouri; Lexington, Nebraska; Syracuse, New York; Raleigh, North Carolina; and Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Of the remainder, 56 cities revealed that they have issued a report for each year during the past decade.

A disturbing fact about the annual reports issued in 1949 was their lateness in reaching the readers for whom they were intended. Although some cities issued their reports very soon after the close of their municipal year, thus preserving the news value of the contents, the typical city took 22 weeks to prepare and distribute its report. This was two weeks longer than last year and five weeks longer than in 1947. More people saw these

1949 reports than in previous years, however, as the typical city printed a copy for every 10 citizens, as compared with a copy for every 14 people last year and every 16 the year before.

In other respects the 1949 reports did not differ significantly from those of past years. They contained a few more pages, but were still sufficiently brief to invite a complete reading, and were a little cheaper to print than a year ago.

More detailed data on these points are shown in Table 1, which was prepared from the 103 returned questionnaires. The 1940 census figure was used in computing population per copy printed, and the figures for publication expense do not include costs of distribution or personal services in preparing the reports.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 103 CITIES: 1949

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	14	1-182	30	8-123	48	1-48	23	$1,515-42,380	3,213
50,000 to 100,000	6	4-100	32	24-193	46	16-50	32	319- 2,300	1,148
25,000 to 50,000	20	1-285	10	4- 75	32	8-51	26	26- 2,800	656
10,000 to 25,000	32	1- 73	10	4-131	49	6-38	20	0- 3,283	550
5,000 to 10,000	17	1- 80	5	18-348	37	1-40	23	0- 2,736	343
Under 5,000	14	1- 10	3	14-192	48	4-21	8	15- 1,386	368
All Cities	103	1-285	10	4-348	48	1-51	22	0-42,380	600

1. Contents. The format, content, and style of the typical 1949 annual report maintained the high standards of previous years, and a number of cities indicated that they had endeavored to improve the attractiveness and readability of their reports in various ways. The report of Schenectady, New York, for example, utilized an historical theme featuring the return of the city's first mayor on the occasion of its sesquicentennial celebration. Claremont, New Hampshire, reduced the size of its report from 170 to 36 pages and completely revised the format and style to increase reader interest. Randolph, Vermont, another New England town, eliminated long lists of individual bills paid, which had been a feature of its annual reports for many years. New Orleans, Louisiana, and Norfolk, Virginia, both revised their style of presentation to approximate that of popular picture magazines.

The 6x9-inch booklet style of report continued in use in most cities, although 19 cities preferred a larger size, generally 8-1/2x11 inches. Lodi, California, issuing its first report, used a novel method of presentation consisting of a 6x9-inch portfolio with pockets on both sides of the interior in which six folders, each describing one function of the local government, were inserted. A greater number of cities than ever before used a newspaper format or published their reports as supplements to local newspapers. Among this group were: Lynwood, California; Grand Junction, Colorado; West Palm Beach, Florida; Newton and Wichita, Kansas; Everett, Massachusetts; Grand Haven and Port Huron, Michigan; Eugene, Oregon; Richmond, Virginia; and Seattle, Washington.

The Wichita and Grand Junction reports appeared as supplements to Sunday editions of local papers, but several of the other cities issued their reports as supplements to week-day editions. The Lynwood report was printed in newspaper form by the city itself, and featured facsimile advertisements of various city offices and services. New Orleans, Louisiana, and Windsor, Connecticut, reverted to the booklet type report in 1949 after using a newspaper format last year.

Colorful and imaginative front covers were prominent among the 1949 reports. A three-color cover on a report entitled "Inside Syracuse" invited citizens of that city to read further, and the portrayal of a new-model automobile outstripping an older model, under the title "In Passing" on the cover of the first annual report of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was designed to capture reader interest. Attractive color designs of historic significance were used by Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Schenectady, New York, on their report covers, while Farmington, Connecticut, officials used the photograph of a local citizen posed and costumed as an old New England town crier. Composite photographs of actual municipal activities appeared on the Portland, Maine, and Pontiac, Michigan, reports, while aerial pictures or other panoramic views were utilized by Bangor, Maine; Marquette and Muskegon, Michigan; Lexington, Nebraska; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Features and content arrangement which have become generally accepted appeared in most of the reports, almost all of them including an organization chart of the local government, for example. Particularly effective organization charts appeared in the Hartford, Connecticut, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, reports. Another feature of growing popularity is a removable listing of official telephones, and this device was used by Raleigh, North Carolina, and Pontiac, Michigan, among others. The presentation of textual information in a limited number of sections, each dealing with a function of the local government, rather than in more numerous accounts of each department and office, was found in more reports this year, although the majority preferred the latter organization of material.

The 1949 reports illustrated a growing tendency, however, to present financial information in an integrated manner in one separate section and to use simple charts for the portrayal of financial trends. Good charts on debt reduction, for example, appeared in the Hartford, Connecticut, and Schenectady, New York, reports. Portland, Maine, employed pictographs effectively to show trends in other municipal activities, while line drawings and two-color cartoons were used by Cambridge, Massachusetts, to add interest to the printed text. Color and unusual decorative effects were also used to good advantage in the Kansas City, Missouri, report. This report also included an effective graphic portrayal on the introduction and adoption of city ordinances. In practically none of the reports except those from New England states, where the organization of local government is somewhat different, did there appear any account of the education function or department.

2. Distribution. More people received the 1949 report of their public officials than previously, a copy being printed for every 10 persons in the

typical city. Seven cities issued a copy for every citizen, four of these being cities which issued newspaper reports. Greenwich, Connecticut, followed its previous practice of printing a limited number of complete reports, but sufficient copies of a summary of the report were issued for full distribution.

Various methods were used to distribute the reports, with practically every city depending at least partially on distribution over the counter at the city hall. Over half the reporting cities mailed copies to some but not all taxpayers, while 15 mailed a report to every taxpayer and another 15 mailed it to all utility customers. Either hired delivery men, volunteer help, or city employees distributed the reports from house to house in 17 cities. In El Cerrito, California, on-duty firemen were used to stuff and address the reports for mailing.

Almost every city saw that some reports were placed in the local schools, and Philadelphia used 35,000 copies in this manner. Practically every city also gave publicity to the report in local newspapers but Royal Oak, Michigan, stood alone in the use of posters to advertise availability of the report. A larger number of cities than last year publicized their reports through talks by public officials before local civic organizations and groups.

3. Type and Cost. Letterpress printing under contract was used to reproduce the great majority of annual reports in 1949, only 12 cities using offset presses and only eight cities using their own stencil-duplicators. No mimeographed reports are known to have been issued in 1949. Los Angeles printed its report on city-owned presses, and Henrico County, Virginia, used its own offset presses.

The cost of the typical report was $600 in 1949 as compared with $690 last year. The city of Philadelphia spent the greatest sum--$42,380--for its report, but also produced the greatest number of copies. Eugene, Oregon, reported that its newspaper supplement was printed free of charge.

Leaflets. A total of 76 municipalities during 1949 issued one or more special leaflets or folders to enclose with tax or utility bills or for special distribution to the public. These cities were: Alameda, El Cerrito, Long Beach, Lindsay, Monte Vista, Newport Beach, Oakland, Oceanside, Oxnard, Richmond, Riverside, and San Leandro, California; Denver, Colorado; Farmington, Hartford, Manchester, Rockville, and Windsor, Connecticut; Cordele, Georgia; Oglesby and Winnetka, Illinois; Ames, Iowa; Junction City, Newton, and Salina, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Brewer, Calais, Houlton, and Mt. Desert, Maine; Cambridge and Taunton, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; Berkley, Detroit, East Detroit, East Grand Rapids, Grosse Pointe Park, Jackson, Ludington, Manistee, Marquette, Muskegon, Oak Park, Pontiac, Port Huron, Royal Oak, and Saginaw, Michigan; Greenwood, Mississippi; Hannibal, Kansas City, and University City, Missouri; Lexington, Nebraska; Claremont and Keene, New Hampshire; Highland Park, Medford Lakes, and Passaic, New Jersey; Guilford County (Greensboro), North Carolina; Scarsdale and Schenectady, New York; Tillamook City, Oregon; Mt. Lebanon Township and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Abilene, Dallas, Hearne, McAllen, and Waco, Texas; Norfolk, Virginia; Beloit, Madison, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Montreal, Prince Albert, and Westmount, Canada.

The leaflets which were mailed with tax bills concerned themselves chiefly with one of three general subjects: distribution of the tax dollar, comparison of taxes with the cost of other items of family or household expense, and the city's share of the tax dollar as compared with that of other governmental agencies. The percentage of the average taxpayer's bill used for various services was shown in a leaflet of Windsor, Connecticut, together with a column in which each taxpayer could compute the amount of his own bill to be used for these services. Beloit, Wisconsin, showed the weekly tax bill of an average taxpayer as compared with the weekly cost of ordinary household staples, while Winnetka, Illinois, included a graph of the village tax levy for several years superimposed on a graph of the cost of living.

The effect of inflation was graphically and effectively treated in leaflets of Hartford, Connecticut, and University City, Missouri, while Rockville, Connecticut, pointed out that "prices may be up but this tax bill is down" in its leaflet. Special emphasis was placed by Los Angeles, California, and Pontiac, Michigan, on the fact that only a portion of the total tax bill represented revenue to the city proper, while Cambridge, Massachusetts, used a chart on its leaflet showing that city's tax rate during a nine-year period as compared with the average tax rate of all other cities in the state.

In addition to those cities which issued one-time leaflets with tax or utility bills, several cities published periodic folders or pamphlets dealing with local municipal activities. Farmington, Connecticut, published a monthly newsletter covering all activities of the town, while Garden City, New York, issued several copies of an illustrated paper with a masthead stating that it is "published every now and then." The city manager in Hart, Michigan, has a monthly review of activities mimeographed, while officials in Oglesby, Illinois, prepared a printed message each month on some single specific subject of local interest. Junction City, Kansas, issued several pamphlets, each devoted to some department of the local government and its activities, while Westmount, Quebec, distributed a series of folders stressing the importance of fire and police safety.

Radio and Movies. Of the 103 cities which replied to the questionnaire mailed by the International City Managers' Association, only 17 reported any use of radio during 1949 to inform their citizens on municipal affairs. Wichita, New Orleans, Norfolk, and Milwaukee, all of which have conducted radio programs regularly in the past, continued to use this medium, and the latter city also inaugurated six television shows during the year. Wichita expanded its radio activities, particularly in the fields of fire and police protection, and reported that one of the regular news commentators now signs off his program with a reminder to the listeners to check their homes for fire safety.

Newcomers to the use of radio for publicizing municipal affairs included Ketchikan, Alaska, where popular demand caused the city to continue broadcasting of council meetings after a three-month trial. Los Angeles, California, had 14 different scheduled weekly radio programs concerned with city government in progress during the year, and has constructed a special broadcast room in its city hall with direct connections to the central programming agency of the local radio stations.

Several cities sponsored series of broadcasts by local departmental officials or semi-official speakers with varying success. Hartford, Connecticut, carried on a 13-week program of 15-minute talks, but was disappointed with the results, while Pontiac, Michigan, and Syracuse, New York, used citizens as well as public officials in similar types of program. In Lodi, California, the city manager appears on an informal question-and-answer program for a 15-minute period each week, while Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and Beloit, Wisconsin, are other smaller cities which utilized radio broadcasting during the year for reporting purposes.

The use of motion pictures as a medium of informing citizens about their local governments was even more restricted in 1949 than the use of radio, only nine cities reporting any use of films. Norfolk and Milwaukee each made motion pictures covering all phases of municipal operation during the year but no showings had been held at the end of the year. New Orleans prepared a color film about the city in cooperation with the chamber of commerce, and Lewiston, Idaho, made a 16-mm. color film illustrating the public water supply and operations of that city. As might be expected, Los Angeles was active in its use of motion pictures, most of which, however, have been prepared for illustrating specific projects or improvements. Bangor, Maine, has used films effectively in explaining the operation of its sanitary land fill.

Other Reporting Media. A well-designed and excellently presented "Message of Welcome" was published in booklet form by Kansas City, Missouri, and mailed to all residents of an area annexed by that city during the year. Explaining the various services offered by the city of which they now formed a part, it provided a convenient and helpful reference source to these new citizens.

Thirteen other cities endeavored to make their citizens feel at home by holding an open house in one or more of the municipal buildings, or by displaying special exhibits in these buildings designed to inform citizens on special activities or projects. El Cerrito, California, held a "Know Your Government Week" during which all schools and city buildings were opened to the general public according to a regular time schedule which received wide publicity. The program included participation by officials of all departments as well as by participants in city recreation programs. A similar program was held by Muskegon, Michigan, during "Public Servants' Week," when the water and sewage plants, fire stations, and city hall were opened to the public specifically to explain the function of each. Other cities reported that they prepared occasional exhibits or displays of city equipment or public works improvement projects during the year.

Cities Issuing Reports in 1949. General annual municipal reports are known to have been issued in 1949 by the 109 cities listed below. The listing is presented alphabetically by states within population groups:

Cities over 100,000: Los Angeles, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Newark, New Jersey; Syracuse, New York; Cincinnati, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia; Seattle, Washington; Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cities 50,000 to 100,000: Columbus, Georgia; Portland, Maine; Pontiac, Michigan; Schenectady, New York; Charleston, South Carolina; Lynchburg, Virginia.

Cities 25,000 to 50,000: Alameda, California,; West Palm Beach, Florida;

Mason City, Iowa; Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Everett and Taunton, Massachusetts; Muskegon, Port Huron, and Royal Oak, Michigan; University City, Missouri; Teaneck, New Jersey; Elmira and Jamestown, New York; Raleigh, North Carolina; East Cleveland, Ohio; Enid, Oklahoma; Outremont and Westmount, Quebec; Easton, Pennsylvania; Henrico County and Newport News, Virginia.

Cities 10,000 to 25,000: Compton, Lodi, Lynwood, Palo Alto and Richmond, California; Grand Junction, Colorado; Stratford, Connecticut; Waycross, Georgia; Winnetka, Illinois; Atchison, Independence and Newton, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Auburn, Bath and Rumford, Maine; Clinton, Massachusetts; Grosse Pointe Park, Marquette and Midland, Michigan; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Claremont and Keene, New Hampshire; Garden City and Scarsdale, New York; Minot, North Dakota; Eugene, Oregon; Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Salaberry De Valleyfield and Shawinigan Falls, Quebec; Sumter, South Carolina; Provo, Utah; Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Cities 5,000 to 10,000: El Cerrito, California; Greenwich, Rockville and Windsor, Connecticut; Junction City, Kansas; Belfast, Brewer and Calais, Maine; Grand Haven, Michigan; Columbia Heights, Minnesota; Alliance, Nebraska; Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; La Tuque, Quebec; St. Johnsbury (town and village) and Springfield, Vermont; Salem, Virginia.

Cities under 5,000: Mountain Brook, Alabama; Fillmore, California; Golden, Colorado; Farmington, Connecticut; Oglesby, Illinois; Mount Desert (P.O. Northeast Harbor), Maine; Westminster, Maryland; Hart, Michigan; Lexington, Nebraska; Bellows Falls, Hartford, Ludlow, Middlebury (town and village) and Randolph, Vermont.

Council-Manager Government

SEVENTY-SEVEN cities adopted the council-manager plan in 1949, 64 by charter or by optional state laws and 13 by ordinance. This compares with 81 adoptions in 1948, 79 in 1947, and a total of 450 for the 10 years 1940 to 1949 inclusive. During the 1920's a total of 227 cities and counties adopted the council-manager plan and during the 1930's the number of adoptions was 130.

The 64 cities that adopted the plan by charter or state enabling act in 1949 are: Chula Vista (11,081), Modesto (18,403), Napa (12,987), Redondo Beach (21,288), Sunnyvale (9,369), California; Alamosa (5,613), Greeley (15,995), Pueblo (52,162), Colorado; Surfside, Florida (295); Twin Falls, Idaho (11,851); Council Bluffs (41,439), Des Moines (159,819), Iowa; Morehead, Kentucky (1,901); Berwick (1,971), Boothbay Harbor (2,121), Chelsea (2,280), Jackman (1,069), Machias (1,954), Millbridge (1,318), New Gloucester (2,334), Thomaston (2,533), Waldoboro (2,497), Maine; Princess Anne, Maryland (942); Danvers (14,179), Gloucester (24,046), Haverhill (46,752), North Adams (22,213), Somerville (102,177), Massachusetts; Buchanan (4,056), Gaastra (800), Michigan; Mound, Minnesota (1,189); Cameron (3,615), Columbia (18,399), Mexico (9,053), Missouri; Chadron (4,262), Grand Island (19,310), McCook (6,212), Nebraska; Ashland (1,460), Bethlehem (935), Concord (27,171), Derry (5,400), New Hampshire; Hobbs, New Mexico (10,619); Poughkeepsie, New York (40,478); Carolina Beach (637), Dunn (5,256), Mooresville (6,682), Oxford (3,991), Sanford (4,960), North Carolina; Middletown (31,220), Wyoming (4,466), Ohio; Britton (2,239), Drumright (4,303), Purcell (3,116), Oklahoma; The Dalles, Oregon (6,266); Columbia (62,396), Newberry (7,510), South Carolina; Alice (7,792), Arlington (4,240), Bellaire (1,124), Gainesville (9,651), Killeen (1,263), Levelland (3,091), Texas; Martinsville, Virginia (10,080); Victoria, British Columbia (44,068).

The 13 municipalities that adopted council - manager ordinances during 1949 are: Fairhope, Alabama (1,845); Hemet (2,595), Monrovia (18,011), Newport Beach (10,994), Redlands (16,718), South San Francisco (15,862), Whittier (20,113), California; Auburndale, Florida (2,723); Hinsdale (7,336), Park Ridge (12,063), Western Springs (4,856), Illinois; Marion (2,889) and Monroe (6,475), North Carolina.

Five cities that adopted the plan in previous years were added to the directory in 1949: Valdese, North Carolina (2,615) and Hearne, Texas (3,511) by ordinance; and Fayetteville, North Carolina (17,428); Oak Hill (3,213) and Salem (2,571), West Virginia, by charter.

Voters in 41 cities and two counties during 1949 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: National City (17,654), Newport Beach (10.994) adopted later by ordinance, San Louis Obispo (11,657), Santa Paula (8,986), California; South Miami, Florida (2,408); Wellington, Kansas (7,246); Eliot (1,200), Saco (8,600), Southwest Harbor (1,260), Westbrook (11,087), Maine; Amesbury (10,862), Springfield (149,554), Massachusetts; Niles (11,328), Hillsdale (6,381), Michigan; North St. Paul (3,135), Park Rapids (2,643), St. Louis Park (7,737), Wells (2,217), Zumbrota (1,386), Minnesota; Grenada, Mississippi (5,800); Buchanan County (94,067), Chillicothe (8,012), Jackson County (477,828), Trenton (7,046), Missouri; Belmont (450), Bristol (1,200), Durham (1,200), New Hampshire; Bayonne (79,198), Passaic (61,394), West New York (39,439), New Jersey; Ahoskie (2,313), Roanoke Rapids (8,545), North Carolina; Lawton, Oklahoma (18,055); St. Helens, Oregon (4,304); Brady (5,000), Plainview (8,263), Texas; Antigo (9,495), Merrill (8,711), Monroe (6,182), Whitewater (3,689), Wisconsin; Stuttgart (5,628), Arkansas; Franklin Park (3,007), Illinois; Cumberland (39,483), Maryland.

Of the 107 referenda held in 1949, 64, or 60 per cent, resulted in the adoption of council-manager government by the vote of the people or receipt of charters by legislative action. This compares with 58 per cent favorable action in 1948, 63 per cent in 1947, 71 per cent in 1946, and 67 per cent in 1945.

Other Changes in Directory. Eight cities were removed from the directory for various reasons: failure of the council to appoint a manager during 1949 in Cairo, Georgia; Clare, Michigan; Midvale, Utah; and Osborne, Pennsylvania; because voters turned down a proposal to adopt a council-manager charter in Kings Mountain, North Carolina, where the plan had been made effective by ordinance; because the council rescinded the ordinance providing for the council-manager plan in Chariton, Iowa, and Saline, Michigan; and because the state legislature abolished the city of Perrine, Florida. The city of Fairborn, Ohio, was created by merger of Fairfield and Osborn in 1949.

Four cities in Ireland (Cork, Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford) have been removed from the directory because their managers are selected by specially created boards appointed by the central government; the city councils have no option but to accept the appointments.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Twenty-one cities held referenda during 1949 on the continuation of the council-manager plan. Nine of the 21 decided to abandon the plan: Conway (3,651) and Franklin (6,749), New Hampshire; Durant, Oklahoma (10,027); Aberdeen, South Dakota (17,015); Brandon (2,979), Ludlow (town-2,458) (village-1,780), Vermont; Rhinelander, Wisconsin (8,501); and St. Jerome, Quebec (11,286). Since 1908 when the plan

TABLE I

YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN ON DECEMBER 31, 1949, AND CITIES ABANDONING THIS PLAN

Year	Legal Basis				Abandonments	
	Charter*	Ordinance*	Total*	Accumulated Total	Number of Referendums	Cities Abandoning
1908-14	24	7	31	31	..	0
1915-19	81	10	91	122	..	1
1920-24	132	18	150	272	..	4
1925-29	73	17	90	362	..	5
1930-34	63	11	74	436	63	9
1935-39	49	16	65	501	31	6
1940	15	1	16	517	4	2
1941	18	2	20	537	5	0
1942	16	11	27	564	5	0
1943	7	4	11	575	1	0
1944	25	2	27	602	8	1
1945	25	7	32	634	3	0
1946	33	14	47	681	12	1
1947	68	11	79	760	11	5
1948	64	16	80	840	15	3
1949	60	14	74	914	21	9
	753	161	914†		179	46

*These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1949, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities, but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. The figures for a given year represent the effective year of adoptions and the net changes in the directory.

†Not included in this figure are 34 cities where the plan does not become effective until 1950 or later, nor the cities which have abandoned the plan. The places where the plan will become effective in 1950 are Modesto and Santa Clara County, California; Pueblo, Colorado; Twin Falls, Idaho; Council Bluffs and Des Moines, Iowa; Ashland, Corbin, and Morehead, Kentucky; Milbridge, Thomaston, and Waldoboro, Maine; Danvers, Medford, Quincy, Revere, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Mound, Minnesota; Chadron, Grand Island, and McCook, Nebraska; Concord, New Hampshire; Hobbs, New Mexico; Mooresville, North Carolina; Middletown, Ohio; Columbia, South Carolina; and Gainesville, Texas. The plan does not go into effect until 1951 in San Mateo County, California; and not until 1952 in Alamosa, Colorado; Gloucester, Haverhill, North Adams, and Sommerville, Massachusetts; and Poughkeepsie, New York.

was first inaugurated. 46 cities have by vote of the people abandoned the council-manager plan.[1] Twelve cities voted in 1949 to retain the plan: Kennebunk, Maine (3,698); Claremont (12,144), Dover (14,990), Keene (13,832), Portsmouth (14,821), New Hampshire; Lindsay, Oklahoma (1,792); Springfield, Oregon (3,805); Spartanburg, South Carolina (32,249); Rapid City, South Dakota (13,844); Bethel, Vermont (1,477); Ashland (11,101) and Beloit (25,365), Wisconsin.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan	
		No.	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	87	2.7
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	157	11.1
5,000 to 10,000	962	194	20.1
10,000 to 25,000	662	178	26.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	63	29.7
50,000 to 100,000	106	35	33.0
Over 100,000	92	23	25.0
All cities over 1,000	6,658	737	
Other cities		177†	
		914	

*This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

†These 177 places operating under the council-manager plan on December 31, 1949, are shown separately because they have populations under 1,000 (39 towns and villages); because they are not considered by the Bureau of Census as urban places (83 places in Connecticut, Maine and Vermont); because they are outside the United States (42 cities in Canada, Puerto Rico, and Alaska); or because they are counties (13 counties).

Legislation. The Oklahoma legislature passed a law (House Bill 209) which designates the council-manager plan as one of two statutory forms of city government and provides a procedure for its adoption. The Utah legislature enabled the governing body of any third class city or town to appoint a city manager and to adopt an ordinance setting forth his powers and duties (chapter 10, Laws of Utah, 1949). In Minnesota the legislature provided an optional council-manager plan for villages of over 1,000 population (chapter 119, article VIII, Laws of 1949). Pennsylvania permitted second class townships to appoint managers (Act 474). Massachusetts amended (Chap. 723) Plan D to provide for the appointment of a city auditor by the council (formerly there was no provision for an auditor) and amended (Chap. 661) Plan E by repealing the proportional representation method of election for councilmen.

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[1] The 46 places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara and San Mateo County, California; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Ashland, Kentucky; Mason City, Iowa; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Conway and Franklin, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Durant, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen, Huron, and Madison, South Dakota; Denton, Gainesville, Houston, and Waco, Texas; Bennington town and village, Brandon, Brattleboro, Cavendish, Hardwick village, Ludlow town and village, and St. Albans, Vermont; Rhinelander and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. For more details on abandonments see Arthur W. Bromage, *Manager Plan Abandonments* (National Municipal League, 1949). Five of these places later readopted the plan: San Mateo County, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Brattleboro, Vermont; and Gainesville and Waco, Texas.

Unofficial Cities. A modified form of the council-manager plan was adopted by several municipalities that provided for appointive administrations whose powers and duties are too circumscribed to qualify these places as having the council-manager plan. These places are: Daly City, Pomona, and Turlock, California; Reed City, Michigan; Ross Township, Pennsylvania; and Charleston County, South Carolina. In Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, a new charter enables the council to establish the council-manager plan by ordinance when it so desires.

Growth of the Plan. At the end of 1949 a total of 914 places were operating under the council-manager plan of government and 34 other places had adopted the plan effective in 1950 or later. At the end of 1934 there were 436 municipalities operating under council-manager government and in 1940 there were 517 (see Table 1).[2]

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[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1949

BY WALTER H. BLUCHER

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

IN JULY, 1949, the government of the United States adopted a national policy and program for "housing production and related community development sufficient to remedy the serious housing shortage, the elimination of substandard and other inadequate housing through the clearance of slums and blighted areas, and the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family." Over a six-year period, a total of $1,000,000,000 in loans and $500,000,000 in capital grants will be made available to American communities for this purpose.

There was a danger, but no great tendency, for the planners to feel as if they had held the winning ticket on the sweepstakes and fulfillment of their ambitions had now been guaranteed. The reaction was, rather, one of expectancy. "Expectancy" implies a high degree of anticipation, of making preparations, of envisioning what will happen. The implications were not lost. Planners were aware (or at least, most of them were) that the only thing that was certain was opportunity--and that the anticipating, the preparations, and the envisioning carried a heavy and challenging responsibility.

It was a fairly ordinary USA planning year, otherwise. There were many notable projects. There were sound policies adopted, and some not so sound. There was good planning, bad planning, and lack of planning. But all of it was sparked by the infusion not merely of hopefulness for better things, but of expectancy.

State Planning. In the summer of 1949 the United States Bureau of Employment Security published figures showing that there were some 30 areas of "acute labor surplus" in the United States. State planning and development agencies were asked to "do something" about it. Governors suddenly discovered that there was only one department in the state government which could reasonably be expected to have the necessary background to meet the problem. The value and integrity of the planning-development agency is becoming better appreciated by state governments.

Delaware joined the states with planning or development agencies, making a total of 39 states which had one or both agencies at the end of the year. New Mexico replaced the State Planning Board with an Economic Development Commission, and Georgia set up a Department of Commerce in place of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. Three agencies were discontinued during 1949, including the State Planning Board in Idaho, a Post-War Planning Commission in Illinois, and a Post-War Readjustment and Development Committee in Oregon.

Regional Planning. One could describe regional planning in this country as a minor and scattered effort or as a noticeably increasing activity. Regional planning is probably the most loosely and inconsistently used term in the planner's vocabulary. There is a great deal of planning which is unconfined by municipal, county, or state boundaries and is being carried on either by especially created agencies, or through joint planning action--so called "regional," "area," or "metropolitan" planning. Nineteen forty-nine brought new developments in this trend.

Two regional meetings were held to discuss the recreational potential of the Upper East Tennessee area. Three California counties (Eldorado, Placer, and Sacramento) created a joint planning commission and a uniform interim zoning ordinance was adopted to regulate the use of all lands within three miles of the proposed high water line of the Folsom Dam. In Nevada a regional planning commission for three counties (Reno, Sparks, and Washoe) was reorganized. In Michigan the Saginaw Valley Regional Planning Commission prepared a survey of the industrial location advantages of communities in the area. A comprehensive survey of flood problems being conducted by the Army engineers is now approximately 55 per cent completed.

The Regional Planning Commission of Cleveland and Cuyahoga Counties conducted surveys on a metropolitan system of sewerage treatment and disposal, pollution and soil erosion along the lake-front and a study of highways. Special services are provided to communities within the county that do not have the technical staff necessary to carry on planning programs, and zoning ordinances have been prepared for unincorporated township areas. Virginia's Lower Peninsula Planning Commission made a study of harbors and airports. San Francisco's Bay Area Airport Planning Group made recommendations for an area-wide airport system covering nine counties.

Citizen groups started a county-wide drive to provide the greater Miami, Florida, area with efficient regional planning, and in Peoria, Illinois, a regional planning commission was established. Many of the older metropolitan planning commissions carried on active programs during 1949.

County Planning. There was a marked increase in the attention given by county planning agencies to land use control. The focus of activities seemed to be shifting from subdivision regulations to zoning ordinances. In many counties, areas were being zoned outside of incorporated cities, for example in Benton County, Washington, and in Fresno County, California. In three Virginia counties (Cumberland, Fluvanna, and Walkingham) public hearings were held on proposed county zoning ordinances. Other counties that worked on new or revised zoning ordinances included Hanover, Arlington, and Warwick Counties, Virginia; Hancock and Newton Counties, Indiana; Prima County, Arizona; Benton and Sullivan Counties, Tennessee; and San Mateo and San Bernardino Counties, California.

Among the counties which conducted industrial surveys were Bergen County, New Jersey; Klamath County, Oregon; Hamilton County, Ohio; and DeNorte County, California. These surveys made available information needed by industries in considering new plant development sites and thus provided local business and industry with a basis for determining sound expansion programs. Eight more Louisiana parishes completed surveys of resources and facilities--one completing its second survey and reviewing accomplishments during the interim. Sonoma County, California, published a survey of basic economic data for seven communities and Plumas County a survey of resources.

Erie County, New York, made an intensive survey of county population trends and land use which stimulated many cities in the county to zoning action. Broome County, New Jersey, completed a survey and plan for off-street parking facilities in two towns and made an inventory of recreation facilities in the county. Tulare County, California, adopted an ordinance establishing building line setbacks, while Monroe County, New York, issued a guide for the preparation of subdivision plats.

Among the new county planning commissions set up during 1949 were those in Oakland County, Michigan, and Dade County, Florida. In Arizona the legislature provided for the creation of county planning and zoning commissions.

Urban Redevelopment. Of dominant interest in local planning was the progress in urban redevelopment. Ohio and Oregon adopted legislation enabling cities to undertake redevelopment, making a total of 27 states which have such a law. Similar legislation is being considered in Maine, Texas, Oklahoma, Washington, and Utah. Baltimore's Redevelopment Commission had a larger budget in 1949 and five million dollars for redevelopment purposes. In Chicago a contract was signed between the Land Clearance Commission and the New York Life Insurance Company, covering Redevelopment Project No. 1, located in the south side blighted area. Construction of 1,400 dwelling units on the site is expected to get under way in the near future.

Los Angeles set up a redevelopment agency and field studies of 11 blighted districts were made. In Pittsburgh a favorable court decision early in 1950 cleared the way for conversion of a 36-acre point of the Golden Triangle into a park, and an adjoining blighted area of 23 acres will be developed into a business district.

A survey of blighted areas by the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority was completed in 1949. The current year's budget was substantially increased. Philadelphia's Redevelopment Authority also had a larger budget for 1949 and $225,000 was allocated by the city council for 1949 redevelopment activities. Reports were published during the year on the redevelopment plan for the East Poplar Area and its housing conditions.

The Providence Redevelopment Agency, with an increased staff and budget and a $2,000,000 redevelopment fund approved in November, 1948, worked on engineering studies and project analyses. San Francisco's Redevelopment Agency was created late in 1948. A redevelopment area of approximately 2 1/2 square miles in the Western Addition District will be the first project.

The Redevelopment and Housing Authority of Norfolk, Virginia, was granted $25,000 by the city council in December, 1948, for housing and redevelopment studies, to be completed by the end of 1949.

Specific areas for slum clearance and redevelopment have been selected in such cities as Detroit and Milwaukee, and toward the end of the year redevelopment programs were being started in St. Paul and Duluth, Minnesota.

Zoning. The community's economic base received due attention in an increasing number of cities, and in some instances was translated into action. The new and revised zoning ordinances of the past year give evidence of this. The new comprehensive zoning ordinance proposed for San Francisco, for example, prohibits residences in industrial zones. Many cities no longer have an adequate supply of suitable industrial sites and are taking steps to protect their economic future. Bristol, Virginia, created a new type of industrial zone which will prohibit commercial retail uses. Dearborn, Michigan, revised the industrial section of its zoning ordinance.

Many cities are looking to the future welfare of their commercial districts, an important aspect of which is adequate facilities for off-street parking and loading. Several zoning ordinances (for example, in Indianapolis; Youngstown, Ohio; Danville, Illinois; St. Clair, Michigan; and Berkeley, San Gabrielle, and Burbank, California) were amended to require off-street parking facilities in connection with new buildings to be used for commercial or industrial purposes, public or private assembly, churches, hospitals, theaters, hotels, etc. The proposed new zoning ordinance for Minneapolis includes off-street parking provisions. This ordinance also incorporates a major change from the old ordinance in that uses permitted in commercial and industrial districts are stated affirmatively rather than negatively. This is true also of a number of other new ordinances. Another major trend was the greater refinement of use districts established, for example, in neighborhood business zones, several residential and several commercial or retail areas.

Cities restudying their zoning included San Francisco, Cleveland, Providence, Detroit, Norfolk, Richmond, and a surprising number of small towns. In some states, such as Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana, and California, new or revised zoning ordinances were being studied by the majority of planning commissions and a number of new ordinances were adopted. Zoning commissions were appointed in New Hampshire towns. At least two cities in Vermont were working on zoning ordinances, and a number of small municipalities in North Dakota were actively engaged in zoning studies.

Studies and Surveys. Among the major economic studies of the year were those of Evanston, Illinois; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Dearborn and Kalamazoo, Michigan; Elyria, Ohio; and Petersburg, Virginia. Miami completed a comprehensive land use plan and land use studies were under way in New London and Windsor, Connecticut, and in Denver, Colorado. A large number of cities were working on base maps. A study of social data in Los Angeles was an important contribution.

A program of capital improvements was prepared by a number of cities, among them San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Louisville, Manchester (Massachusetts), Montclair (New Jersey), New Haven, Portland (Maine), and Richmond (Virginia). Oakland initiated studies on a public works program, and recommendations were issued by the planning commissions of a number of other communities.

Traffic and parking continued to receive much attention. Parking authorities were established in Philadelphia and San Francisco. California legislation authorized cities to create parking authorities with the power of eminent domain and the right to acquire, construct, lease or operate off-street parking facilities and to issue revenue bonds. Ohio proposed an amendment to its off-street parking lot law, which would remove the provision that the property, after being condemned by a municipality, must be sold to private operators. Indianapolis appointed an off-street parking commission. A parking plan for the central area of Chicago was published. Numerous cities continued studies and plans for comprehensive parking programs.

Major transportation plans of the year were those of San Francisco and Riverside (California), Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. Lafayette, Indiana, adopted a thoroughfare plan and Kokomo and Muncie were working on traffic programs. Oakland, California, made progress in street widenings and opened portions of its new freeways. Studies for streets and highways in Richmond were under way. Dayton began work on transit and parking problems. Cincinnati issued a report on public transit.

Subdivision ordinances were major activities in many communities; in Denver, for example; in Roanoke and Charlottesville, Virginia (concurred in by Albemarle County); and in El Centro, California.

Recreation surveys were numerous, including those for Seattle, Kansas City, Denver, and Rochester, and also the smaller cities of Riverside, California; Evanston, Illinois; Muskegon, Michigan; and Bangor, Maine. Other planning events of interest included the civic center plans for Riverside, California, and Chicago; and the street numbering system for Sacramento, Oshkosh (Wisconsin), and Henderson (Tennessee). Many cities annexed much territory in 1949, details of which are reported in another section of this Year Book.

Master plan reports issued in 1949 included those for Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Hamilton, and Xenia, Ohio; Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Petersburg, Virginia; Cedar Grove and Maplewood, New Jersey; Waterloo, Iowa; New Orleans; Schenectady, New York; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Phoenix, Arizona; Tacoma and Yakima, Washington; San Diego, Pasadena, Riverside, and Petaluma, California; Escanaba, Michigan; Bloomington, Indiana; and Fargo, North Dakota. Oregon City presented a preliminary report on the outline of a city plan.

New Planning Agencies. New planning commissions are springing up all over the country. In Indiana, for example, 17 new planning commissions were established in 1949; the state now boasts planning commissions in 58 cities, 14 towns, and 20 counties. Among the new planning commissions formed in Tennessee was the commission for Norris. Planning commissions were established in several towns or cities in New York, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, and Washington. South Dakota municipalities were authorized to create planning commissions upon approval of the voters. New commissions were formed in El Paso, Texas, and Hagerstown, Maryland. Omaha shifted its planning to the city engineer. Miami began paying the members of the city planning board $100 a month.

Planning Education. A new program of training and regional planning was inaugurated by Harvard University -- a three-year course which would qualify students for the master's degree in regional planning and in public administration. Final approval was given to the program leading to a master's degree in planning at the University of California at Berkeley. Among the universities offering special seminars or short courses in planning were the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where a two-week seminar was held, and Columbia University's planning and housing division which inaugurated a special summer research program. Northwestern University offered a two-semester course in urban planning. In New York State a training institute for municipal planning and zoning officials was sponsored by the State Federation of Official Planning Boards, and the New York Regional Plan Association sponsored a conference of officials and citizens from 550 municipalities in nearby states which helped to stimulate many communities to action. Finally, the State Planning Commission in Tennessee undertook a notable program in planning education.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60th Street, Chicago) established a new Planning Advisory Service, which by the end of the year was providing technical information on planning to over 100 subscribing city, county and state planning agencies, both in individualized research reports and in a special series of Information Reports. Special reports published included such subjects as drive-in theaters, architectural control, municipal auditoriums, elimination of non-conforming uses, urban redevelopment, off-street parking and building lines. The Society also inaugurated a monthly Zoning Digest bulletin, reporting and interpreting legal decisions in zoning. Other publications of the year included the proceedings of the annual planning conference, a manual of recommended personnel standards in public planning, a compilation of thesis titles on planning, and several bibliographies, in addition to the monthly News Letter.

City Planning Data

INFORMATION on official planning agencies, their organization, employees, and expenditures, are shown in Table XIV for 915 cities over 10,000. Of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, 564 cities reported having an official planning body, 51 cities reported having an unofficial planning agency or committee, 144 cities reported not having any planning agency, and 313 cities either did not indicate whether they have a plan agency or did not reply to the questionnaire. But of these 313 cities, 103 municipalities were reported by the 1949 Municipal Year Book as having an official planning agency. These 103 cities are included in Table XIV. A total of 367 of 782 reporting cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population reported that they have planning commissions.

Planning Agency. The membership of a planning commission may vary from three to 50 members, although 433 of 549 reporting cities over 10,000 indicated a total membership ranging from only five to nine members, including ex officio members. The median size of the planning commission in cities over 10,000 is seven members and in cities over 100,000 the median size is eight members. The number of appointive members of the planning board ranges from two to 50 members with five the most popular size in cities over 10,000. They are appointed in cities over 10,000 by the mayor in 279 cities, by the city council in 229 cities, by the city manager in 23, by other officials or bodies in four, elected by the people in 13 cities, and 14 cities did not report.

In every population group the mayor and the city council predominantly make the appointments to the planning commission. For example, the mayor selects the appointive members in nine of 11 reporting cities over 500,000, in 14 of 20 reporting cities between 250,000 and 500,000, in 21 of 43 reporting cities between 100,000 and 250,000, in 34 of 73 cities from 50,000 to 100,000, and in 86 of 130 between 25,000 and 50,000. The city council makes the appointments in one, five, 13, 32, and 40 cities in these same population groups. In the population group of 10,000 to 25,000 the appointed members of the planning agency are appointed by the mayor in 115 cities, by the council in 138, by the city manager in seven, by the president of the council in one city, are elected by the people in 11, and seven cities did not report.

TABLE I

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OF OVER 10,000 POPULATION

Population Groups	No. of Cities in Group	Type of Planning Agency				Agencies Having Full-Time Employees	Agencies Having Only Part-Time Employees	Reporting Expenditures Over $1,000
		No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Official Agencies	Cities Having Unofficial Agencies	None			
Over 500,000	14	13	13	0	0	13	0	13
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	23	0	0	19	0	19
100,000 to 250,000	55	52	47	2	3	31	4	29
50,000 to 100,000	106	100	84	4	12	34	7	43
25,000 to 50,000	212	180	150	11	19	28	37	50
10,000 to 25,000	662	494	350	34	110	13	79	58
All cities over 10,000	1,072	862*	667	51	144	138	127	212

*This figure includes 103 cities not reporting for the 1950 Year Book and for which information was taken from the 1949 Year Book.

The Planning Director. Of 295 reporting cities over 25,000 population, 116 cities have a full-time planning director; 60 cities have another city official serve as planning director in addition to other duties, and 119 cities did not report who assumes the duties of planning director. In 28 cities over 25,000 the city engineer also serves as planning director; in nine cities the city manager; in eight cities the building official or city inspector; in seven cities the public works director; in three cities each the mayor and the chairman of the planning agency; in one city the city clerk; and in one city the city manager and the engineer together assume the duties of planning director.

Of the 302 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000, seven cities have a full-time planning director, 99 cities have another city official serve as planning director in addition to other duties, and 196 cities did not report who served as planning director in addition to other duties. In 48 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 the city engineer also serves as the planning director, in 28 cities the city manager, in seven the mayor, in five the chairman of the planning agency, in four the public works director, in one city each the city clerk, auditor, zoning official, park official, and service director; and in one city each the city manager and engineer together, and the city manager and the public works director together serve as planning director.

In the 123 cities over 10,000 employing a full-time planning director, this official is selected by the planning agency in 50 cities, by the city manager in 35 cities, by the mayor in 14 cities, by the city council in 10 cities, by the finance commissioner in one city, by the civil service commission in one city, by the public works director in one city, and 11 cities did not report.

Employees. Full-time planning staffs were employed by 138 cities over 10,000 in 1949 as compared with 153 in 1948 and 164 in 1947. Los Angeles, California, reported the largest full-time staff, 75 members, with New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit following in that order. Part-time staff only were used by 127 cities over 10,000 in 1949, as compared with 171 in 1948. Sixty-two per cent of the 127 cities using only part-time staffs are between 10,000 and 50,000 (see Table XIV).

Expenditures. A total of 296 cities over 10,000 population having official planning agencies reported total 1949 expenditures for the operation of their planning agencies to be $4,657,100. Financial support for municipal planning agencies ranges from $346,900 in Los Angeles and $328,200 in New York City to nothing in 119 cities over 10,000. The planning agencies in 212 cities over 10,000 had expenditures of more than $1,000 in 1949; and 102 cities had expenditures of less than $1,000.

Comprehensive Zoning. Information on zoning ordinances was not reported to the 1950 Year Book. The 1949 Year Book reports that 88 per cent, or 304 cities of all reporting cities over 25,000 and 74 per cent, or 343 cities, of all reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 claim to have comprehensive zoning ordinances--restricting the height, area, bulk and use of buildings or premises by districts. The city officials also reported to the 1949 Year Book the year their zoning ordinances were last completely revised. Of the 612 reporting cities over 10,000 population, 62 cities were then revising their zoning ordinances; 245 cities have made complete revisions since 1944; 98 cities made complete revisions between 1940 and 1944; 64 cities from 1935 through 1939; 44 cities from 1930 through 1934; and 99 cities have zoning ordinances that were last completely revised before 1930.

TABLE XIV

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1949

Of 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, 700 are included in this table, 214 are listed in the footnotes at the end of the table, and 158 did not report. The data in this table were reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1950 by municipal officials, except for 103 cities that did not report and for which data were taken from the 1949 YEAR BOOK as indicated by a dagger (†). For cities having an official planning agency, under "Planning Agency" the first column shows the number of appointive members of the planning agency, by whom appointed and the number of ex officio members, except that "EL" indicates planning board members are elected. Under "Who Serves as Planning Director," "P" indicates that the city has a full-time director of planning; the other symbols (see code) in the column indicate that the city does not have a full-time planning director and has named the city official who serves as planning director in addition to his other duties; except that when "P" is shown, the small letter (see code) to the right of the "P" indicates the official or agency that appoints the full-time planning director. Under "Number Full and Part-Time Employees" the first figure shows the number of full-time employees, and the second figure the number of part-time employees paid by the city. Under "Expenditure 1949" (in thousands) are shown the total operating expenditures of the official planning agency for 1949 of the last fiscal year ending in 1949. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of the table. "L" means less than $50. Cities having no official planning agencies are listed at the end of the table.

SELECTION OF PLANNING AGENCY

A—City Manager
C—City Council
EL—Elected
M—Mayor
P—President of council
W—Commissioner of Public Works
Uno—Unofficial Plan Agency
None—No planning agency

WHO SERVES AS PLANNING DIRECTOR

A—City Manager
B—Building Official, City Inspector
D—Auditor E—City Engineer
F—Park official Agency
H—Chairman of Planning
K—City Clerk M—Mayor
P—Full-time Planning Director
S—Service Director T—City Supt.
W—Dir. Public Works. Z—Zoning official

WHO APPOINTS PLANNING DIRECTOR

a—City Manager
c—City Council
f—Commissioner of Finance
m—Mayor
p—Planning Commission
s—Civil Service Commission

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1949 (in thousands)
Over 1,000,000				
Chicago, Ill.	14M20	Pm	4-. .	$225.0
Detroit, Mich.	9M	Pp	38-. .	162.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	5M	Pp	75-. .	346.9
New York, N. Y.	6M1	H	67-. .	328.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	5M4	Pp	59-. .	516.4
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	6M3	Pp	23-. .	. . .
Boston, Mass.	9M	Pp	10-. .	33.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	11C	Pp	9-0	28.5
Cleveland, Ohio	6M	Pm	30-. .	129.4
Milwaukee, Wis.	7M	Pp	27-0	98.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	9M	Pm	52	101.0
St. Louis, Mo.	9. .6*	. .	14-1	49.9
San Francisco, Calif.	5M2	Pp	26-. .	198.3
Washington, D. C.	. . . .*	. .	. .-. .	. . .
250,000 to 500,000				
Atlanta, Ga.	6M3	Pc	5-. .	36.9
Birmingham, Ala.	12C5	P	. .-. .	11.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	5M2	Pp	15-1	69.8
Columbus, Ohio	3M2	Pm	5-. .	14.5
Dallas, Tex.	15C	Pa	21-. .	77.1
Denver, Colo.	5M1	Pm	19-2	56.1
Houston, Tex.	8M1	Pm	8-1	34.3

TABLE XIV—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1949 (in thousands)
250,000 to 500,000—continued				
Indianapolis, Ind.	5M5	Pp	8-. .	28.6
Jersey City, N.J.	7M2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Kansas City, Mo.	8M5	Pa	27-1	60.9
Louisville, Ky.	6M4	Pp	21-. .	79.2
Memphis, Tenn.	8C4	. .	6-. .	13.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	4M5	Pp	14-. .	51.9
Newark, N.J.	6C3	P.	2-. .	17.7
New Orleans, La.	9M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Oakland, Calif.	7M1	Pa	10-. .	56.0*
Portland, Ore.	9M.	Pf	9-. .	29.0
Providence, R. I.	5..3	Pp	9-. .	35.4
Rochester, N.Y.	8C1	Pp	9-1	55.0
St. Paul, Minn.	5M1	Pm	4-. .	12.7
San Antonio, Tex.	7M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Seattle, Wash.	6M3	Pp	13-. .	64.6
Toledo, Ohio	13M1	Pp	15-. .	36.9*
100,000 to 250,000				
Akron, Ohio	5M2	Pm	6-. .	19.5
Albany, N. Y.	Uno	E		
Bridgeport, Conn.	5M1	Pp	3-. .	6.2
Cambridge, Mass.	7A	Pa	4-3	18.2
Canton, Ohio	4C	. .	. .-. .	.3
Charlotte, N. C.	5C	. .	1-1	. . .
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6..4	Pp	2-. .	. . .
Dayton, Ohio	7C1	Pp	10-0	39.3
Des Moines, Iowa	15M1	Pc	. .-. .	6.5
Duluth, Minn.	.C	Pp	3-. .	10.9
Erie, Pa.	5C	P.	2-1	9.2
Fall River, Mass.	7M	Pp	1-1	10.2
Flint, Mich.	6M3	Pp	3-1	12.6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	6M3	Pp	6-1	30.2
Fort Worth, Tex.	5C	. .	3-. .	14.5
Gary, Ind.	6M3	E	. .-2	. . .
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6M3	Pp	3-0	17.2
Hartford, Conn.	6A1	. .	. .-. .	.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	3C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Knoxville, Tenn.	7C†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Long Beach, Calif.	6A1	Pp	11-. .	50.5
Lowell, Mass.	3A	. .	. .-3	. . .
Miami, Fla.	9C	Pp	5-2	27.7
Nashville, Tenn.	4M1	Pp	7-. .	25.0
New Bedford, Mass.	.M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
New Haven, Conn.	6M1	Pm	4-1	15.7
Norfolk, Va.	3A1	Pa	. .-. .	. . .
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9M	Pa	5-. .	24.4
Omaha, Neb.	5M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Paterson, N. J.	5M2	Pm	. .-. .	7.9
Peoria, Ill.	3M2	E	. .-. .	.3
Reading, Pa.	5C	Pc	1-0	. . .
Richmond, Va.	6C1	Pp	13-1	21.5
Sacramento, Calif.	6C3	Pa	7-. .	31.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	. . .	P	1-. .	13.1
San Diego, Calif.	7A2*	Pp	16-. .*	68.2
Scranton, Pa.	7M	. .	. .-. .	.5
South Bend, Ind.	5M3	. .	1-1	. . .
Spokane, Wash.	7C3	Pc	4-. .	18.2
Springfield, Mass.	6M3	Pp	4-. .	12.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	5M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Tacoma, Wash.	7W3	. .	3-1	17.5
Tampa, Fla.	None	W		
Trenton, N. J.	.M	. .	2-1	12.0
Tulsa, Okla.	9M1	Pm	2-. .	6.8
Utica, N. Y.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Wichita, Kan.	.M	W	1-2	7.6
Worcester, Mass.	5A	. .	0-2	.3
Yonkers, N. Y.	7M	Pp	5-. .	13.4
Youngstown, Ohio	4M3	W	. .-2	2.7
50,000 to 100,000				
Allentown, Pa.	5C1	E	0-0	1.0
Altoona, Pa.	5M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Amarillo, Tex.	7C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Asheville, N. C.	5C2	A	0-. .	4.0
Atlantic City, N. J.	8..1	. .	. .-1	7.0
Austin, Tex.	9C3	Pa	5-. .	16.4
Beaumont, Tex.	7M	E	. .-7	. . .
Berkeley, Calif.	7C5	Pa	6-1	16.2
Bethlehem, Pa.	5C†	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Brockton, Mass.	9. .	. .	0-. .	. . .
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	20M1	. .	. .-. .	1.0
Charleston, S. C.	8M1*	. .	0-. .	. . .
Charleston, W. Va.	13M	. .	1-1	7.9
Chester, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	4.5
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3C2	A	. .-2	. . .
Columbus, Ga.	5C2	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Corpus Christi, Tex.	9M3	Pa	4-. .	20.3
Davenport, Iowa	13M4	Pp	2-1	11.7
Dearborn, Mich.	7M2	Pp	4-0	19.1
Decatur, Ill.	8M3	H	0-0	. . .
Durham, N. C.	4C1	Pa	4-. .	15.6
East Chicago, Ind.	5M4	. .	. .-0	3.1
East Orange, N. J.	8M1*	. .	0-0	3.8
El Paso, Tex.	5M	Ps	2-1	. . .
Evanston, Ill.	12M3†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Evansville, Ind.	9M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Fresno, Calif.	6M3	Pc	3-6	11.4
Glendale, Calif.	5C	Pa	8-. .	35.1
Greensboro, N. C.	9C	Pa	4-0	16.1
Hamilton, Ohio	5A	A	0-0	.6
Hammond, Ind.	6M2	. .[1]	. .-2	3.6
Highland Park, Mich.	5M2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Hoboken, N. J.	5M1	H	0-0	5.0
Holyoke, Mass.	5M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Huntington, W. Va.	9M*	. .	0-0	0
Jackson, Miss.	Uno	W		
Johnstown, Pa.	5C	. .	0-0	. . .
Kalamazoo, Mich.	11C	Pp	4-. .	20.5
Lakewood, Ohio	6C1	Pc	2-6	5.0
Lancaster, Pa.	5C	. .	0-. .	.3
Lansing, Mich.	8M1	Pp	3-. .	11.1*

Table XIV—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1949 (in thousands)
50,000 to 100,000—continued				
Lawrence, Mass.	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Lincoln, Neb.	9C	. .	0-0	2.7
Little Rock, Ark.	9M3	P	2-0	9.4
Lynn, Mass.	8M1	. .	. .-. .	0
McKeesport, Pa.	5C	. .	0-0	. . .
Madison, Wis.	3C4	Pa	3-1	20.6
Malden, Mass.	6M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Manchester, N. H.	5M1	. .	. .-. .	.3
Medford, Mass.	7M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Mobile, Ala.	6M3†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Montgomery, Ala.	6C	Pp	2-. .	. . .
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	3M	. .	0-0	.8
New Britain, Conn.	6M	. .	0-. .	0
New Rochelle, N. Y.	7M	Pp	2-1	. . .
Newton, Mass.	5M2	W	. .-2	5.0
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4C1	E	3-1	11.8
Pasadena, Calif.	9C	Pa	7-1	25.9
Passaic, N. J.	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Phoenix, Ariz.	7C	Pa	7-0	40.3
Pontiac, Mich.	7A2	Pa	3-. .	15.4
Portland, Me.	5C	Pa	4-. .	11.8
Portsmouth, Va.	7M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Pueblo, Colo.	5C1	. .	. .-. .	.3
Quincy, Mass.	.M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Racine, Wis.	4M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Roanoke, Va.	7C	Pw	1-1	. . .
Rockford, Ill.	15M*	PM	2-. .	5.4*
Saginaw, Mich.	6A3	Pa	4-. .	17.4
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9A	E	. .-. .	.8
San Jose, Calif.	5C1	Pa	7-. .	33.4
Santa Monica, Calif.	7C	Pa	6-. .	24.8
Schenectady, N. Y.	9A	Pp	4-. .	16.7
Shreveport, La.	.M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Sioux City, Iowa	15M	Pp	1-. .	2.8
Springfield, Ohio	.C*	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Stockton, Calif.	9M	. .[1]	. .-2	6.0
Terre Haute, Ind.	6M3	. .	. .-2	2.5
Topeka, Kan.	11M	. .	. .-. .	4.0
Troy, N. Y.	M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Union City, N. J.	6M1	. .	1-0	7.6
Waco, Tex.	None	A		
Waterbury, Conn.	5M2	Pp	2-. .	8.1
Waterloo, Iowa	13C	Pp	2-. .	10.8
Wheeling, W. Va.	.C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Winston-Salem, N. C.	9C	Pa	4-. .	24.5
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex.	9C	E	. .-. .	4.6
Alameda, Calif.	5M	. .	. .-2	1.0
Alexandria, Va.	3M2	E	. .-2	1.0
Alhambra, Calif.	9M	B	1-2	3.6
Alton, Ill.	4M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Amsterdam, N. Y.	5M2	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Anderson, Ind.	5M3	E	. .-. .	.8
Ann Arbor, Mich.	8M1	Pp	1-. .	7.5
Appleton, Wis.	4C3	. .	. .-. .	0
Arlington t, Mass.	5EL	. .	. .-1	.6
Auburn, N. Y.	6M	. .	. .-. .	1.5
Aurora, Ill.	9M	. .	. .-1	L
Bakersfield, Calif.	6M3	B	. .-2	4.1
Bangor, Me.	5C	Pa	1-1	5.9
Baton Rouge, La.	5C4	Pp	4-1	23.0
Bay City, Mich.	5C2	P	2-. .	. . .
Belleville, Ill.	9M2	. .	. .-. .	0
Bellingham, Wash.	5M2	. .	0-1	.3
Beloit, Wis.	3A4	E	. .-. .	. . .
Beverly, Mass.	9M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Bloomfield, N. J.	6C2	. .	. .-. .	1.0
Boise City, Idaho	10M3	. .	. .-. .	0
Brookline t, Mass.	5EL	. .	. .-. .	2.4
Burbank, Calif.	4C3	Pa	4-. .	18.4
Chelsea, Mass.	5M	. .	. .-. .	.1
Chicopee, Mass.	5M	P	. .-. .	6.0
Clifton, N. J.	6M3	. .	. .-. .	.7
Colorado Springs, Col.	9C1	Pa	1-1	6.0
Concord, N. H.	6C3	Pp	2-1	8.3
Council Bluffs, Iowa	50M	. .	0-1	5.5
Cranston, R. I.	8M1	P	1-. .	3.6
Cumberland, Md.	4C1	. .	0-. .	3.5
Danville, Ill.	4M15	Pp	3-. .	6.9
Danville, Va.	3M2	E	. .-. .	. . .
Dubuque, Iowa	7C	B	. .-2	2.9
East Cleveland, Ohio	5C	E	. .-. .	. . .
Easton, Pa.	5C	K	. .-2	15.6
Eau Claire, Wis.	None	W		
Elkhart, Ind.	7M2	. .	0-0	. . .
Elmira, N. Y.	8M	. .	. .-1	.5
Elyria, Ohio	4M3	M	. .-. .	.1
Enid, Okla.	5M2	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Everett, Mass.	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Everett, Wash.	6W3	. .	0-0	. . .
Fargo, N. D.	5C5	. .	. .-1	. . .
Fitchburg, Mass.	5M	. .	. .-. .	.2
Fond du Lac, Wis.	5M2	M	0-1	. . .
Gadsden, Ala.	3C	P.	. .-. .	. . .
Great Falls, Mont.	9M1	E	. .-2	0
Green Bay, Wis.	4M1*	Pp	2-. .	10.2
Greenville, S. C.	5M4	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Hackensack, N. J.	4C3	Pa	1-3	2.5*
Hagerstown, Md.	4M1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Hamtramck, Mich.	3M3	E	. .-0	0
Hazleton, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	0
High Point, N. C.	Uno	A	. . .	. . .
Huntington Pk., Calif.	10C2	E	0-0	.1
Hutchinson, Kan.	9M	A	0-1	0
Inglewood, Calif.	5M2	B	. .-1	. . .
Jackson, Mich.	8C1	. .	0-1	3.9
Jamestown, N. Y.	5M1	B	. .-2	.7
Johnson City, Tenn.	9C1	. .*	. .-. .	. . .
Joliet, Ill.	11M5	. .	. .-. .	0

TABLE XIV—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 194 (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Kenosha, Wis.	5A2	. .	0-0	L
Kingston, N. Y.	3M2*	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Kokomo, Ind.	6M3	Pp	2-1	12.0*
La Crosse, Wis.	4M3	E	. .-. .	0
Lafayette, Ind.	7M2	. .	. .-. .	1.4
Lewiston, Me.	5M	. .	. .-. .	0
Lexington, Ky.	5M3	Pp	2-. .	10.0
Lima, Ohio	5M	E	. .-1	.7
Lorain, Ohio	4M3	. .	. .-. .	0
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	5C	Pc	2-. .	9.8
Lubbock, Tex.	7C2	Pa	. .-. .	. . .
Lynchburg, Va.	7C	Pa	1-0	. . .
Marion, Ind.	6M3*	. .	2-. .	7.4
Marion, Ohio	7M	. .	. .-. .	0
Mason City, Iowa	.M	. .	. .-. .	0
Massillon, Ohio	4M3	. .	0-0	0
Maywood, Ill.	8M1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Melrose, Mass.	9M	. .	0-0	. . .
Meridian, Miss.	5C	AE	. .-. .	0
Miami Beach, Fla.	9C4	E	. .-. .	0
Michigan City, Ind.	6M4	. .	1-. .	4.8
Middletown, Ohio	7C	. .	. .-1	3.3
Moline, Ill.	5M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Muncie, Ind.	5M4	E	. .-. .	2.5
Muskegon, Mich.	6M3	Pa	4-. .	20.0
Muskogee, Okla.	7M3	B	0-2	. . .
New Albany, Ind.	6M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
New Brunswick, N. J.	7M1	. .	0-0	. . .
Newburgh, N. Y.	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
New Castle, Pa.	5C	W	. .-. .	.1
New London, Conn.	5C	E	. .-. .	L
Newport, Ky.	3M2	. .	. .-. .	.1
Newport, R. I.	7M2*	. .*	. .-1	1.8
Norwalk, Conn.	8M1	Pp	3-. .	12.9
Ogden, Utah	5C	. .	. .-. .	0
Orange, N. J.	8M1	. .	0-1	.2
Oshkosh, Wis.	3M4	. .	2-0	6.1
Owensboro, Ky.	4M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Paducah, Ky.	4M3	E	0-. .	0
Parkersburg, W. Va.	5C2	. .	. .-. .	0
Pensacola, Fla.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Perth Amboy, N. J.	6M3	. .	. .-3	3.2
Petersburg, Va.	5C	. .	. .-.	15.0
Pittsfield, Mass.	5M	. .*	0-1	8.5
Plainfield, N. J.	6M1	. .	0-1	.3
Port Arthur, Tex.	5C	. .	0-0	0
Port Huron, Mich.	8C1	. .	1-2	8.0
Portsmouth, Ohio	3. .	A	. .-. .	0
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	6M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Quincy, Ill.	11M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Raleigh, N. C.	5C	Pa	. .-. .	. . .
Richmond, Ind.	6M4†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Riverside, Calif.	6M3	P	1-. .	7.7
Rochester, Minn.	7M	. .	0-. .	. . .
Rock Island, Ill.	8M	. .	0-0	0
Royal Oak, Mich.	6M3	. .	. .-1	1.5
Salem, Mass.	5M	. .	. .-1	. . .
Salem, Ore.	7M3	. .	. .-. .	.4
San Bernardino, Calif.	9M	Pm	3-. .	9.2
Santa Ana, Calif.	7M2	Pc	1-2	9.7
Santa Barbara, Calif.	6M3	Pm	1-1	4.4
Sharon, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	0
Sheboygan, Wis.	4M3	. .	. .-1	0
Sioux Falls, S. D.	9M	. .	. .-. .	.5
South Gate, Calif.	4C3	. .	. .-. .	2.9
Spartanburg, S. C.	5C†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Stamford, Conn.	5M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Superior, Wis.	5A2	B	0-3	4.0
Taunton, Mass.	7M	E	. .-. .	.3
Teaneck tp, N.J.	8M1	. .	. .-1	.7
Tucson, Ariz.	9M*	Pa*	3-6	25.9
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6M3	. .	. .-2	.9
Tyler, Tex.	7C	A	. .-3	. . .
University City, Mo.	6C4	E	. .-3	.3
Warren, Ohio	4..3	B	. .-1	.4
Warwick, R. I.	. M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Watertown t, Mass.	5EL†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Watertown, N. Y.	Uno	A		
Waukegan, Ill.	16M1	M	. .-. .	. . .
Wausau, Wis.	3M4	E	. .-. .	. . .
Wauwatosa, Wis.	6M	E	. .-. .	L
West Allis, Wis.	3M5	E	0-0	0
West Hartford t, Conn.	5A	. . .	. .-. .	.8
West Orange, N. J.	6M3†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7C1	. .	. .-2	.5
White Plains, N. Y.	7M	P	3-. .	13.4
Wilmington, N. C.	5C†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Woonsocket, R. I.	6M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Wyandotte, Mich.	9M	. .[1]	. .-1	6.6
Yakima, Wash.	4W1	E	. .-1	1.0
10,000 to 25,000				
Ada, Okla.	5C2	. . .	. .-. .	0
Adrian, Mich.	6C	. .	. .-. .	1.3
Albany, Calif.	5C	. .	. .-. .	.5
Albany, Ga.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Albert Lea, Minn.	40M10	A	. .-. .	. . .
Alliance, Ohio	6M	E	. .-. .	0
Alpena, Mich.	7M2	A	0-. .	.2
Ames, Iowa	7M	. .	1-. .	4.1
Amesbury t, Mass.	5EL	. .	0-0	.5
Anaheim, Calif.	7C2	E	. .-3	. . .
Anderson, S. C.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Andover t, Mass.	5EL	. .	. .-1	.1
Ardmore, Okla.	None	A		
Arkansas City, Kan.	.M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Asbury Park, N. J.	4A3	. .	. .-3	.1
Ashtabula, Ohio	4P3	E	0-0	0
Astoria, Ore.	. . .	E		
Atchison, Kan.	7C	. .	. .-. .	0
Athens, Ga.	5M	. .	. .-. .	. . .

Table XIV—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1949 (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Athol t, Mass.	5EL†*	. .	. .-. .	.3
Attleboro, Mass.	7M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Auburn, Me.	3C†*	A	. .-. .	. . .
Austin, Minn.	None	E		
Barberton, Ohio	3M2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Batavia, N. Y.	7M	. .	. .-. .	0
Beaver Dam, Wis.	5M2	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Beaver Falls, Pa.	5M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Beckley, W. Va.	6C3	K	. .-1	1.2
Bedford, Ind.	5M4	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Bellevue, Pa.	5C	H	. .-. .	0
Bend, Ore.	6C3	E	. .-1	.3
Benton Harbor, Mich.	6C3*	A	. .-. .	0
Big Springs, Tex.	9C	A	0-0	0
Birmingham, Mich.	9..	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Bismarck, N. D.	5C3	D	0-. .	.1
Bluefield, W. Va.	5C	. .	0-0	0
Boone, Iowa	None	E		
Boulder, Colo.	6C2	. .	. .-2	. . .
Brawley, Calif.	6C1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Bremerton, Wash.	8M4	E	. .-1	.8
Bridgeton, N. J.	6M2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Bristol t, R.I.	5. .*	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Bristol, Tenn.	10M3†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Brookfield, Ill.	7C2	. .	. .-. .	.1
Brownsville, Tex.	5M1†	. .	. .-1	0
Brunswick, Ga.	7C1	A	. .-1	0
Bryan, Tex.	8C1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Burlingame, Calif.	6M3	E	. .-2	0
Burlington, N. J.	10C	H	. .-. .	3.0
Burlington, N. C.	5C	. .[1]	. .-1	. . .
Cambridge, Ohio	4M3	. .	. .-. .	0
Campbell, Ohio	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	8M1	E	. .-. .	. . .
Carlisle, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Casper, Wyo.	Uno*	. .		
Chambersburg, Pa.	5C	E	. .-. .	. . .
Champaign, Ill.	5C2	. .	0-0	. . .
Charlottesville, Va.	7M	A	0-0	0
Cheyenne, Wyo.	5C	. .	0-0	0
Chicago Heights, Ill.	5M	. .	. .-. .	0
Chickasha, Okla.	Uno	A		
Chillicothe, Ohio	5M2	. .	0-. .	.1
Clairton, Pa.	5C	Z	1-. .	6.3
Clarksdale, Miss.	5M2	. .	. .-. .	0
Clayton, Mo.	4M3	. .	. .-1	. . .
Cleveland, Tenn.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Coatesville, Pa.	5C	E	. .-. .	0
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho	7M	E	. .-. .	0
Coffeyville, Kan.	8M2	. .	0-0	0
Collingswood, N. J.	Uno	M		
Columbia, Mo.	5C4	. .	0-0	0
Columbia, Tenn.	8. .†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Columbus, Ind.	6M3	. .	. .-1	8.1
Compton, Calif.	5C	. .	. .-1	.4
Concord, N. C.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Corning, N. Y.	None	M		
Coshocton, Ohio	3M	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .
Cranford tp, N. J.	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Crawfordsville, Ind.	5M4	H	0-0	0
Cudahy, Wis.	5M3	. .	. .-. .	0
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	.M	W	. .-4	0
Danvers t, Mass.	5EL	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Darby, Pa.	3C†	. .	. .-. .	. .
Daytona Beach, Fla.	11C5	. .	. .-1	. . .
Decatur, Ala.	6M3	. .[1]	. .-1	1.2
Decatur, Ga.	6C†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Denton, Tex.	9M†	. .	. .-. .	. .
Dormont, Pa.		A	. .-. .	. . .
Dothan, Ala.	.C	. .	. .-. .	0
Dover, N. H.	5C†*	. .	. .-2	3.1
Dyersburg, Tenn.	7M	. .	. .-. .	0
E. Hartford t, Conn.	6C1	. .	0-0	.1
East Moline, Ill.	5M1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
East Point, Ga.	4C1	E	0-0	0
Ecorse, Mich.	7M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
El Centro, Calif.	6M5	. .	. .-. .	. . .
El Dorado, Ark.	13M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
El Dorado, Kan.	13M	. .	0-0	0
El Reno, Okla.	5M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Elizabeth City, N. C.	4C1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Elmhurst, Ill.	20M	. .	. .-. .	.9
Emporia, Kan.	11C	. .	0-1	0
Endicott, N. Y.	3C2	. .	. .-. .	.3
Englewood, N. J.	6M2	E	1-. .	13.0
Escanaba, Mich.	9M2	F	. .-2	7.1
Eugene, Ore.	7M3*	. .	0-0	0
Eureka, Calif.	7M2	. .	. .-. .	L
Farrell, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	0
Fayetteville, N. C.	10C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Ferndale, Mich.	9C	E	. .-. .	0
Florence, Ala.	7C2	. .	. .-. .	1.5
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	10C	. .	. .-1	. . .
Fort Myers, Fla.	5*†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Fort Thomas, Ky.	4M3	E	0-1	2.0
Framingham t, Mass.	5EL	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Frankfort, Ind.	Uno	E		
Frederick, Md.	5M	E	. .-. .	. . .
Fullerton, Calif.	6C3	. .	. .-. .	2.8
Fulton, N. Y.	3M1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Gainesville, Fla.	5C	. .	. .-1	2.2
Gainesville, Ga.	5C	. .	. .-. .	0
Garden City, N. Y.	5C	E	0-0	0
Gardner, Mass.	3M	. .	. .-. .	.2
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	4M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Gastonia, N. C.	5C	. .	. .-. .	1.6
Glen Cove, N. Y.	7M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Glens Falls, N. Y.	5M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Gloucester, Mass.	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Gloucester City, N. J.	4M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Goldsboro, N. C.	3C2	A	..-2	0

Table XIV—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1949 (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Goshen, Ind.	None	M		
Grand Forks, N. D.	5M3	E	. .-. .	0
Granite City, Ill.	.M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Greenfield t, Mass.	. . .	. .	0-0	.5
Greensburg, Pa.	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Greenville, Miss.	4C2	. .	. .-. .	0
Greenville, N. C.	5C	. .	0-0	. . .
Greenwood, S. C.	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Griffin, Ga.	10C1*	. .*	. .-1	0
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	6C3	A	. .-. .	4.7
Guthrie, Okla.	Uno	A		
Hannibal, Mo.	None	A		
Harlingen, Tex.	4C1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Harvey, Ill.	.C	. .	. .-. .	0
Hempstead, N. Y.	5C2	E	. .-1	.1
Henderson, Ky.	3M2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Hibbing, Minn.	7C	. .	. .-1	.8
Hickory, N. C.	5C3	. .[1]	. .-2	3.5
Holland, Mich.	8M1	. .	0-0	0
Huntington, Ind.	4M3	. .	. .-. .	0
Huntsville, Ala.	6M3	. .	0-0	1.4
Huron, S. D.	9C	. .	. .-. .	0
Independence, Kan.	9M2	A	0-0	0
Iowa City, Iowa	7M†	. .	0-0	0
Iron Mountain, Mich.	5M	E	. .-. .	0
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	5C†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Ironton, Ohio	3C1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Ironwood, Mich.	9C	. .	. .-1	0
Jackson, Tenn.	5M2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Janesville, Wis.	4A3	AE	. .-4	5.0
Jefferson City, Mo.	.M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Jeffersonville, Ind.	.M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Johnson City, N. Y.	5M2	M	. .-. .	0
Johnston t, R.I.	10C7	M	. .-. .	0
Johnstown, N. Y.	3M2	. .	. .-. .	L
Kankakee, Ill.	15M1			
Keene, N. H.	6M3	. .[1]	. .-2	1.1
Kewanee, Ill.	None	E		
Key West, Fla.	9C1	W	0-1	0
Kingsport, Tenn.	4A5	. .	. .-1	.8
Kingston, Pa.	5C1	E	. .-. .	. . .
Kinston, N. C.	3C2	A	. .-. .	0
Kirkwood, Mo.	5C4	. .	. .-. .	.1
Klamath Falls, Ore.	6M2	. .	0-0	.3
La Grange, Ill.	7M2	. .	. .-. .	.3
La Porte, Ind.	9M	E	. .-. .	.2
Laconia, N. H.	5C3	Pp	1-1	4.9
Lakeland, Fla.	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Lancaster, Ohio	4M3†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Lansdowne, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-1	.5
Laramie, Wyo.	Uno	E		
Latrobe, Pa.	2. .	. .	. .-. .	. .
Lawrence, Kan.	11M1	. .	. .-. .	.1
Lawton, Okla.	4M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Leominster, Mass.	3M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Lewiston, Idaho	18C3	. .	. .-. .	0
Lewistown, Pa.	Uno	A		
Lexington t, Mass.	5EL	. .	. .-. .	.6
Lexington, N. C.	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Lincoln, Ill.	9M	. .	0-0	0
Lincoln Park, Mich.	7M2	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Lock Haven, Pa.	3C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Lockport, N. Y.	7M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Lodi, Calif.	7C2	E	. .-2	.6
Logan, Utah	7C†	. .	. .-. .	2.9
Logansport, Ind.	.MT	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Longview, Tex.	15C3†*	E	. .-1	. . .
Longview, Wash.	7M1	M	0-1	.1
Lynbrook, N. Y.	.5C	. .	. .-. .	0
Lynwood, Calif.	6C3	. .	. .-. .	.8
McAlester, Okla.	15C1	A	. .-. .	0
McAllen, Tex.	7C	. .	0-0	.2
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	5C	E	. .-2	.1
Manhattan, Kan.	11C5	. .	0-1	1.2
Manitowoc, Wis.	3M4	. .	0-0	.7
Maplewood, Mo.	7C	. .	. .-. .	0
Mapelwood tp, N. J.	9C1	E	0-3	. .
Marietta, Ohio	3M2	S	0-. .	.1
Marinette, Wis.	6M	. .	. .-. .	0
Marquette, Mich.	7C	A	. .-1	3.5
Marshall, Tex.	7C	E	. .-. .	.2
Martinsville, Va.	5C	. .	. .-. .	.1
Massena, N. Y.	5M4†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Mattoon, Ill.	6M1	. .	. .-. .	0
Maywood, Calif.	9M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Meadville, Pa.	5M1	E	. .-2	1.0
Medford, Ore.	7M3	. .	. .-1	.1
Menasha, Wis.	5M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Merced, Calif.	7C	Pa	1-. .	8.0
Methuen t, Mass.	5EL	. .	0-0	0
Middlesborough, Ky.	4M	. .	. .-. .	2.0
Middletown, N. Y.	6M	. .	. .-. .	0
Midland, Mich.	7C2	Pa	2-. .	5.3
Millburn tp, N. J.	6C1	. .		
Mineola, N. Y.	5C	. .	. .-1	. . .
Minot, N. D.	5M3*	. .	. .-1	. . .
Modesto, Calif.	6C1	Pc	1-. .	10.0
Monessen, Pa.	5C	. .	0-0	0
Monroe, Mich.	9M†*	E	. .-. .	0
Monrovia, Calif.	7C2	E	. .-1	2.7
Monterey, Calif.	9M4	. .	. .-2	2.0
Morgantown, W. Va.	5C	. .	. .-1	1.7
Morristown, N. J.	8M1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	9M	H	. .-. .	2.5
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	5C	. .	0-2	5.8
Mount Vernon, Ill.	5M2	. .	. .-. .	.1
Muskegon Hgts, Mich.	7C2	A	. .-. .	. . .
Nampa, Idaho	5M3	. .	0-0	0
Natick t, Mass.	5EL†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
National City, Calif.	7C2	E	1-1	7.1
Needham t, Mass.	7EL	. .	. .-. .	1.2

TABLE XIV—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1949 (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Neenah, Wis.	9C	W	. .-7	.4
New Castle, Ind.	6M1	E	0-. .	0
Newburyport, Mass.	10M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Newton, Iowa	6C	E	0-. .	0
Newton, Kan.	7C	. .	. .-. .	.1
Niles, Mich.	None	E		
Norman, Okla.	7M2	. .	. .-. .	4.0
North Adams, Mass.	5M1	. .	0-0	L
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	5EL	. .	0-0	L
North Little Rock, Ar.	9C*	. .	. .-. .	0
N. Providence t, R. I.	5C	. .	0-0	0
Northampton, Mass.	9M1†	. .	0-0	. . .
Norwich, Conn.	30M2	. .	. .-. .	0
Nutley, N. J.	8M1	. .	1-1	2.6
Oil City, Pa.	5C†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Okmulgee, Okla.	6C3	. .	0-0	0
Olympia, Wash.	12M3	. .	. .-1	3.2
Oneonta, N. Y.	5M1	E	0-2	0
Ontario, Calif.	6M3	A	. .-1	1.3
Oskaloosa, Iowa	18M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Ossining, N. Y.	3M2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Ottawa, Ill.	11C1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Ottawa, Kan.	9C	. .	0-0	.5
Owosso, Mich.	7M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Painesville, Ohio	3A2	. .	0-0	0
Palo Alto, Calif.	6M4	. .[1]	. .-. .	16.0
Paris, Tex.	7C1†	. .	. .-. .	0
Park Ridge, Ill.	7M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Parsons, Kan.	12C	M	0-0	0
Peabody, Mass.	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Peekskill, N. Y.	5M1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Peru, Ind.	3M4	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Piqua, Ohio	3M2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	7M	. .	. .-. .	.2
Plymouth t, Mass.	5EL	. .	. .-. .	0
Pocatello, Idaho	6C1	E	0-. .	
Pomona, Calif.	16C	Pc	2-0	8.1
Ponca City, Okla.	7C3	E	0-2	1.0
Portsmouth, N. H.	7A2	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Pottstown, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Rapid City, S. D.	8C	E	. .-. .	. . .
Reading t, Mass.	5EL	. .	. .-. .	.2
Red Bank, N. J.	5M2	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Redlands, Calif.	7C2	A	0-3	0
Redondo Beach, Calif.	7M2	. .	. .-. .	5.1
Redwood City, Calif.	6C1	. .	0-1	2.1
Reno, Nev.	3M*	. .	. .-. .	8.5
Richmond, Calif.	7M3	. .*	4-2	18.9
Richmond Hgts, Mo.	5C4	. .	. .-2	.5
Ridgewood, N. J.	4C1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
River Rouge, Mich.	9M†	. .	. .-9	0
Rochester, N. H.	8C1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Rock Hill, S. C.	5C	. .	. .-. .	0
Roswell, N. M.	5M2	. .	0-. .	0
Rutherford, N. J.	6M3	. .	0-1	.4

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1949 (in thousands)
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	6C2	. .	. .-. .	0
St. Cloud, Minn.	Uno	E		
Salem, Ohio	3M2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Salina, Kan.	8C	A	. .-1	0
Salinas, Calif.	7C2	. .	1-1	.7
Salisbury, N. C.	3C	. .	. .-3	0
San Buenaventura, Cal.	5M2	E	. .-2	. . .
San Gabriel, Calif.	6M3	. .[1]	. .-2	7.2
San Leandro, Calif.	7C3	AW	. .-1	3.6
San Mateo, Calif.	5C1	Pa	3-. .	11.4
Sandusky, Ohio	11C	A	. .-. .	.2
Santa Cruz, Calif.	7C	E	0-2	. . .
Santa Rosa, Calif.	7C	. .	. .-2	. . .
Sarasota, Fla.	3C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Saugus t, Mass.	5A	Pa	1-1	2.3*
Scarsdale, N. Y.	5M1	A	0-6	.9
Scottsbluff, Neb.	8M2	A	. .-1	0
Shaker Heights, Ohio	3M2	. .	. .-1	3.0
Shaler tp, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Shawnee, Okla.	5M	. .	. .-. .	.2
Shelbyville, Ind.	3C†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Shelton, Conn.	10M	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Sherman, Tex.	15M3	. .	0-0	0
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	12C1†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	4M3	. .	0-. .	0
South Orange, N. J.	9C	. .	. .-2	1.4
South Pasadena, Calif.	7C2†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
South Portland, Me.	5A†*	. .	. .-. .	1.4
South River, N. J.	8M	. .	0-0	0
S. St. Paul, Minn.	5. .	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Staunton, Va.	4C1	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Stevens Point, Wis.	2M5	. .	0-0	0
Stillwater, Okla.	.C†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Stoneham t, Mass.	5EL†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Stratford t, Conn.	10C	. .	. .-1	.3
Streator, Ill.	9C2	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Struthers, Ohio	5M†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Summit, N. J.	9M1	. .	. .-. .	0
Swampscott t, Mass.	5. .†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Sweetwater, Tex.	15C	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Tallahassee, Fla.	5C	. .	. .-6	0
Temple, Tex.	5C	W	. .-. .	.4
Texarkana, Tex.	5C	. .	. .-. .	0
Thomasville, Ga.	5C	A	. .-. .	0
Tiffin, Ohio	3M2	. .	0-1	.2
Tonawanda, N. Y.	4. .	. .	. .-. .	1.6
Traverse City, Mich.	7C2	. .	. .-. .	0
Trinidad, Colo.	None	A		
Two Rivers, Wis.	5C2	. .	0-0	0
Uniontown, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	L
University Park, Tex.	5C	E	. .-. .	.1
Urbana, Ill.	5M3†	. .	. .-. .	. . .
Vallejo, Calif.	7M2	. .	. .-. .	5.9
Vancouver, Wash.	9M3	. .	. .-. .	1.7
Vincennes, Ind.	5M1	. .	0-. .	L
Warren, Pa.	5C	. .	. .-. .	. . .

Table XIV—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1949 (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Westfield, Mass.	7M	H	..-..	3.0
Westfield, N. J.	8..1	E	..-8	...
Watertown, S. D.	10M†	..	..-..	...
Watertown, Wis.	.M†	..	..-..	...
Waukesha, Wis.	3M5†	..	..-..	...
Waycross, Ga.	5C1†	..	..-..	...
Webster Groves, Mo.	5C	..	..-..	...
Wellesley t, Mass.	5EL	..	..-..	5.2
Wenatchee, Wash.	5M1	..	..-1	L
W. Springfield t, Mass.	5EL†	..	..-..	...
Weymouth t, Mass.	7EL†	..	..-..	...
Whittier, Calif.	7M	E	0-1	.7
Wilmette, Ill.	5C1	..	..-7	...
Winchester t, Mass.	5EL†	..	..-..	...
Winchester, Va.	5C2	..	0-0	0
Winnetka, Ill.	6M3	..	..-2	.5
Winona, Minn.	...	E	..-..	...
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	3M4†	..	..-..	...
Woburn, Mass.	5M	..	..-..	...
Xenia, Ohio	3A2	A	..-5	...
Ypsilanti, Mich.	9M6†	..	..-..	...

[1] These cities are served by part-time planning technicians or consultants.

Thirty-nine cities have an unofficial planning agency but do not have either a full-time planning director or a city official serving as planning director in addition to other duties: 100,000 to 250,000--Wilmington, Del. 50,000 to 100,000--Harrisburg, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; and Savannah, Ga. 25,000 to 50,000--Bristol, Conn.; Burlington, Vt.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Galesburg, Ill.; Lebanon, Pa.; Middletown, Conn.; Newark, Ohio; Orlando, Fla.; Rocky Mount, N. C. 10,000 to 25,000--Augusta, Me.; Bell, Calif.; Brownwood, Tex.; Carteret, N. J.; Cheltenham tp, Pa.; Clearwater, Fla.; Clovis, N. M.; Denison, Tex.; Easthampton, Mass.; Elmwood Park, Ill.; Fergus Falls, Minn.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Freeport, N. Y.; Geneva, N. Y.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Long Branch, N. J.; Marshfield, Wis.; Menominee, Mich.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Norwood, Mass.; Port Chester, N. Y.; Pottsville, Pa.; Rockville Centre, N. Y.; Salisbury, Md.; and Walla Walla, Wash.

One hundred and thirty-two cities do not have an official or unofficial planning agency nor a full-time planning director or a city official serving as planning director in addition to other duties: 100,000 to 250,000--Camden, N. J.; and Elizabeth, N. J.; 50,000 to 100,000--Augusta, Ga.; Bayonne, N. J.; Columbia, S. C.; Covington, Ky.; Galveston, Tex.; Oak Park, Ill.; Pawtucket, R. I.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Springfield, Ill.; Springfield, Mo.; and York, Pa. 25,000 to 50,000--Alexandria, La.; Anniston, Ala.; Berwyn, Ill.; Beverly Hills, Calif.; Burlington, Iowa; Clinton, Iowa; East Providence t, R. I.; Elgin, Ill.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Haverford tp, Pa.; Laredo, Tex.; Meriden, Conn.; Newport News, Va.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Rome, Ga.; San Angelo, Tex.; Steubenville, Ohio; Wichita Falls, Tex. 10,000 to 25,000--Aberdeen, S. D.; Abington tp, Pa.; Ambridge, Pa.; Ansonia, Conn.; Arnold, Pa.; Ashland, Ohio; Bath, Me.; Bellaire, Ohio; Berwick, Pa.; Biloxi, Miss.; Borger, Tex.; Brainerd, Minn.; Cairo, Ill.; Cambridge, Md.; Canton, Ill.; Carnegie, Pa.; Centralia, Ill.; Claremont t, N. H.; Cleburne, Tex.; Columbia, Pa.; Corapolis, Pa.; Dixon, Ill.; Donora, Pa.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Dunmore, Pa.; Ellwood City, Pa.; Fairhaven t, Mass.; Fairmont, W. Va.; Faribault, Minn.; Findlay, Ohio; Florence, S. C.; Fort Collins, Colo.; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Fort Madison, Iowa; Fostoria, Ohio; Fremont, Neb.; Fremont, Ohio; Grand Island, Neb.; Greeley, Colo.; Greenwood, Miss.; Hanover, Pa.; Harrisburg, Ill.; Harrison tp, Pa.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Hawthorne, N. J.; Highland Park, Ill.; Homestead, Pa.; Hornell, N. Y.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Hudson, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Jeannette, Pa.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Laurel, Miss.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Lincoln t, R. I.; Marlborough, Mass.; Milford t, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Moberly, Mo.; Moundsville, W. Va.; Mount Carmel, Pa.; Muscatine, Iowa; New Philadelphia, Ohio; Norfolk, Neb.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Oneida, N. Y.; Oswego, N. Y.; Palestine, Tex.; Pampa, Tex.; Panama City, Fla.; Phoenixville, Pa.; Rahway, N. J.; Reidsville, N. C.; Rensselaer, N. Y.; Ridgefield Park, N. J.; Rutland, Vt.; St. Augustine, Fla.; St. Charles, Mo.; Sanford, Fla.; Sapulpa, Okla.; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Sheridan, Wyo.; Shorewood, Wis.; Statesville, N. C.; Suffolk, Va.; Swissvale, Pa.; Terrell, Tex.; Thomasville, N. C.; Twin Falls, Idaho; Union tp, N. J.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Victoria, Tex.; Virginia, Minn.; Wallingford, Conn.; Waynesboro, Pa.; Westbrook, Me.; Westerly t, R. I.; Whiting, Ind.; Willimantic, Conn.; and Wooster, Ohio.

Forty-three cities did not report whether they have a planning agency or a planning director: 50,000 to 100,000--Binghamton, N. Y. 25,000 to 50,000--Albuquerque, N. M.; Haverhill, Mass.; Norristown, Pa.; North Bergen tp, N. J.; Rome, N. Y.; Wilkinsburg, Pa.; and Woodbridge tp, N. J. 10,000 to 25,000--Ashland, Wis.; Beacon, N. Y.; Bessemer, Ala.; Blue Island, Ill.; Bogalusa, La.; Bradford, Pa.; Carthage, Mo.; Cliffside Park, N. J.; Clinton t, Mass.; Cortland, N. Y.; Dover, N. J.; Durant, Okla.; Elwood, Ind.; Floral Park, N. Y.; Forest Park, Ill.; Frankfort, Ky.; Hanover tp, Pa.; Kenmore, N. Y.; Linden, N. J.; Mankato, Minn.; Melrose Park, Ill.; Mitchell, S. D.; New Kensington, Pa.; North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Pekin, Ill.; Plymouth, Pa.; Seminole, Okla.; Steelton, Pa.; Sterling, Ill.; Sunbury, Pa.; Texarkana, Ark.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Wilson, N. C.; and Winthrop t, Mass.

ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS: City reported only expenditures for planning agency.

AUBURN, MAINE: City reported only the official serving as plan director.

ENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: Planning agency not operating.
RISTOL t, RHODE ISLAND: Town meeting selects the planning board.
SPER, WYOMING: City has "Casper Long Range Plan" headed by a coordinating committee that hires planning director. Agency has one full-time and three part-time employees, with expenditures totaling $20,000.
HARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA: Planning agency not operating.
VER, NEW HAMPSHIRE: City reported only part-time employees and expenditures.
ST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: Mayor appoints seven of the eight members, the city council appointing one of its own members.
GENE, OREGON: City plan commission shown in the table. City is also a member of city-county plan commission consisting of six members, one from each local unit supporting the agency, with a plan director and two assistants.
RT MYERS, FLORIDA: Council is official plan agency.
EEN BAY, WISCONSIN: Mayor appoints three members, council appoints one.
RIFFIN, GEORGIA: City is a member of a city-county plan commission. Secretary of local chamber of commerce serves as plan director.
CKENSACK, NEW JERSEY: The figure is for six months.
NTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA: Plan commission not operating.
HNSON CITY, TENNESSEE: Director of the area, state planning commission, is planning director.
NGSTON, NEW YORK: Plan commission established by 1949 ordinance, effective in 1950.
KOMO, INDIANA: Figure is budget appropriation.
NSING, MICHIGAN: This figure is 1949-50 budget appropriation.
NGVIEW, TEXAS: City reported only the official serving as planning director and the part-time employees.
RION, INDIANA: City is member of city-county plan commission.
ERCED, CALIFORNIA: This figure is 1949-50 budget appropriation.
INOT, NORTH DAKOTA: City also has an advisory committee of 23 members.
MONROE, MICHIGAN: City reported only the official serving as planning director.
NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA: Planning commission being established.
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: Mayor appoints six members while chairman of council appoints one. City has a part-time planning technician.
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS: Planning commission not operating.
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA: This figure is 1949-50 budget appropriation.
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: Director of administrative service serves as planning director.
RENO, NEVADA: City is a member of a regional plan commission to which Mayor appoints three members. Regional plan commission has full-time director and three employees, with expenditures of $20,000 of which the city pays $8,500.
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA: Assistant director of public works serves as planning director.
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS: City is a member of city-county planning board and expenditures in table is city's share.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Board of public service selects members of the city planning agency.
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: City manager appoints four members to plan commission, city council appoints three.
SAUGUS, MASSACHUSETTS: This figure represents expenditures for five months.
SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE: City reported only the expenditures for planning agency.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS: Planning commission just organized.
TOLEDO, OHIO: This figure represents city's share of city-county planning commission expenditures.
TUCSON, ARIZONA: City is a member of the city-county planning commission. Director appointed by the city manager and expenditures are 1948-49 planning costs for city-county agency.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: The National Capitol Park and Planning Commission appointed by the President exercises planning functions for the District of Columbia.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1949

By Guy R. Justis

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PUBLIC welfare received more attention in 1949 than it had in the last decade. Because of increasing caseloads and rising costs for public assistance, state administrators had to request additional money from their legislatures. Attention also was called to public welfare because of the catch phrase "the welfare state" which was used by many to describe what they believed was the trend of the times. Some called this good; some called it bad. The phrase had different meanings but it did call attention to the nation's organized public welfare program.

Approximately five million people had need for public aid during the year. Most of these were outside of the nation's labor market. They were the aged, the disabled, the widows with dependent children, and the blind. In addition, families who were just able to buy the necessities of food, clothing, and shelter sometimes found themselves unable to meet emergency doctor and hospital expenses, and some had to turn to public welfare departments for assistance with medical care. Most economists now say that the country went through a recession in 1949. Unemployment reached a postwar peak in July of about 4,100,000 people according to the Bureau of Census. Most of the decline in employment was in the area of manufacturing industries where about 1,250,000 people lost their jobs during the summer months.

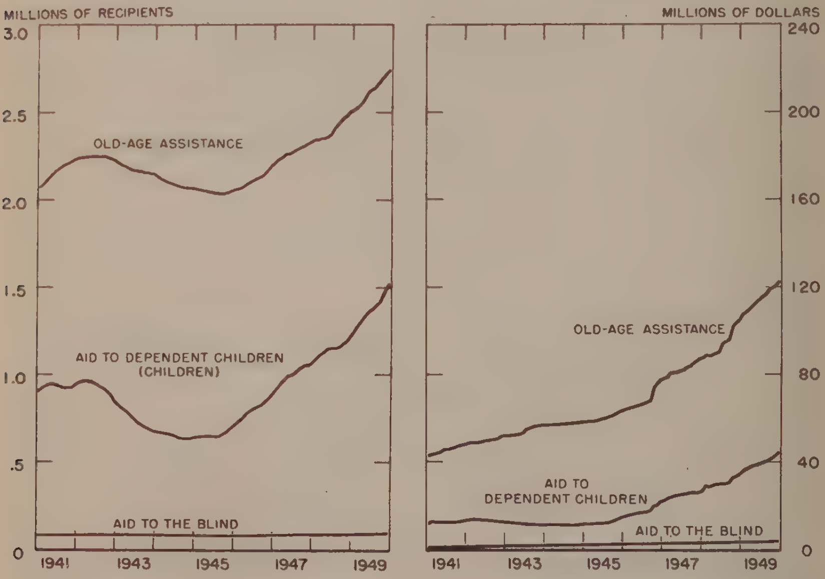
This unemployment was reflected in an increased demand for general assistance and for unemployment compensation. An estimated 7,500,000 workers received jobless benefits during the year, and $1,700,000,000 was expended by state employment security agencies compared with the previous high of $1,100,000,000 in 1946. The previous record of unemployed workers receiving jobless benefits in the past decade was in 1940 with 5,200,000. The heavy expenditures in 1949 were a severe drain on the reserves that had been accumulated in state unemployment compensation funds.

Federal Legislation. The House of Representatives passed by an overwhelming vote HR 6000 which would provide the greatest modification in the social security program since the Social Security Act was passed in 1935. This bill is scheduled to receive consideration by the Senate early in 1950.

The program to be provided under this bill would help prevent need for public assistance by expanding social insurance. Public welfare administrators have long said that public assistance is not the best way of providing for the retirement of senior workers. This point of view was strongly supported in a resolution adopted late in 1948 by the National Council of State Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators. HR 6000 would strengthen the old age and survivors insurance program by extending coverage to approximately 11,000,000 new persons in addition to the 35,000,000 people now covered. Added to the system under the bill would be certain self-employed persons, domestic servants, employees of nonprofit institutions, and agricultural processing workers.

Employees of state and local governments would be included if the state enters into a voluntary compact with the Federal Security Agency, provided that such employees who are under an existing retirement system shall be covered only if such employees and adult beneficiaries of the retirement system shall so elect by a two-thirds majority.

State Legislation. All of the 44 state legislatures that met in regular session during 1949, except Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia, passed some bill concerning public welfare. A total of 210 new state laws were submitted to the Federal Security Agency as pertinent to the various state public assistance plans designed chiefly to liberalize and expand such assistance. The increasing costs of the program and the increasing num-



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration

RECIPIENTS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1941 TO DECEMBER, 1949

Includes data for programs administered without federal funds in states without plans approved under the Social Security Act.

bers of persons receiving assistance have not deterred the state legislatures from extending the scope of the assistance programs to include more needy persons and liberalizing the payments received by such persons. In general, the attitude appeared to be that needy persons should be given adequate aid and persons not in need should not be aided.

Major changes were enacted in 1949 in Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, and Wisconsin, in the organization of state public welfare agencies. Other organizational changes were made in California, South Dakota, Maine, Tennessee, Utah, North Dakota, Vermont, Massachusetts, Montana, and Hawaii.

Fourteen states in 1949 amended their laws with reference to maximum or minimum limitations on assistance payments. In recent years a number of states have specified in their laws that the state maximum is to be the same as the amount stated in the federal Act.

Regarding old age assistance, Connecticut removed the maximum of $50 from the law. In eight other states the maximums were increased and in two states minimums were established or changed. The states which increased the maximum were: Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, Tennessee, Minnesota, Michigan, and California.

Two states, Maine and Minnesota, have removed the maximums on assistance payments to aid to dependent children cases. Three other states increased their maximums. Concerning aid to the blind, two states deleted the maximums while six states increased the amount of maximum payments.

The legislatures of eight states made changes in the residence requirements of state public assistance laws. All of these changes were liberalizing in effect. Arizona modified its citizenship requirements concerning old age assistance to provide that noncitizens otherwise eligible can receive aid if they have resided in this country for 10 years prior to application.

Many laws were enacted in 1949 which affected provisions in state laws enabling the states to recover for assistance paid from any resources a recipient has. Other laws passed amended penalty provisions applying to persons who receive aid fraudulently, and still other laws modified provisions concerning the amount of resources a person may hold and be eligible for aid.

Seven states enacted statutes providing for mutual cooperation in obtaining support from deserting relatives: Connecticut, Iowa, Oklahoma, Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York. In addition, several other states strengthened the responsibility of public agencies to secure support from relatives of recipients. These laws enumerate the relatives who are to be responsible for the support of dependent persons, set up a procedure whereby the dependents may get a court order requiring such support, and provide a basis for the state courts to honor similar support orders issued by courts of other states.

Practically every state appropriated more money for the states share of the public assistance program. These increases, however, were carefully studied because expenditures for public welfare have become a major item in the budget of all states. In some states the public welfare appropriation is the largest single item, while in other states it is second only to that for education.

Old Age Security. In 1949 more attention was given to social security problems than ever before, especially to the area of old age security. A major issue in two of the large industrial strikes during the year was that of "pensions." Less than half the men and less than one out of 10 of the women of 65 years of age or over in the United States are at work.

More than 9,000 companies and industrial plants now have employer-initiated plans. However, these plans cover only a little more than one-third of the firms' employees, and other disadvantages make it unlikely that this method will become the major one used in providing old age security. Several of the large industrial unions made a major effort in 1949 to secure union negotiated plans which would provide pensions for retired workers. While these plans will provide security for a certain number of persons, they will never include all working people.

In September, 1949, 2,600,000 workers and their dependents were receiving monthly benefits from the federal old age and survivors insurance plan. Of this number 1,250,000 were retired workers. The average monthly benefit to the retired worker was only $25.89. Under old age assistance plans, the states made payments to almost 2,700,000 aged citizens, averaging $44.46 per month, in September, 1949. Thus, the monthly payment under old age assistance is almost double the monthly benefit received under the federal insurance plan. There is great variance in the average assistance grant between the various states. In October Colorado led the country with an average grant of $75.01, while Mississippi had the lowest average grant of $18.84.

Public Assistance. As mentioned previously, all categories of public assistance showed an increase in the number of recipients in 1949. In October, 1949, 2,700,000 persons received old age assistance, an increase of 9 per cent over the same month in 1948, and expenditures were up 17 per cent. A total of 1,453,000 children living in 571,000 homes received aid to dependent children, an increase of 24 per cent over the previous year. The average grant per family was $73.39, 28 per cent more than in 1948. The number of blind persons receiving aid increased 8 per cent, with 91,000 blind persons receiving this aid in October, 1949. Their average grant was $45.81, and the total expenditures were up 15 per cent over the previous year.

General assistance is financed from local and state funds. There were almost 500,000 cases receiving this type of care in October, 1949, which was an increase of 38 per cent over the corresponding month in 1948. Expenditures increased 48 per cent over the same month in 1948 and the average grant was $48.31 per case. Not all states showed an increase in general assistance. The largest increases were in those states affected by unemployment and industrial strikes. States and localities are responsible financially for the general assistance program. This type of assistance also is used to furnish practically all of the expenditures for medical and hospital care provided by state and local departments of public welfare.

Other Developments. President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 1, proposing the elevation of the Federal Security Agency to a cabinet level department of welfare was defeated. Opposition to the plan was stimulated chiefly by the opponents of health insurance. Reorganization Plan No. 2, approved by both houses of the Congress, provides for the transfer of the employment service and the unemployment compensation functions from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Labor.

In the child welfare field, community interest in problems affecting the young was spurred into action by committees planning for the 1950 White House Conference. In preparing for this important meeting, committees and planning groups have been established in the various states. The conference theme will consider how present-day society can develop in children the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and to responsible citizenship, and what conditions in the physical, economic, and social environment are essential to this development.

Public welfare departments were generally concerned with making their services more effective and increasing their efficiency. Practically every state department of public welfare now has an organized staff development program including a plan of orientation of new workers and an in-service training program for people on the staff. There was a decided effort during 1949 to improve the quality of public welfare administration and to provide better services.

Public welfare directors shared the concern of federal, state, and local officials concerning how much public welfare is really needed and how much can be afforded. Many believe it is necessary to revise the federal social insurance system if that plan is to achieve its objectives and even to survive. The "pension concept" was growing in the southern and western parts of the country. It is in these areas that the federal insurance plan is least effective. A report issued in 1949 indicated that over one-fourth of all payments now being made under the federal insurance plan go to the residents of the four states of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. In these states the percentage of the aged receiving old age assistance on the basis of need is very low.

Other states, some with as many as half of their aged on the assistance rolls, were faced with a heavy financial burden in meeting these costs. It seemed time for a modification of the present legal provisions concerning the federal insurance plan which would transfer to it some of the heavy responsibilities being carried now by public assistance payments by the states.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), is the national association serving public welfare officials through agency and individual memberships. The organization held its annual round table conference in Washington, D.C., early in December. Regional meetings were held in Billings, Montana; Reno, Nevada; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Worth, Texas; Biloxi, Mississippi; and Atlantic City, New Jersey. The Association's committee on welfare policy paid special attention to federal legislation. The committee on medical care gave special attention to pending health legislation. The committee on aid to dependent children laid plans for a national study of this type of assistance. Howard L. Russell resigned as director on July 1 because of poor health and was succeeded by Miss Loula Dunn who had served for 12 years as commissioner of the Alabama State Department of Social Welfare.

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WORKING WOMEN'S BUDGETS IN TWELVE STATES; COST-OF-LIVING REPORTS PREPARED CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF MINIMUM - WAGE ADMINISTRATIONS. United States Women's Bureau, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1948. 36 pp. 15 cents.

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THE CHILD. United States Children's Bureau. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. $1. Free to public officials and libraries.

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL CASE WORK. (Monthly. October to July.) Family Service Association of America, 122 East 22 Street, New York 10. $3.75.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $4.50.

PUBLIC WELFARE. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $5.

SOCIAL FORCES. (Quarterly.) Social Forces, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. $5.

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See also Law and Courts.

Public Health

Developments in 1949

By Ira V. Hiscock

Chairman, Department of Public Health, Yale University

THE YEAR 1949 was notable for increased public interest in health affairs. The records for illness and mortality in 1949 compared favorably with those for the previous year in the United States as a whole. The general mortality rate, provisional, was only slightly lower for the first ten months, 9.7, but the infant mortality rate was almost one point lower than the 31.7 deaths per thousand births for 1948. Lower rates were recorded for childhood communicable diseases, tuberculosis, and home and occupational accidents.

There were over 42,000 cases of infantile paralysis reported, or some 15,000 more than in the previous high year. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis allocated over nine and one-half million dollars in emergency epidemic funds for 44 states and Alaska where local chapters required extra assistance. Reported cases of measles increased. The provisional birth rate of 24.1 was similar to that of 1948 (24.3), but the number of marriages decreased.

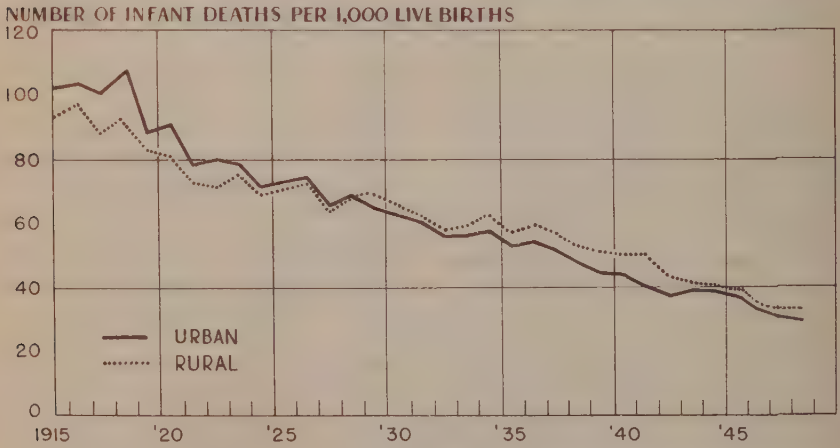
Legislation and Appropriations. President Truman recommended that Congress double the general grants for health to the states (from $11,214,666 to $22,000,000), in order that the states in turn might extend and strengthen local health services. Congress appropriated about $14,200,000 for this purpose. The Senate passed a bill (S.522) for this purpose and the House subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held hearings on a similar bill (HR 5865). The first session of the 81st Congress appropriated the highest peacetime sum on record for health, hospital, and medical care purposes. For the fiscal year 1949-50, the Public Health Service was given for action $353,499,000 inclusive of contract authorizations for hospital construction, and representing increases for general public health, heart disease, cancer, mental health, and dental health. The Children's Bureau received appropriations of $1,466,999 for research, reporting, and administration; $3,500,000 for child welfare; $11,000,000 for grant to states for maternal and child health services; and $7,500,000 for crippled children. The appropriation of $83,500,000 for the school lunch program was eight and one-half million dollars more than the previous year, thus allowing for expansion in several localities.

The Hoover Commission Report on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government called for a separate United Medical Administration to include the major federal services for hospitalization, public health, and medical research.

The 1949 Housing Act established national housing objectives and policies. It provides for slum clearance, community development, loan and mortgage insurance, low-rent public housing, research, loans and grants to farm owners for construction and alterations, and a decennial census of housing.

Local Health Units. Seven states passed legislation authorizing health units or amending existing laws. Arkansas, Massachusetts, and Minnesota passed basic health unit legislation. The Arkansas law provides for county or district departments under local rather than state authority as at present, and prohibits municipal health departments except in cities with populations of more than 25,000. The Massachusetts law provides for unions of towns and adds a mandatory feature whereby at the end of 10 years the state health department may assign to an existing union any town of less than 35,000 population, whose health services do not meet minimum standards. It provides further that once in a union a town may not withdraw for five years and then only if there is a plan for joining another union. Minnesota's law authorizes but does not require cities of the first and second class to join county or district units.

Colorado, Illinois, North Carolina, and Washington amended their existing laws. In North Carolina, for example, Guilford County and its two cities



Source: United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency

ANNUAL NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1915 TO 1948

The rates are computed for the entire birth registration area; "urban" includes places of 10,000 or more population and "rural" includes places under 10,000. Prior to 1939 infant mortality data were tabulated by place of occurrence and since 1939 by place of residence. The effect of the shift can be judged by the urban rates for 1939, 1940, and 1941 for both methods: by place of occurrence the rates were 45.3, 43.8, and 41.4, and by place of residence, 44.3, 42.3, and 40.0, respectively. The urban rate for deaths under one year for 1948 was 30.2 by place of residence as compared to 31.1 for 1947 and the rural rate for 1948 was 33.7 as compared with 33.3 in 1947.

were legislated into a single health district to supersede the existing county and two municipal departments. The Washington amendment authorizes cities of 100,000 population to join county health departments, thus legalizing the merger of Seattle and King County. In Seattle the expenditure is to be pro-rated according to official population -- at the present time, Seattle 75 per cent and the county 25 per cent; while in Tacoma, approximately two-thirds of the cost is to be contributed by the city and one third by the county.

Hospitals and Medical Care. Four major bills dealing with medical care were before the Subcommittee on Health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and remain on the calendar. A subcommittee on medical care of the American Public Health Association issued a comprehensive statement on the Quality of Medical Care in a National Health Program. This defines principles considered essential for the preservation of quality and deals with professional personnel, facilities, and services, and their organization, financing, and administration. The state of Maryland expanded its medical care program for the indigent to Baltimore City, all administered by the health departments, and integrating the family physicians and hospitals.

In Baltimore the program reaches 26,000 relief recipients, the city paying $10 a year to hospitals for each, besides $7 paid for each to private physicians (if on list as an active or potential patient). About 235 doctors participate in cooperation with the outpatient clinics operated by good hospitals. In California the nation's first state-operated hospitalization plan became effective; wage earners will be eligible for hospital benefits of $8 a day for 12 days. Persons eligible are those who become unemployed because of illness or injury not connected with their work.

The only major hospital bill enacted during the first session of the 81st Congress was an amendment to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, S.614, doubling the annual authorizations to $150,000,000, and increasing the federal share from the present one-third to either two-thirds or the state's allotment percentage, whichever is lower. According to data of the Public Health Service, of 2323 general hospital service areas defined in state plans, 594, in which 7.1 per cent of the people live, had no existing acceptable beds; and the nation had only 10 per cent of the chronic disease beds required. As of May 31, 1949, initial approval had been given to 792 projects and final approval to 387. The distribution included 606 projects for general hospitals (29,755 beds), 40 for mental hospitals (2,809 beds), 12 for chronic disease hospitals (1,023 beds), and 106 for public health centers.

A study completed at the end of 1948 by the Associated Medical Care Plans, the Health Insurance Council, and the American Medical Association Council of Medical Services indicated that 42 per cent of a total eligible population (estimated 135,000,000) had insurance coverage for hospitalization and 22 per cent for surgery. Estimates of the coverage by Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans at the middle of the year were 34 and 13 millions respectively. Only Georgia, Maryland, and South Carolina are without Blue Shield plans.

Illustrative of state legislation, an act in Oregon authorizes districts to incorporate as municipal corporations for the purpose of furnishing and maintaining hospitals for the care of the sick or injured. The bill gives such districts the right to issue bonds and to levy and collect taxes and the right of eminent domain. In Oklahoma cities were authorized to establish and maintain hospitals (governed by a hospital board of five members for overlapping terms). In Bay City, Michigan, the ordinance created a new lay advisory board in connection with the administration of the city-owned and operated hospital. The general assembly in Tennessee authorized state bond issues of $3,000,000 per year to supplement federal funds for hospital construction for five years.

Sanitation of the Environment. A Milk Inspection Act in Washington (approved by the Association of Washington Cities), chapter 168, enacts a new fluid milk control provision, which, in addition to specifying basic standards for milk sold throughout the state, requires cities desiring to maintain and operate a milk inspection service to make application therefor to the director of agriculture. He may, with the consent of the state department of health, issue the appropriate certificate. The boundaries of the local milk inspection service unit are fixed by the director of agriculture, and methods are provided by which the inspection services of any city in a particular area shall be accepted by all other political subdivisions. This measure was designed to reduce the problem of dairymen visited by numerous milk inspectors from different cities, each making recommendations and rulings which had to be carried out before milk could be sold in their respective cities.

In Fond du Lac and in Whitewater, Wisconsin, meat control ordinances were enacted. The city of St. Joseph, Michigan, adopted an ordinance covering various types of food and beverage establishments and authorizing the city manager with the approval of the city commission to appoint a sanitary inspector to serve under the supervision of the director of public health.

In Minnesota a law was adopted providing for pasteurization of all milk sold for consumption within the state after July 1, 1950, thus outlawing as of that date numerous local ordinances providing for lower standards.

Health Councils. Local health councils have increased in number and effectiveness, aided in some instances by the National Health Council and its affiliated national members. For example, in Columbiana County, Ohio, the citizens did not stop with a survey by the American Public Health Association. A county Rural Health Council made a self appraisal with the help of 317 local volunteers who interviewed nearly 5000 rural families (some 17,000 individuals represented). This was followed by a long-range program. In Elkhart County, Indiana, a health council used 600 volunteers to get signatures on a petition favoring the establishment of a full-time health department and then conducted an educational program that resulted in a favorable vote of three to one for the proposition. The Idaho State Health Council, organized after a Rocky Mountain Regional Conference, was instrumental in getting a one-mill tax levy for public health purposes passed by the legislature. The Santa Cruz Health Council (California) was composed of citizens aware of too much typhoid, too much brucellosis, too many rats, etc. Following a survey of every town by representative citizens, a milk ordinance was passed and a full-time local health officer secured, among other developments.

As the year 1949 drew to a close, the World Health Organization, formally created late in 1947, had a membership of 67 nations. Headquarters at Geneva continue with planning of field operations and with technical services, although most of the field work is handled from regional offices operating at New Delhi for Southeast Asia; at Alexandria for the Eastern Mediterranean; at Washington for the American continent.

Professional Organization. The membership of the American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York), the largest and best known organization of the public health profession, increased to 11,500 members. The annual meeting held in New York in 1949 registered 5,350 persons, the largest in the history of the Association. Specially notable sessions included the regionalization of medical services, rehabilitation, a presentation of the British National Health Service, together with the problems of air sanitation, progress in the eradication of insect-borne diseases, a national study of child health by the Academy of Pediatrics, the problems of premature infants and of research in dental disease and the effects of fluorination. The Association accredits graduate schools of public health, now 10 in number, in the United States and Canada. The Association conducts surveys and appraisals of state and community health work, including regular consultation and advisory services. Examinations for technical personnel are available through the Merit System Service. A new edition of the volume "Control of Communicable Diseases in Man" was published.

Standards For Local Health Services

By Roscoe P. Kandle, M.D.

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THE PROBLEM of evaluating public health services faces the chief administrator and health officer of every city. It is difficult but some items can be measured, and substantial progress has been made in developing the principles and methods and in devising standards of actual practice. In general, measurable items will fall into three categories - facilities, effort, and status or achievement.

Two instruments useful in this field are the Evaluation Schedule and the Sanitation Evaluation Schedule of the American Public Health Association.[1] Both of these schedules are designed to measure the community programs, services, and achievements and not the health department alone. They can be of great value, however, with regard to a health department.

For the past two and a half years careful research into the validity of the Evaluation Schedule as an instrument for studying and measuring health accomplishments in an area has demonstrated its worth. The research has shown that the Evaluation Schedule is part of an evaluation process which divides into three main phases: the systematic gathering of pertinent health data (greatly facilitated by use of the Evaluation Schedule), the rating of selected items of major importance against current practice, and the interpretation and use of the findings towards the better health of the community. While the schedule and the standards are known not to be perfect, the research has shown them, as well as the whole evaluation process, to be a quite reliable method for determining many of the health needs and accomplishments of a community.

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[1] Committee on Administrative Practice, American Public Health Association, (1) *Evaluation Schedule for Use in the Study and Appraisal of Community Health Programs.* 1947. (2) *Sanitation Evaluation Schedule for Use in the Study and Appraisal of Community Sanitation Programs.* 1948. Both available without cost from the American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. Schedules on dental and mental programs are being developed.

The fifth edition of "Health Practice Indices"[2] will probably be published before the summer of 1950. The data for this publication are secured from evaluation schedules submitted from 213 communities in 27 states, Hawaii, and two Canadian provinces in 1947 and 1948. The population of these communities totals approximately 21,000,000 people. The data are recorded in bar diagrams showing the quartiles and medians (see chart). Although the contributors are not publicly identifiable each participating area is notified of its key number and can thus identify itself. A summary of selected items from this volume is presented in Table 1. The items have been selected first, because it is hoped they will be of practical interest and use to the chief municipal administrator; second, because they appear to be sensitive and critical indices; and third, because the data necessary to compile them should be readily available. It will be noted that they are largely facilities, i.e. personnel, or achievement such as reduction of death rates, protection of children against communicable disease, or attainment of satisfactory restaurant sanitation.

Extensive data regarding effort are usually available from activity reports such as the annual reports. They are very difficult to evaluate unless some accomplishment indices also are used.

As public health has become more technically difficult, and thus demanding better trained and qualified people, costs have advanced but results in terms of actual saving of lives, disability and economic loss have increased even more rapidly. A minimum staff for a unit serving 50,000 people would be one full-time medical health officer, one public health engineer, one sanitarian, 10 public health nurses (one of whom is of supervisory grade), and three clerical workers. This unit is duplicated for each 50,000 persons, and additional specialists are of course necessary.

"It would be expected that the staff of a single local health department for a population unit of 150,000 should include two or three full-time administrative medical officers, that is, the commissioner of health or health officer, a chief of division or bureau of communicable diseases including tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and a chief of division of maternity and child hygiene, including the health of school children; a chief of division of environmental sanitation, who would be of professional grade, and five assistant sanitary officers; 30 public health nurses, of whom four would be of supervisory grade; and 10 persons of secretarial and clerical grades, but also one statistical clerk or statistician, one full-time veterinarian, three persons for public health laboratory work (one of professional grade, one technician, and one unskilled assistant), one full-time dentist and two full-time dental hygienists, and one health educator."[3] Official recommended educational qualifications for medical officers, nurses, engineers, dentists, laboratory workers, community health educators, sanitarians, industrial hygienists, statisticians, nutritionists, executives of voluntary agencies, and school physicians are available without cost from the American Public Health Association.[4]

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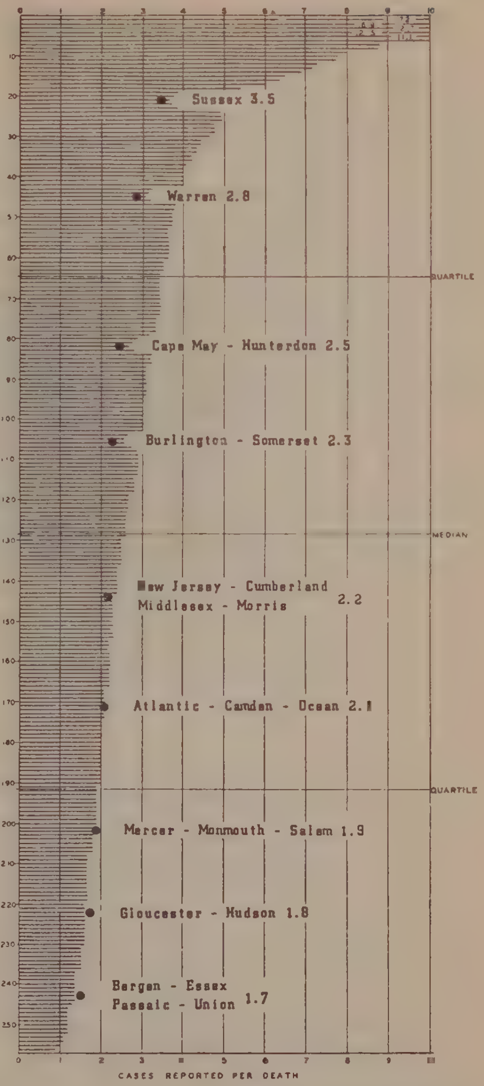
[2] Committee on Administrative Practice, American Public Health Association, *Health Practice Indices.* (The Association, 1950.) $1.

[3] Haven Emerson. *Local Health Units for the Nation.* New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1945.

Basic data regarding costs are outlined in Table 1. The range of local funds spent by health departments was from six cents to $2.28 with a median of 50 cents. Similar data are presented for the total funds expended for public health by the local health departments. The range here is from 14 cents to $4.48 with a median of $1.05 in larger communities. The funds include state and federal funds as well as board of education funds when administered by the health department. A recent analysis shows that where little money is spent locally for public health, public health accomplishments are more apt to be poor and result in unnecessary illness, deaths, and disabilities.



TUBERCULOSIS CASES REPORTED PER DEATH FOR A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD IN SELECTED NEW JERSEY COUNTIES, COMPARED WITH HEALTH PRACTICE INDEX OF 256 COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1943-46

Source: New Jersey Public Health News

This is one of 61 charts that are presented in the volume *Health Practice Indices*, and it illustrates how the data can be used by the officials of a given city. Here the ratio of newly reported cases to death of tuberculosis per year in selected New Jersey counties is compared with the recorded experience of 256 communities, each of the small horizontal bars representing a single community. The chart shows a range of total experience from the finding of 17 cases per death to less than one case per death (obviously there must actually be many more cases than deaths). The New Jersey counties range from 1.7 to 3.5. If those above the upper quartile are considered ''good'' only two counties would be so graded.

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[4] Committee on Professional Education, American Public Health Association, *Reports on Educational Qualifications*.

When the study, "Local Health Units for the Nation," referred to above was made it was considered the minimum personnel outlined were those which could be secured with $1 per capita. Presumably at least $1.50 and probably $2 would now be required and considerably more is needed to provide services above the minimum. In the new "Health Practice Indices" more than 40 per cent of the communities were above the per capita of $1 spent in 1947 and 1948 by local health departments. When the money spent by private agencies is taken into account, one-fourth of the communities are spending $1.50 and over one-half are spending more than $1 per capita. It should be emphasized that the total funds spent for public health by a community are often considerably in excess of the funds spent by the health department. The other largest sources are the board of education and the voluntary agencies. In a recent study[5] in an eastern county, 40 per cent of the total public health dollar came from voluntary funds, 20 per cent from local tax funds, and 40 per cent from state funds.

During 1949 the National Organization for Public Health Nursing[6] successfully completed its experimentation with a new cost analysis method. It provides public health nursing agencies with the means for computing separate costs for all their activities - including the various types of home visiting in the visiting program as well as costs of services to industries, schools, day care centers, universities, and schools of nursing, etc. - which is of great value to health departments and public health nursing agencies both for purposes of administration and where they charge for service. The new method is thus far superior to the method previously developed by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, which concentrated only on costs of home visits. While this costing method was developed for public health nursing, the technical committee which guided its development believes the method is easily applicable to all types of health agencies in determining not only public health nursing costs but costs of all other activities.

The testing period for the new method covered the first nine months of 1949, during which time 17 institutes were conducted throughout the United States to teach agency representatives how to apply it. Following these institutes, studies were undertaken and completed by 73 agencies, and were submitted to this organization for review and analysis.

Agencies interested in undertaking a cost analysis may obtain forms and instructions from the National Organization for Public Health Nursing as well as limited consultation from the staff.[6] A new manual, "Cost Analysis for Public Health Nursing Services", has been written to replace the previous temporary draft, and is available at $1.50.

Venereal disease control programs have evolved some cost data. A practical example[7] shows that the cost of finding[8] a new case of syphilis has usually ranged between $25 and $50. In a mass blood testing program the

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[5] Committee on Administrative Practice, American Public Health Association, *Keystones of Public Health for Pennsylvania.* (The Association, 1948).

[6] The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, will answer all requests for information concerning costs of forms and reports. Limited number of copies are available at 75 cents per copy.

[7] Philadelphia Department of Public Health, *Annual Report.* (Philadelphia: City Hall, 1947.)

[8] The term "case finding" refers to a key process of any good public health program whether it is in communicable disease control or sanitation. For each disease there are definite techniques which when applied result in the identification and location of the existing cases of the disease. In the communicable diseases each case is a focus of

Table I

Selected Public Health Data from More Than 200 Communities, 1947-48

These data are from "Health Practice Indices, 1947-48," to be released early in 1950 by the American Public Health Association, showing the range of actual accomplishments in various fields of community health service for the years 1947 and 1948. Use of these data may be illustrated as follows: In 74 of 205 areas reporting no deaths have been recorded from diphtheria for the past five years. Even better is the record of 10 areas in which there has not even been a case of diphtheria for the same period. These are obviously excellent achievements. On the other hand, about one-fourth of the areas reported at least 18 cases and one death per 100,000 population for a five-year period. Paralleling these findings are the wide range of children under two years of age known to be protected against diphtheria, the percentage of children so immunized vary from 0.8 per cent to 100 per cent. That less than 35 per cent of children under two years of age in 88 areas are known to be immunized against diphtheria - a safe, simple and economical procedure known for many years - is a serious indictment against the health knowledge and accomplishments in those areas.

Item	No. Health Departments Reporting	Range	Median	Upper Quartile	Lower Quartile	Median	
						Communities Over 100,000	Communities Under 100,000
OFFICIAL HEALTH AGENCY PERSONNEL							
Population per medical officer (in thousands)	213	3.7-350.0	30.4	47.5	79.9	60.5	43.9
Population per public health nurse (in thousands)	213	2.9- 50.0	6.3	8.6	13.6	8.3	8.7
Population per sanitarian (in thousands)	213	3.2-131.3	15.1	22.0	31.4	16.3	23.5
Population per clerk (in thousands)	213	3.9- 70.0	12.3	18.5	24.9	16.0	18.9
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE							
Diphtheria: Cases per 100,000 population, five-year period	207	0-102.3	2.4	8.3	18.3	6.6	8.7
Diphtheria: Deaths per 100,000 population, five-year period	205	0- 5.4	0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
Whooping cough: Deaths per 100,000 population, five-year period	204	0- 12.3	0	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.6
Children under one year of age: Percentage protected against diphtheria	176	0.8-100.0	60.3	34.9	13.6	40.2	33.5
TUBERCULOSIS							
Deaths per 100,000 population, five-year period	201	4.0-135.9	14.7	23.4	34.5	31.1	21.1
Active cases reported before death: Percentage hospitalized-two months	179	0-100.0	87.5	69.2	30.0	66.9	71.4
INFANT HEALTH							
Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births, five-year period	200	15.5-127.9	30.1	36.7	43.5	35.1	37.0
Children under one year: Percentage under medical supervision	160	0- 99.7	69.1	36.5	14.4	35.9	37.7
Children under one year: Percentage under nursing supervision	190	0- 99.7	48.5	24.1	10.9	27.8	22.2

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further spread. The same can be said for such sanitation problems as rat harborages. Some methods are more efficient than others. They can be measured, however, in finite terms of actual cases found per unit of effort and per dollar spent. It is suggested that in each program the case-finding procedures be identified and critically measured.

TABLE 1—SELECTED PUBLIC HEALTH DATA, 1947-48—Continued

Item	No. Health Departments Reporting	Range	Median	Upper Quartile	Lower Quartile	Median	
						Communities Over 100,000	Communities Under 100,000
SCHOOL HEALTH							
Entering school children: Percentage examined	169	0-100.0	87.9	50.9	26.6	54.8	48.4
Entering school children examined: Percentage with parent present	168	0-100.0	100.0	80.9	39.1	87.7	77.4
ACCIDENT PREVENTION							
Accident deaths per 100,000 population, five-year period	186	9.4-300.7	49.2	59.9	80.3	56.8	60.6
Motor vehicle deaths per 100,000 population, five-year period	187	3.4-198.7	13.1	19.0	26.3	17.4	19.2
FOOD CONTROL							
Restaurants, lunch counters and taverns: Percentage with approved sanitation facilities	183	0-100.0	100.0	88.0	64.4	96.1	85.7
HEALTH DEPARTMENT BUDGETS							
Cents per capita from local sources spent by health department	200	5.5-228.2	72.3	49.8	34.2	70.7	45.9
Cents per capita from all sources spent by health department	205	14.1-446.7	123.4	92.0	68.2	104.7	87.7
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES							
Cents per capita from all sources spent by public and private health agencies	205	19.1-535.4	148.9	104.8	74.1	143.8	97.0

cost per positive test found (not including cost of laboratory analysis) was \$11.65 and the cost per patient actually brought under control was \$22. In this connection, it should be pointed out that while the cost per case is lower, mass blood testing is not the most productive way of finding syphilis in the primary and secondary stages of the disease when it is highly infectious. Previous costs in this city had been about \$33 per case. It is thus reasonable to expect that a budget or report containing items on mass syphilis control will contain some cost data.

Because of the extent of dental decay it is expecially necessary to be certain that funds spent in this field produce the maximum results. Dental treatment is more readily susceptible to cost and efficiency studies than many other health activities. From the point of view of long-term results the treatment of children is generally considered more effective than adults and of young children more than older. In other words, when funds are very limited preference to younger children is recommended. In a series of important studies[9] costs per operation for children's dentistry in urban and suburban clinics were \$1.65 to \$4.68. The cost per child was \$9.71 to \$12.61. A basic index of the quality of any dental clinic is the percentage of cases completed. Little is gained by so-called "emergency treatment

[9] J.M. Wisan, D.J. Galagan, N.W. Chilton, "Studies in Dental Public Health Administration: Part I. Cost Analysis of the New Jersey Dental Treatment Program, 1944-1945" *Journal of the American Dental Association*, March 1, 1947, pp. 322-329; also "Part III. Administrative Factors in A Dental Treatment Program as Measured by Lost Time Analysis," January, 1948, pp. 39-52.

only" or only treating a few of the decayed teeth in a child's mouth. In the studies referred to, the percentage of completion varied from 22 per cent to 97 per cent. The lower figures were associated with high costs per child and lower percentage of completion and are considered to be less desirable types of administration.

These studies also examined the important problem of lost time of the operating dentist. It was found to be about 8 per cent of the total time available in private office and clinic programs and 2 per cent in trailer and mobile clinics. The cost of this unproductive lost time was over $3,600 in the programs studies. The major reasons for lost time were susceptible to administrative correction such as poor scheduling, patients late or failed to arrive, and inefficient or excessive records. Dental programs should not be maintained without reasonable attempts at these types of analyses.

Laboratory costs are susceptible to a unit cost basis. Comparative data vary widely with different types of "case loads" and differences in definition of the costs included. In any one laboratory, however, data from year to year can be compared and also with regard to different types of tests. The cost of the tests can also be compared with their efficiency in case finding and control methods.

There have been at least two national studies in the health field from which reports from most areas became available in 1948. Most states had completed a state hospital survey as required by the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. Each state thus developed a plan for hospital construction. The reports and plans should be available through inquiry to the state health department. A federal volume on the philosophy and standards of planning for hospitalization which is highly useful is "Health Service Areas, Requirements for General Hospitals and Health Centers", published by the United States Public Health Service.[10]

A national study by states also was conducted in the field of child care by the American Academy of Pediatrics. State reports are now becoming available (contact your local medical society or academy of pediatrics). These contain extensive data regarding available facilities and needs. The full report was published by the Commonwealth Fund of New York in 1949.[11]

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[10] Public Health Bulletin 292 available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at 25 cents.

[11] *Child Health Services and Pediatric Education: Report of the American Academy of Pediatrics.* The Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York 22, 1949. $3.50.

Local Public Health Units

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THE FIRST local health departments in the United States were established in the larger cities. By 1900 most of the more populous cities had well-established health departments, but rural areas and small cities had not yet fully recognized the importance of this function of local government. City health departments were established primarily to combat the epidemics which were plaguing large cities during the nineteenth century. County health departments were first developed in the early twentieth century and were concerned with problems of environmental sanitation and immunization against communicable diseases.

As the number of local health departments, both city and county, increased and public health programs expanded to include additional functions it became apparent that the problems of public health were no respecters of political boundaries and that cities and rural areas shared alike in the need for public health services. Local health departments are more economical of operation when they serve a sizeable population. Therefore, several types of local health departments were developed to serve areas of various population size.

Types of Health Departments. The city health department continues to serve a large number of urban areas. It is a logical type of health unit to serve the most populous cities. But it is not well adapted to the needs of the city with a small population because operating costs are harder for a small city to meet. In Illinois several so-called city health departments have been developed to serve more than a single city. These are actually a type of district health department, but have been termed "city departments" largely because they serve a group of contiguous municipalities.

A second type of health unit is the county health department serving a single county. Formerly, this type of department did not serve the larger cities within the county, but today more and more of the municipalities are merging their health departments with county units or seeking health services from the county health department. This type of unit is feasible in areas in which the population of a single county includes at least 50,000 persons.

The third type of local health unit is the multicounty health department which serves two, three, or more counties. In many instances these units are serving all cities within the counties covered by the district. These three types of health organization all constitute locally sponsored health units.

In some states few local health departments of any type have been organized. In several of these states the state government has created state district health departments. These districts are sometimes merely administrative and supervisory in character and render no service to individuals. In other cases, state district personnel render direct public health services to citizens. The former type of state health district has not been included in this analysis, but cities served directly by the latter type of state district have been included.

During the last few years the trend in local health service has been toward the development of city-county local health districts, or multicounty units and state district units, rather than toward independent city and single county health departments. Much more today than a few years ago, the local public health unit is likely to be organized to serve not only the rural population of a county or a group of counties but also the population of any city or cities within the county or counties.

Types of Organization in This Study. This study covers types of full-time health organizations serving cities of more than 10,000 population. A full-time health department, according to United States Public Health Service reports, is one which has either a full-time health officer or has such a position established on a full-time basis. The absence of data for some local health units listed in this report means that the Public Health Service did not receive a report containing that information from that local health department. Reports are not generally received from local health departments receiving no federal grant-in-aid funds.

Number of Health Departments Serving Cities. Table XV lists full-time health departments serving cities having populations of more than 10,000. This table indicates the type of unit, the cities served, estimated population, total number of personnel employed, and total expenditures of the health unit. The last column of the table shows the percentage of total expenditures coming from local sources. The data reveal that there are 633 local health departments serving 816 cities having populations of more than 10,000. These units serve approximately 57 per cent of the population of this country, on the basis of 1948 population figures; and spend $87,551,364 in federal, state, and local funds to finance local public health programs. The bulk of their financial support, however, approximately 73 per cent, is from local sources.

Single and Multicounty Units. There are 279 single county health departments serving 397 cities of more than 10,000 population (Table 1). Generally, a local health department should serve at least 35,000 population in order to operate economically. Only a small percentage of the counties in the United States have populations in excess of the minimum of 35,000 essential for the development of a local health department. Consequently, only through the development of district health departments or multicounty units covering more than one county and serving the cities within their borders will it be possible to organize effective, economical service.

As of June 30, 1949, there were 62 local multicounty health units serving 74 cities and 40 state health districts which rendered local health services to an additional 87 cities. These data indicate that the trend toward organizing multicounty health districts to serve municipal as well as rural areas has only begun.

There are still 252 independent city health departments serving 258 cities of more than 10,000 population. Many of these units are located in

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS SERVING CITIES OF MORE THAN 10,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF HEALTH UNIT, JUNE 30, 1949

Type of Health Unit	Number of Units	Number of Cities Served of More Than 10,000 Population
County	279	397
Multicounty	62	74
State health districts	40	87
Independent city	252	258
Total	633	816

Source: Count taken from *Directory of Full-time Local Health Officers 1949.* Supplement No. 194 to Public Health Reports, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., 1949.

places where the surrounding rural area is served by another health department. Where this situation prevails, the protection of the city dweller's health and that of his neighbor in the surrounding rural area are left to two separate local units of government. In some instances, however, the development of a local health department to serve both a very populous city and a rural area is not feasible. In the case of a city with a very large population it may not even be desirable. But independent city health departments frequently serve areas of insufficient population to warrant the operation of such a unit.

Local Health Departments in Cities of Different Population Groups. Table 2 classifies the local health departments serving cities of more than 10,000 population by type of unit and population group. Most of these units, even though they include cities, serve a total population of less than 100,000. There are only seven units serving populations of more than 1,000,000 persons each. Of this number, six are independent city health departments. On some of these six units, the boundaries of the cities are coterminous with that of the county in which they are located.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION BY POPULATION GROUP OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOCAL HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OF MORE THAN 10,000 POPULATION

Population Group	Single County		Local Health District		State Health District		Independent City Health	
	No. of Units	No. of Cities Served	No. of Units	No. of Cities Served	No. of Units	No. of Cities Served	No. of Units	No. of Cities Served
Over 1,000,000	1	29	-	-	-	-	6	6
500,000 to 1,000,000	2	6	-	-	-	-	10	10
250,000 to 500,000	10	47	-	-	10	22	17	17
100,000 to 250,000	53	84	3	3	26	59	43	43
50,000 to 100,000	109	122	45	57	4	6	56	57
25,000 to 50,000	91	96	14	14	-	-	64	67
10,000 to 25,000	13	13	-	-	-	-	56	58
Total	279	397	62	74	40	87	252	258

New York City is actually a multicounty local health department in itself since the city actually covers five counties. The one single county unit in this population group serves 29 cities (Los Angeles County, California) and illustrates the possibility of developing a county health unit to serve numerous municipal areas within a single county.

Among local health departments serving populations from 500,000 to 1,000,000 there are two single county units serving six cities and 10 independent city health departments. In this group the concept of serving populous city areas and surrounding rural areas by the same health unit has not yet taken hold largely because most of the municipal health departments have longer histories of operation than do the county units serving the rural areas about them.

Development in Other Cities. Figures for the population group from 250,000 to 500,000 begin to show the real influence of the trend toward developing health units which serve both cities and rural areas. In this group there are 10 single county units serving 47 cities and 10 state health districts which render local health services to 22 cities in contrast to only 17 independent city health departments. Cities of this size frequently do not completely cover a county. This leaves a sizable rural population to be served by some other local health department. Furthermore, cities of this size recognize that certain economies may be effected by cooperating with the county government in the establishment of a health department to eliminate duplicate taxation of citizens for public health.

In the health units serving from 100,000 to 250,000 persons there are 53 single county departments serving 84 cities and 26 state health districts rendering local service to 59 cities and 43 independent city health departments. In addition, there are three local health districts rendering service to three cities of more than 10,000 population. This is the first population group discussed in which cities are served by local health districts of the multicounty type. The local health district in these population groups generally is composed of two, three or four counties that have agreed to cooperate in a district health unit.

It is questionable whether counties and cities with populations in excess of 250,000 can achieve much additional economy by combining into multicounty health districts. In fact, the population to be served and the area which such counties and cities cover may be so large as to offset the advantages of combination. This is not the case in governmental units of smaller population. Municipal and rural cooperation in smaller population areas improves the efficiency of the health unit. When more people are served by a unit, savings are effected by distributing the costs of the health department on a broader tax base.

Developments in State Health Districts. There are 109 single county health departments serving 122 cities in the population group of 50,000 to 100,000 persons. In this group there are 45 local health districts serving 57 cities and four state districts serving six cities. State health districts are seldom organized to serve small units of population. Generally, such districts are developed to cover areas without local health departments of the single county, multicounty, or city type. Since this type of district health unit is state administered and does not depend upon the cooperation of numerous local units of government it may include numerous counties and serve a sizable population. There are 56 independent city health departments serving 57 cities in this population group.

In the population group from 25,000 to 50,000 the operation of a full-time local health department rendering a comprehensive program of public health services may become a heavy tax burden on the community. Public health services are brought close to the people, but the cost of overhead in terms of salaries for supervisory personnel, expenditures for physical plant development, and cost of maintenance constitute an increasingly large proportion of the total budget as the population to be served becomes smaller.

Combined Units Serving Smaller Cities. Local health departments serving less than 50,000 population are the type which logically might combine with others to serve a larger population. There are 91 single county units serving 96 cities in this group and 14 local health districts serving 14 cities. Even more important than the number of single jurisdictions, is the fact that 64 independent city health departments serve 67 cities and no provision has been made for the rural population in the surrounding area, unless that group is served by a separate health unit.

There are 13 single county health units serving 13 cities and 56 independent city health departments serving 58 cities that have populations of 10,000 to 25,000. Such units ordinarily are too small in population to warrant an independent health department. It is in this group, particularly, that development of multicounty and city-county health departments to serve both municipal and rural areas proves beneficial.

Health Department Personnel. The problem of organizing local health departments which are capable of efficient and economical operation is only one factor in the achievement of comprehensive public health services. Well-trained professional personnel--public health doctors, nurses, sanitary engineers, and others--must be employed full time and in sufficient numbers if local health services are to be provided. There is probably no local health department in the United States that has all the personnel that it desires or needs for its program. Many units do not even have the minimum number needed to render the basic public health services essential to the community.

The following list indicates the local health units serving cities of more than 10,000 population which had sufficient personnel as of June 30, 1949, to meet the minimum standards as established by the American Public Health Association. The APHA recommends minimum personnel requirements as follows:

1 full-time medically trained person for every 50,000 population.
1 full-time public health nurse for every 5,000 population.
1 full-time sanitary engineer or sanitarian for every 25,000 population.
1 full-time clerical employee for every 15,000 population.

Only 27 of the 633 units serving cities of more than 10,000 population had sufficient personnel of these four types to meet the requirements for rendering basic services.[1] (No evaluation has been made of the requirements for other types of employees in the promotion of a comprehensive public health program.)

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[1] Health units meeting minimum staff requirements serving cities of 10,000 population are: California: Richmond City, Santa Barbara County, and Santa Clara County. Colorado: Weld County. Florida: Alachua County, Bay County, and Leon County. Georgia: Bibb County, Chatham

Financing the Local Health Service. Since 1936 the activities of local health departments have been expanded through grants-in-aid from federal funds. Federal grants are made to states which in turn distribute some of the federal money, and in many instances state funds also, to local health departments within the state. Federal grants are available for several types of health programs, including: general health, veneral disease, tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, mental health, maternal and child health, crippled children, water pollution studies, and hospital survey and construction.

Federal funds are used by states to carry out plans that have been drafted by the states and approved by the federal government. Funds from the federal and state governments are distributed to local health units through a state to local grant-in-aid system developed by the states. The program of most local health departments is general in character, but within such a generalized program it is possible to utilize specialized funds in support of particular phases of the local health program.

Grants-in-aid to local units of government from state funds have become increasingly widespread in recent years. Unfortunately, however, there are still several states in which such grants are not available in the field of public health. In some states that do make grants from state funds to local health departments the amount made available is not sufficient materially to assist in the establishment of local health units.

Table 3 indicates that more than half the local health departments serv-

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS SERVING CITIES OF MORE THAN 10,0000 POPULATION BY GROUP AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM LOCAL SOURCES, JUNE 30, 1949

Population Group	No. Units	None	1.0-9.9%	10-19.9%	20-29.9%	30-39.9%	40-49.9%	50-59.9%	60-69.9%	70-79.9%	80-89.9%	90-100.9%	N. R.	Inc. R.
1,000,000 and more	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	6	1	-
250,000 to 500,000 .	37	3	1	-	-	1	3	3	2	5	6	7	5	1
100,000 to 250,000 .	125	8	2	-	-	1	1	10	19	22	21	10	31	-
50,000 to 100,000 . .	214	-	1	3	8	16	16	48	28	38	16	11	29	-
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	169	-	1	2	7	7	25	22	24	19	13	4	44	1
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	69	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	3	1	4	1	48	1
Total	633	11	5	5	15	27	47	92	76	87	64	42	159	3

Source: Compiled from "Report of Expenditures for Health Services" submitted to the United States Public Health Service by all full-time local health departments receiving Federal funds.

County, Dougherty County, and Muscogee County. Illinois: Hygienic Institute. Maryland: Anne Arundel County and Wicomico County. Michigan: Washtenaw County. Minnesota: Rochester City. Mississippi: Forrest County. New York: Cortland County, Tompkins County and Syracuse City. North Carolina: New Hanover County and Charlotte City. North Dakota: Fargo City. Virginia: Alexandria City, Fredericksburg, King George, Stafford District. Washington: Kitsap County. Wisconsin: Madison City. Source: based on number of personnel employed by local health departments as indicated in "Report of Personnel, Facilities, and Services" submitted to United States Public Health Service as of June 30, 1949.

ing cities of more than 10,000 population finance the major part of their health program from local funds. About 25 per cent of the 633 units serving cities of more than 10,000 population did not submit financial reports. Evidently, these local health departments did not participate in federal grant funds, for a report is required if any such funds are included in the local health department budget. In three instances incomplete reports were filed covering only those activities in which federal funds were expended and excluding the total expenditures of the local health unit.

Only 11 local health units reported no expenditures from local funds in support of their health programs. These were state financed health districts rendering local services. There were 10 additional units which financed less than 20 per cent of their total expenditures from local financial resources. An additional 89 local health departments met 20 to 50 per cent of their expenditures from local funds. Only 109, or about one-sixth of the local health departments serving cities of more than 10,000 population, received the major portion of their financial support from state and federal funds. There were 255 units that financed from 50 to 80 per cent of their health programs from local funds and 106 units that financed more than 80 per cent of their programs from local revenues.

Departments not reporting expenditures, or filing an incomplete report, were not participating in federal funds and were probably being financed almost entirely from local financial resources. These data indicate that the great majority of local health departments serving cities of more than 10,000 population are financing their local health programs primarily from local financial resources, without assistance from state or federal grants-in-aid, needed in many instances to help make the health services more effective.

TABLE XIV

LOCAL HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OF MORE THAN 10,000 POPULATION: JUNE 30, 1949

This table includes 526 health units serving 685 cities of 10,000 or more population. Listed in footnotes at the end of the table are 131 additional cities served by 107 health units which did not report expenditure data. All these data except estimated population of unit, total expenditures, and per cent of total expenditures from local sources were taken from the "Directory of Full-time Local Health Officers, 1949," Supplement No. 194 to Public Health Reports, U. S. Public Health Service. "Total Expenditures" represent latest expenditures for each health unit and are taken from reports of personnel, facilities, and services submitted to the U. S. Public Health Service by full-time local health departments as of June 30, 1949. Under "Type of Health Unit", the letter "C" indicates a county health department, "M" a city health department, "L" a local health district, and "S" a state health district rendering local service. Under "Name of Cities Served" when three or more cities are included in the unit only the name of the largest city is shown with an asterisk, the other cities being listed in a footnote at end of the table. "Estimated Population of Unit" is a 1948 estimate obtained by applying the percentage of statewide gain or loss to all local areas in the state. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

State and Health Unit Serving Cities of More Than 10,000 Population	Type of Health Unit	Name of Cities Served	Estimated Population of Unit (in thousands)	Number of Full-time Employees	Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total Expenditures from Local Sources
ALABAMA						
Dallas	C	Selma	57	13	$33.3	55.0
Etowah	C	Gadsden	74	19	52.5	61.6
Houston	C	Dothan	47	20	27.2	50.6
Jefferson	C	Birmingham*	471	203	653.4	65.7
Lee	C	Opelika	37	11	37.3	47.6
Madison	C	Huntsville	68	19	51.0	60.9
Mobile	C	Mobile	145	49	128.6	75.1
Montgomery	C	Montgomery	117	49	113.9	69.0
Russell	C	Phenix City	37	9	23.6	46.9
Talladega	C	Talladega	53	9	27.6	55.7
Tuscaloosa	C	Tuscaloosa	78	13	39.0	59.3
Calhoun-Cleburne Dist.	L	Anniston	79	20	45.9	54.8
Colbert-Lauderdale Dist	L	Tuscumbia Florence	82	18	53.0	44.8
Limestone-Morgan Dist.	L	Decatur	86	9	31.0	44.9
ARIZONA						
Cochise	C	Bisbee Douglas	49	10	33.7	60.6
Pima	C	Tuscon	103	22	85.3	65.9
Yuma	C	Yuma	27	6	19.8	60.5
ARKANSAS						
Garland	C	Hot Springs	41	10	29.3	45.2
Jefferson	C	Pine Bluff	65	12	32.3	34.2
Little Rock	M	Little Rock	88	56	156.0	53.7
Miller	C	Texarkana	32	4	11.7	5.7
Mississippi	C	Blytheville	80	6	16.3	30.1
North Little Rock	M	N. Little Rock	21	12	35.7	56.4
Sebastian	C	Fort Smith	62	17	56.3	49.9
District No. 3	L	Hope	77	6	17.5	24.8
District No. 7	L	Camden	55	9	21.6	13.2
District No. 17	L	Jonesboro	84	2	7.5	30.0
CALIFORNIA						
Alameda County	C	San Leandro	134	46	173.4	74.3
Alameda City	M	Alameda	54	16	71.3	56.2
Berkeley	M	Berkeley	128	42	101.5	78.0
Contra Costa	C	El Cerrito Pittsburg	115	36	159.3	66.0
Fresno	C	Fresno	268	38	. . .	. . .
Imperial	C	Brawley El Centro	90	22	57.8	73.4
Kern	C	Bakersfield	203	104	435.3	83.4
Long Beach	M	Long Beach	246	68	332.0	75.9

TABLE—XIV.—LOCAL HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OF MORE THAN 10,000 POPULATION—Continued

State and Health Unit Serving Cities of More Than 10,000 Population	Type of Health Unit	Name of Cities Served	Estimated Population of Unit (in thousands)	Number of Full-time Employees	Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total Expenditures from Local Sources
CALIFORNIA (Continued)						
Los Angeles County	C	Glendale*	1,552	638	2,470.9	84.3
Los Angeles City	M	Los Angeles	2,255	648	2,683.4	77.1
Marin	C	San Rafael	79	20	108.5	57.1
Merced	C	Merced	70	13	70.8	51.5
Modesto	M	Modesto	25	9	. . .	. . .
Monterey	C	Monterey Salinas	110	35	179.1	72.9
Napa	C	Napa	43	10	. . .	. . .
Oakland	M	Oakland	453	173	712.8	85.7
Orange	C	Santa Ana*	196	56	210.7	80.0
Pasadena	M	Pasadena	123	29	113.5	77.7
Richmond	M	Richmond	35	31	124.5	64.4
Riverside	C	Corona Riverside	158	44	192.5	64.7
Sacramento	M	Sacramento	159	65	333.9	88.9
San Bernardino Co.	C	Ontario*	176	38	146.4	90.2
San Bernardino	M	San Bernardino	65	9	49.0	57.6
San Diego	C	San Diego*	434	210	947.4	76.9
San Francisco	M	San Francisco	951	391	1,891.4	86.2
San Joaquin	C	Lodi Stockton	201	60	322.1	76.3
San Jose	M	San Jose	103	42	172.1	92.1
San Luis Obispo	C	San Luis Obispo	50	23	85.7	64.8
San Mateo	C	San Mateo*	168	50	237.0	91.7
Santa Barbara Co.	C	Santa Maria	53	33	117.8	72.8
Santa Barbara	M	Santa Barbara	52	. . .	. . .	. . .
Santa Clara	C	Palo Alto	160	72	278.0	74.8
Santa Cruz	C	Santa Cruz	68	20	64.6	44.7
Solano	C	Vallejo	74	32	107.4	43.3
Sonoma	C	Santa Rosa	104	25	75.0	60.0
Tulare	C	Visalia	161	37	189.4	63.1
Ventura	C	Ventura*	105	29	157.2	71.0
Del Norte-Humboldt Dist.	L	Eureka	76	13	52.3	55.4
COLORADO						
Boulder	C	Boulder	40	. . .	6.1	57.6
Denver	M	Denver	344	139		. . .
El Paso	C	Colorado Springs	58	24	87.8	72.0
Mesa	C	Grand Junction	36	12	6.6	50.3
Pueblo	C	Pueblo	74	. . .	5.6	67.3
GEORGIA (Continued)						
Bibb	C	Macon	85	52	123.6	68.6
Chatham	C	Savannah	120	138	292.9	88.2
Clarke	C	Athens	29	10	36.7	65.8
Cobb	C	Marietta	39	11	33.5	57.0
De Kalb	C	Decatur	59	11	43.1	70.8
Dougherty	C	Albany	29	16	129.9	86.9
Floyd	C	Rome	57	11	30.5	64.8
Grady-Thomas Dist.	L	College Park East Point	52	15	47.0	57.2
Lowndes	C	Valdosta	32	13	25.9	70.5
Muscogee	C	Columbus	77	71	196.9	78.8
Troup	C	La Grange	45	8	32.8	61.6
Ware	C	Waycross	28	13	32.6	72.1
Banks-Hall Dist.	L	Gainesville	44	10	28.5	50.7
Brooks-Colquitt-Thomas Dist.	L	Moultrie Thomasville	86	24	40.3	59.2
Camden-Glynn-McIntosh Dist.	L	Brunswick	34	15	90.1	77.9
Clayton-Coweta-Fayette Dist.	L	Newnan	47	7	7.4	53.3
Columbia-Richmond Dist.	L	Augusta	93	59	172.8	77.6
Lamar-Pike-Spalding Dist.	L	Griffin	42	24	51.3	52.6
Murray-Whitfield Dist.	L	Dalton	38	12	18.0	61.5
IDAHO						
Kootenai	C	Coeur d'Alene	25	5	19.2	58.8
Ada-Elmore Dist.	L	Boise	63	11	44.5	36.2
Bannock-Caribou Dist.	L	Pocatello	41	9	36.0	62.0
North Central Dist.	L	Lewiston	51	15	41.6	55.5
South Central Dist.	L	Twin Falls	100	19	58.3	53.4
ILLINOIS						
Berwyn Health Dist.	M	Quincy Berwyn	51	4	. . .	. . .
Champaign-Urbana Health Dist.	M	Champaign-Urbana	40	11	63.1	81.5
Chicago	M	Chicago	3,591	990	7,990.9	93.8
Cook	C	Cicero*	491	88	317.9	62.2

Weld	C	Greeley	68	31	88.7	71.4
Alfred Freudenthal Dist.	L	Trinidad	52	17	55.2	52.2
CONNECTICUT						
Bridgeport	M	Bridgeport	171	...		...
Fairfield	M	Fairfield	25	3	17.6	87.0
Greenwich	M	Greenwich	41	...		...
Hamden	M	Hamden	27	7	27.7	87.9
Hartford	M	Hartford	194	52	225.0	86.6
Middletown	M	Middletown	31	3	17.2	83.6
Milford	M	Milford	19	6	21.4	83.5
New Britain	M	New Britain	80	15	78.8	89.9
New Haven	M	New Haven	187	72	235.5	90.4
New London	M	New London	35	8	33.7	92.5
Norwalk	M	Norwalk	46	8	29.7	78.3
Stamford	M	Stamford	56	12	45.6	91.3
Waterbury	M	Waterbury	116	30	113.7	95.2
West Hartford	M	West Hartford	39	...	...	...
DELAWARE						
Wilmington	M	Wilmington	127	23	30.4	...
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Washington	M	Washington	863	676	2,707.0	77.9
FLORIDA						
Alachua	C	Gainesville	49	24	69.6	59.6
Bay	C	Panama City	27	14	44.8	44.4
Broward	C	Fort Lauderdale	51	15	47.7	52.2
Dade	C	Miami Miami Beach	343	111	408.6	78.2
Hillsborough	C	Tampa	231	81	255.9	72.1
Jacksonville	M	Jacksonville	222	100	...	...
Leon	C	Tallahassee	41	28	60.0	51.2
Marion	C	Ocala	40	11	41.6	45.2
Monroe	C	Key West	18	12	38.2	51.2
Orange	C	Orlando	90	36	92.6	55.7
Palm Beach	C	Lake Worth	59	23	110.5	53.2
Pinellas	C	Clearwater St. Petersburg	118	49	174.1	77.8
Polk	C	Lakeland	111	25	114.4	68.7
Seminole	C	Sanford	29	8	27.8	41.1
Volusia	C	Daytona Beach	69	28	94.3	56.0
West Palm Beach	M	West Palm Beach	43	14	...	...
Escambia-Santa Rosa Dist.	L	Pensacola	116	33	106.7	52.9
Manatee-Sarasota Dist.	L	Bradenton Sarasota	54	18	65.0	43.5
GEORGIA						
Atlanta	M	Atlanta	307	198	612.1	88.4

Decatur	M	Decatur	63	15	55.6	80.4
Du Page	C	Elmhurst	109	23	87.9	67.9
East Side Health Dist.	M	East St. Louis	80	43	176.8	81.1
Evanston	M	Evanston	69	26	104.7	65.1
Fulton	C	Canton	47	13	53.2	64.3
Hygienic Institute	M	La Salle*	27	12	19.8	54.4
Lee	C	Dixon	37	10	56.0	76.2
McLean	C	Bloomington	78	19	79.5	72.5
Morgan	C	Jacksonville	39	7	30.8	63.3
Oak Park	M	Oak Park	70	17	76.2	78.2
Peoria	M	Peoria	111	39	135.3	66.4
Rockford	M	Rockford	90	19	71.4	76.2
Winnetka-Kenilworth-Glencoe	M	Winnetka*	23	5	...	...
Alexander-Pulaski Dist.	L	Cairo	44	12	45.6	28.2
District No. 2	S	Highland Park Waukegan	222	9	40.6	0.
District No. 3	S	Freeport Sterling	280	11	29.6	0.
District No. 4	S	Rock Island*	248	12	37.3	3.0
District No. 5	S	Aurora*	281	10	26.4	9.1
District No. 6	S	Kankakee Danville	283	9	38.0	0.
District No. 7	S	Pekin	111	4	14.2	0.
District No. 10	S	Lincoln Springfield	221	22	27.5	0.
District No. 11	S	Mattoon	199	6	30.5	0.
District No. 16	S	Alton*	325	13	66.3	0.
District No. 17	S	Mt. Vernon Centralia	195	7	32.6	0.
District No. 18	S	West Frankfort Harrisburg	198	4	17.3	0.
INDIANA						
Gary	M	Gary	128	24	74.9	77.7
Hammond	M	Hammond	80	12	30.1	67.0
Indianapolis	M	Indianapolis	442	198	556.4	98.0
Vanderburgh	C	Evansville	150	25	118.3	95.2
Floyd-Harrison Dist.	L	New Albany	60	9	32.9	54.1
IOWA						
Des Moines	C	Burlington	38	5	...	...
KANSAS						
Butler	C	El Dorado	34	8	18.5	63.1
Cowley	C	Arkansas City Winfield	40	13	36.7	49.0
Douglas	C	Lawrence	27	9	36.0	82.2
Geary	C	Junction City	16	4	16.1	48.5
Labette	C	Parsons	32	11	38.8	47.1

TABLE—XIV.—LOCAL HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OF MORE THAN 10,000 POPULATION—Continued

State and Health Unit Serving Cities of More Than 10,000 Population	Type of Health Unit	Name of Cities Served	Estimated Population of Unit (in thousands)	Number of Full-time Employees	Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total Expenditures from Local Sources
KANSAS (Continued)						
Lyon	C	Emporia	28	4	14.7	56.6
Montgomery	C	Coffeyville Independence	52	6	22.8	74.9
Riley	C	Manhattan	22	6	19.2	57.3
Sedgwick	C	Wichita	151	57	156.1	76.0
Shawnee	C	Topeka	96	42	132.2	54.1
Wyandotte	C	Kansas City	153	37	136.1	76.5
KENTUCKY						
Bell	C	Middlesboro	44	6	15.3	43.1
Campbell	C	Fort Thomas New Port	72	12	24.2	38.7
Christian	C	Hopkinsville	36	9	26.3	31.2
Daviess	C	Owensboro	53	12	27.1	55.6
Fayette	C	Lexington	79	31	89.2	64.9
Henderson	C	Henderson	27	11	29.3	45.6
Jefferson	C	Louisville	387	191	690.3	90.0
Kenton	C	Covington	94	14	39.6	68.9
McCraken	C	Paducah	49	16	70.5	66.3
Allen-Simpson-Warren Dist.	L	Bowling Green	64	13	33.3	25.2
Boyd-Greenup Dist.	L	Ashland	71	13	31.8	33.6
Hopkins-Webster Dist.	L	Madisonville	57	7	19.7	50.2
LOUISIANA						
Acadia	C	Crowley	51	7	24.8	27.5
Bossier	C	Benton	36	8	21.5	41.4
Caddo	C	Shreveport	165	53	169.8	48.1
Calcasieu	C	Lake Charles	62	17	52.0	29.4
East Baton Rouge	C	Baton Rouge	97	44	128.1	55.0
Iberia	C	New Iberia	41	12	31.9	33.2
Jefferson	C	Gretna	55	22	66.1	24.4
Lafayette	C	Lafayette	48	11	30.8	24.4
New Orleans	M	New Orleans	542	185	512.3	90.5
Ouachita	C	Monroe West Monroe	65	22	68.1	35.8
Rapides	C	Alexandria	80	22	66.2	39.6
Washington	C	Bogalusa	38	9	23.3	28.7
MAINE						
Auburn	M	Auburn	21	2	. . .	. . .
MICHIGAN (Continued)						
Wayne	C	Highland Park*	381	93	291.0	78.7
Wexford	C	Cadillac	21	6	20.5	50.0
Chippewa-Luce-Mackinac Dist.	L	Sault Ste. Marie	53	13	41.1	45.6
Delta-Menominee Dist.	L	Escanaba Menominee	70	13	42.9	49.7
Grand Traverse-Leelanau Dist.	L	Traverse City	38	9	25.6	49.0
District No. 4	L	Alpena	60	9	28.6	46.8
MINNESOTA						
Duluth	M	Duluth	106	23	104.0	83.6
Minneapolis	M	Minneapolis	517	126	501.8	95.9
Rochester	M	Rochester	28	28	82.6	73.5
St. Louis	C	Hibbing	98	17	. . .	. . .
St. Paul	M	St. Paul	302	51	212.9	98.4
Virginia	M	Virginia	13	6	. . .	. . .
District No. 2	S	Mankato	261	28	79.9	53.3
District No. 3	S	Winona*	273	35	63.1	55.0
District No. 6	S	South St. Paul	263	28	94.2	78.4
District No. 7	S	Fergus Falls	230	12	35.5	61.2
District No. 8	S	Brainerd St. Cloud	274	44	42.4	45.4
MISSISSIPPI						
Adams	C	Natchez	26	7	27.4	49.9
Coahoma	C	Clarksdale	47	11	44.4	70.6
Forrest	C	Hattiesburg	34	19	55.7	57.0
Harrison	C	Biloxi Gulfport	49	23	81.1	34.1
Hinds	C	Jackson	104	28	107.6	59.4
Jones	C	Laurel	48	17	57.2	51.7
Lauderdale	C	Meridian	56	17	55.9	77.1
Leflore	C	Greenwood	52	13	44.0	59.3
Lowndes	C	Columbus	34	10	38.3	43.5
Pike	C	McComb	34	11	40.4	43.2
Warren	C	Vicksburg	38	12	37.6	46.0
Washington	C	Greenville	65	16	51.9	53.9
MISSOURI						
Butler	C	Poplar Bluff	35	5	7.2	44.3

Bangor	M	Bangor	32	5	. . .	. . .
Lewiston	M	Lewiston	41	5	. . .	. . .
Portland	M	Portland	78	20	. . .	. . .
Waterville	M	Waterville	18	1	. . .	. . .
District No. 1	S	Biddeford*	169	12	49.2	9.7
District No. 2	S	Rumford	81	12	38.6	6.3
District No. 3	S	Augusta Bath	159	16	61.0	0.
MARYLAND						
Allegany	C	Cumberland	103	38	88.0	65.2
Anne Arundel	C	Annapolis	81	43	146.0	11.8
Baltimore	M	Baltimore	1,017	460	1,809.4	94.3
Dorchester	C	Cambridge	33	15	29.6	18.2
Frederick	C	Frederick	68	18	38.1	34.7
Prince Georges	C	Hyattsville	106	44	98.1	68.1
Washington	C	Hagerstown	82	29	74.5	56.4
Wicomico	C	Salisbury	41	19	48.1	14.8
MASSACHUSETTS (see footnote)						
Barnstable	C	Barnstable Falmouth	40	13	20.0	79.0
Boston	M	Boston	828	367	1,388.6	84.1
MICHIGAN						
Ann Arbor	M	Ann Arbor	35	7	. . .	. . .
Bay City	M	Bay City	57	14	83.6	91.3
Calhoun	C	Battle Creek	111	26	104.0	50.0
Dearborn	M	Dearborn	75	22	. . .	. . .
Detroit	M	Detroit	1,920	785	2,380.2	94.0
Dickinson	C	Iron Mountain	34	9	29.0	48.4
Flint	M	Flint	179	55	222.1	95.4
Grand Rapids	M	Grand Rapids	194	50	183.4	96.5
Ingham	C	Lansing	155	40	159.1	85.2
Jackson	M	Jackson	59	14	62.9	90.1
Kalamazoo	C	Kalamazoo	118	36	126.9	89.4
Lenawee	C	Adrain	63	9	26.0	77.1
Macomb	C	Mount Clemens St. Clair Shores	127	11	40.2	73.0
Marquette	M	Marquette	19	2	15.2	91.1
Mason	C	Ludington	23	7	18.7	68.8
Midland	C	Midland	32	8	26.9	84.3
Monroe	C	Monroe	69	10	39.1	61.4
Muskegon	C	Muskegon Muskegon Heights	112	14	60.9	65.8
Oakland	C	Royal Oak*	222	26	112.2	68.6
Ottawa	C	Holland	71	14	43.5	83.0
Pontiac	M	Pontiac	79	18	64.8	90.8
Saginaw	M	Saginaw	98	23	100.3	96.9
St. Clair	C	Port Huron	90	16	78.9	83.7
Shiawassee	C	Owosso	49	5	21.2	57.7
Washtenaw	C	Ypsilanti	60	21	86.3	71.6

Cape Girardeau	M	Cape Girardeau	20	3	. . .	. . .
Kansas City	M	Kansas City	411	111	492.7	93.7
Marion	C	Hannibal	33	3	15.5	48.7
Pemiscot	C	Caruthersville	48	7	18.5	51.6
St. Joseph	M	St. Joseph	78	14	. . .	. . .
St. Louis	M	St. Louis	839	368	997.3	91.4
Springfield	M	Springfield	63	9	. . .	. . .
MONTANA						
Cascade	C	Great Falls	38	13	48.9	85.7
Gallatin	C	Bozeman	17	5	16.5	72.2
Lewis and Clark	C	Helena	20	4	17.2	89.6
Missoula	C	Missoula	27	6	32.4	77.3
NEBRASKA						
Douglas	C	Omaha	241	82	288.6	79.0
Hall	C	Grand Island	27	8	22.3	59.0
Lancaster	C	Lincoln	98	31	118.3	73.2
Scotts Bluff	C	Scottsbluff	33	8	15.0	42.7
NEVADA						
Clark	C	Las Vegas	24	9	32.7	66.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Berlin	M	Berlin	20	. .	. . .	. . .
Keene	M	Keene	15	. .	. . .	. . .
Manchester	M	Manchester	83	29	106.7	90.1
Nashua	M	Nashua	35		. . .	. . .
Rochester	M	Bochester	13		. . .	. . .
NEW JERSEY (see footnote)						
NEW MEXICO						
District No. 1	L	Santa Fe	80	16	49.8	65.9
District No. 2	L	Gallup	44	9	29.5	65.4
District No. 3	L	Alburquerque	89	28	64.6	68.5
District No. 4	L	Las Cruces	61	15	54.3	85.8
District No. 5	L	Las Vegas	51	14	40.7	66.3
District No. 6	L	Roswell*	75	17	63.9	85.7
District No. 10	L	Clovis*	52	15	46.4	75.2
NEW YORK						
Albany	M	Albany	138	29	146.0	50.0
Binghamton	M	Binghamton	83	29	71.3	50.0
Cattaraugus	C	Olean	77	38	124.3	25.0
Columbia	C	Hudson	44	10	33.1	25.0
Cortland	C	Cortland	36	21	61.3	25.0
Erie	C	Buffalo*	843	395	724.3	46.5
Mount Vernon	M	Mount Vernon	71	21	75.4	50.0
Nassau	C	Hempstead*	429	133	637.3	42.2
New Rochelle	M	New Rochelle	62	24	106.5	50.0

TABLE—XIV.—LOCAL HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OF MORE THAN 10,000 POPULATION—Continued

State and Health Unit Serving Cities of More Than 10,000 Population	Type of Health Unit	Name of Cities Served	Estimated Population of Unit (in thousands)	Number of Full-time Employees	Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total Expenditures from Local Sources
NEW YORK (Continued)						
New York	M	New York	7,871	4,027	14,924.6	47.6
Niagara Falls	M	Niagara Falls	82	26	72.5	50.0
Rensselaer	C	Rensselaer	129	59	240.7	33.8
		Troy				
Rochester	M	Rochester	343	124	419.3	50.0
Schenectady	M	Schenectady	92	43	115.8	50.0
Syracuse	M	Syracuse	217	138	334.2	50.0
Tompkins	C	Ithaca	45	27	384.7	43.6
Ulster	C	Kingston	92	48	167.8	34.5
Utica	M	Utica	106	32	95.4	50.0
Westchester	C	White Plains*	312	113	458.7	40.9
Yonkers	M	Yonkers	151	55	183.9	50.0
NORTH CAROLINA						
Alamance	C	Burlington	61	11	36.5	78.0
Asheville	M	Asheville	55	33	131.7	79.3
Beaufort	C	Washington	39	7	23.8	69.6
Cabarrus	C	Concord	63	18	68.5	76.3
		Kannapolis				
Charlotte	M	Charlotte	107	80	279.1	90.1
Cleveland	C	Shelby	62	10	32.2	68.6
Craven	C	New Bern	33	11	38.3	67.3
Cumberland	C	Fayetteville	63	20	58.6	57.2
Davidson	C	Lexington	57	7	32.6	60.0
		Thomasville				
Durham	C	Durham	85	50	163.4	82.9
Forsyth	C	Winston-Salem	135	53	179.7	81.0
Gaston	C	Gastonia	93	18	76.8	87.6
Greensboro	M	Greensboro	63	24	73.4	75.6
Halifax	C	Roanoke Rapids	60	16	53.0	75.8
High Point	M	High Point	41	16	53.4	81.9
Iredell	C	Statesville	54	9	30.3	74.2
Lenoir	C	Kinston	44	9	32.4	65.4
New Hanover	C	Wilmington	51	34	109.6	78.0
Pitt	C	Greenville	65	10	33.8	70.7
Rocky Mount	M	Rocky Mount	27	13	36.3	75.4
Rowan	C	Salisbury	74	10	38.6	71.2
Vance	C	Henderson	32	6	16.7	57.4
Wake	C	Raleigh	117	31	102.0	79.7
Wayne	C	Goldsboro	62	21	61.6	68.3
Wilson	C	Wilson	53	11	33.2	71.6
OKLAHOMA (Continued)						
Muskogee	C	Muskogee	65	16	67.0	68.9
Oklahoma	C	Oklahoma City	240	71	204.2	88.2
Okmulgee	C	Okmulgee	49	7	27.7	45.9
Payne	C	Stillwater	35	9	28.0	59.8
Pottawatomie	C	Shawnee	53	8	35.1	41.2
Seminole	C	Seminole	60	13	43.7	60.8
		Wewoka				
Tulsa	C	Tulsa	140	54	167.3	80.0
District No. 5	L	Ada	53	8	29.6	39.7
District No. 6	L	McAlester	72	12	30.6	47.0
District No. 7	L	Duncan	45	5	13.4	47.8
District No. 8	L	Norman	58	14	34.2	52.2
OREGON						
Clatsop	C	Astoria	37	6	25.6	72.5
Jackson	C	Medford	55	13	50.0	81.5
Klamath	C	Klamath Falls	61	9	33.9	81.5
Lane	C	Eugene	104	12	43.3	81.5
Marion	C	Salem	113	21	80.1	87.4
Portland	M	Portland	459	128	337.4	97.7
Crook-Deschutes-Jefferson Dist.	L	Bend	39	9	30.7	73.0
PENNSYLVANIA						
Erie	M	Erie	124	...	...	...
Philadelphia	M	Philadelphia	2,044	591	...	...
Pittsburgh	M	Pittsburgh	711	329	...	...
Reading	M	Reading	117	...	...	...
Scranton	M	Scranton	149	...	...	...
Wilkes-Barre	M	Wilkes-Barre	91	...	...	...
RHODE ISLAND (see footnote)						
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Anderson	C	Anderson	93	22	61.1	63.4
Charleston	C	Charleston	126	98	220.1	73.6
Columbia	M	Columbia	65	16	...	...
Florence	M	Florence	17	4	...	...
Greenville	M	Greenville	36	17	...	...
Orangeburg	M	Orangeburg	11	1	...	...
Rock Hill	M	Rock Hill	16	5	...	...

Alexander-Catawba-Lincoln Dist.	L	Hickory	95	23	83.4	75.0
Camden-Pasquotank-Perquimans Dist.	L	Elizabeth City	38	10	35.4	60.4
Caswell-Rockingham Dist.	L	Reidsville	83	14	53.2	70.2
NORTH DAKOTA						
Fargo	M	Fargo	30	18	55.2	82.5
First District Unit	L	Minot	68	19	60.8	39.8
OHIO						
Akron	M	Akron	278	91	295.5	93.1
Ashland	C	Ashland	34	8	25.3	70.8
Cambridge	M	Cambridge	17		. . .	. . .
Canton	M	Canton	123	18	65.3	85.2
Cincinnati	M	Cincinnati	517	225	505.8	88.7
Cleveland	M	Cleveland	997	322	1,160.7	96.8
Cleveland Heights	M	Cleveland Heights	62		. . .	. . .
Columbus	M	Columbus	348	109	395.4	72.8
Cuyahoga	C	Euclid*	177	30	101.5	56.5
Dayton	M	Dayton	239	85	297.5	97.6
Erie	C	Sandusky	49	20	71.7	69.3
Findlay	M	Findlay	23		. . .	. . .
Fostoria	M	Fostoria	15		. . .	. . .
Hamilton	M	Hamilton	57	14	37.1	86.9
Ironton	M	Ironton	18	5	13.0	50.3
Lancaster	M	Lancaster	25	7	11.7	87.3
Lorain	M	Lorain	50	11	20.9	95.9
Martins Ferry	M	Martins Ferry	17	3	9.4	53.1
Massillon	M	Massillon	30	12	43.8	90.1
Middletown	M	Middletown	35		. . .	. . .
Painesville	M	Painesville	14		. . .	. . .
Richland	C	Mansfield	75	16	62.9	66.5
Ross	C	Chillicothe	59		. . .	. . .
Springfield	M	Springfield	80	18	79.9	72.4
Steubenville	M	Steubenville	43	12	38.9	65.8
Summit	C	Cuyahoga Falls	76	28	99.2	77.5
Toledo	M	Toledo	321	107	420.9	94.4
Wayne	C	Wooster	57	9	31.0	73.1
Fayette-Greene Dist.	L	Xenia	65	20	58.1	39.1
OKLAHOMA						
Bryan	C	Durant	38	5	16.9	35.9
Carter	C	Ardmore	43	8	24.7	54.8
Comanche	C	Lawton	38	11	26.9	52.9
Creek	C	Sapulpa	55	10	31.7	48.4
Grady	C	Chickasha	40	5	18.4	68.4
Kay	C	Blackwell Ponca City	46	11	35.1	74.3
Logan	C	Guthrie	25	5	16.8	52.5
Spartanburg	M	Spartanburg	34	6	. . .	. . .
Sumter	C	Sumter	55	18	53.4	36.6
Abbeville-Greenwood-McCormick Dist.	L	Greenwood	77	17	48.8	36.8
Newberry-Union Dist.	L	Newberry	68	12	29.1	14.5
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Minnehaha	C	Sioux Falls	55	11	31.1	62.6
Pennington	C	Rapid City	23	17	31.3	33.2
TENNESSEE						
Bradley	C	Cleveland	31	5	17.8	42.2
Hamilton	C	Chattanooga	197	39	141.5	62.8
Knoxville	M	Knoxville	122	45	205.2	71.0
Madison	C	Jackson	59	11	30.4	51.2
Maury	C	Columbia	44	5	16.2	36.5
Montgomery	C	Clarksville	36	8	21.7	34.7
Nashville	M	Nashville	183	. . .	. . .	. . .
Shelby	C	Memphis	391	65	341.0	81.1
Sullivan	C	Bristol Kingsport	75	23	67.9	83.2
Washington	C	Johnson City	56	12	31.3	54.8
Crockett-Dyer Dist.	L	Dyersburg	57	11	33.9	45.1
TEXAS						
Bell	C	Temple	52	7	27.7	58.0
Bowie	C	Texarkana	58	14	44.4	51.7
Brazos	C	Bryan	31	7	37.0	63.5
Brown	C	Brownwood	30	7	24.4	61.2
Cameron	C	Brownsville*	90	25	83.7	58.3
Collin	C	McKinney	54	3	10.8	59.3
Cooke	C	Gainesville	29	3	9.7	33.6
Dallas County	C	University Park*	119	18	76.5	64.4
Dallas City	M	Dallas	339	146	441.4	82.9
Fort Worth	M	Fort Worth	204	84	272.2	78.1
Galveston	C	Galveston Texas City	93	35	36.4	68.9
Grayson	C	Denison Sherman	80	10	37.5	61.1
Harris	C	Baytown W. Univ.Place	166	26	102.1	65.2
Hidalgo	C	Edinburg McAllen	122	20	64.2	66.9
Houston	M	Houston	442	173	553.5	85.6
Hunt	C	Greenville	56	10	34.8	54.5
Lamar	C	Paris	58	7	26.4	58.1
McLennan	C	Waco	117	29	89.3	56.9
Navarro	C	Corsicana	59	6	18.9	45.1
Nolan	C	Sweetwater	20	5	22.9	53.9
Nueces	C	Corpus Christi Robstown	107	47	142.3	64.9

TABLE—XIV.—LOCAL HEALTH UNITS SERVING CITIES OF MORE THAN 10,000 POPULATION—Continued

State and Health Unit Serving Cities of More Than 10,000 Population	Type of Health Unit	Name of Cities Served	Estimated Population of Unit (in thousands)	Number of Full-time Employees	Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total Expenditures from Local Sources
TEXAS (Continued)						
Orange	C	Orange	20	6	22.4	60.4
Port Arthur	M	Port Arthur	53	13	53.8	58.9
San Antonio	M	San Antonio	292	143	396.0	81.1
Smith	C	Tyler	79	26	93.6	57.8
Tarrant	C	Arlington	55	16	46.8	66.8
Taylor	C	Abilene	51	15	49.1	52.8
Tom Green	C	San Angelo	45	16	59.7	63.6
Victoria	C	Victoria	27	6	25.2	58.0
Webb	C	Laredo	53	18	47.6	59.2
Wichita	C	Wichita Falls	85	20	74.7	56.6
Bastrop-Travis Dist.	L	Austin	152	51	199.6	74.2
Ector-Howard-Midland	L	Big Spring*	55	17	63.8	60.9
El Paso-Hudspeth Dist.	L	El Paso	154	72	186.9	73.4
UTAH						
District No. 1	S	Logan–Ogden	145	38	81.1	55.0
District No. 4	S	Salt Lake–Provo	369	82	76.4	31.8
VIRGINIA						
Abermarle	C	Charlottesville	50	9	75.2	41.6
Alexandria	M	Alexandria	38	29	106.2	68.1
Danville	M	Danville	37	15	92.0	77.4
Lynchburg	M	Lynchburg	51	19	90.6	70.0
Newport News	M	Newport News	42	28	94.9	75.0
Norfolk	M	Norfolk	164	99	550.5	88.7
Petersburg	M	Petersburg	35	18	61.5	80.0
Portsmouth	M	Portsmouth	58	32	95.2	62.2
Richmond	M	Richmond	220	263	760.3	81.2
Roanoke	M	Roanoke	79	29	112.7	79.6
Rockingham	C	Harrisonburg	46	7	26.4	27.3
Winchester	M	Winchester	14	. . .	. . .	. . .
Augusta District	L	Staunton Waynesboro	64	12	45.3	31.7
Bristol-Smyth-Washington	L	Bristol	88	15	51.5	21.6
Federicksburg-King George-Stafford	L	Fredericksburg	29	13	41.2	26.1
Isle of Wight-Nansemond-Southampton Dist.	L	Suffolk	84	16	57.7	28.4
WASHINGTON						
Clark	C	Vancouver	71	29	104.2	71.9
Grays Harbor	C	Hoquiam	75	6	18.6	80.3
WASHINGTON (Continued)						
King	C	Renton–Seattle	716	300	1,164.7	91.6
Kitsap	C	Bremerton	63	30	100.4	70.4
Pierce	C	Puyallup	103	24	75.4	84.2
Spokane	M	Spokane	173	34	193.1	88.5
Tacoma	M	Tacoma	155	56	231.4	81.7
Walla Walla	C	Walla Walla	43	9	32.5	72.5
Whatcom	C	Bellingham	86	15	39.1	87.4
Yakima	C	Yakima	141	19	60.7	81.1
Chelan-Douglas Dist.	L	Wenatchee	61	11	45.9	86.6
Clallam-Jefferson Dist.	L	Port Angeles	44	11	. . .	. . .
Cowlitz-Wahkiakum	L	Longview	63	21	73.8	76.2
Mason-Thurston Dist.	L	Olympia	69	14	52.0	74.0
WEST VIRGINIA						
Bluefield	M	Bluefield	21	6	. . .	. . .
Cabell	C	Huntington	98	18	46.3	96.4
Hancock	C	Weirton	32	6	18.2	75.2
Harrison	C	Clarksburg	83	6	20.4	67.8
Kanawha	C	Charleston S. Charleston	197	32	96.8	87.4
Marion	C	Fairmont	69	13	42.3	67.0
Marshall	C	Moundsville	40	6	18.5	50.5
Monongalia	C	Morgantown	52	16	39.4	70.6
Ohio	C	Wheeling	74	10	45.7	91.4
Raleigh	C	Beckley	87	6	21.9	48.1
Wood	C	Parkersburg	63	13	26.1	63.2
WISCONSIN						
Eau Claire	C	Eau Claire	49	12	39.6	77.9
Green Bay	M	Green Bay	49	14	39.8	88.3
Janesville	M	Janesville	24	6	. . .	. . .
Kenosha	M	Kenosha	51	18	52.5	93.1
La Crosse	M	La Crosse	45	16	45.3	93.1
Madison	M	Madison	71	42	149.3	95.6
Milwaukee	M	Milwaukee	618	290	1,059.2	93.2
Oshkosh	M	Oshkosh	41	11	65.0	89.8
Racine	M	Racine	71	25	. . .	. . .
Sheboygan	M	Sheboygan	43	10	41.0	95.2
Wausau	M	Wausau	29	8	22.1	88.7
West Allis	M	West Allis	38	15	. . .	. . .
WYOMING						
Laramie	C	Cheyenne	38	9	23.3	42.0

Cities in several states are omitted from Table XIV because expenditure data were not reported. In 50 Massachusetts and 33 New Jersey cities each city is a health unit. In New York the names of the district units serving two or more cities are: Albany, Batavia, Binghamton, Glens Falls, Hornell, Jamestown, Johnstown, Middletown, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, Utica, Watertown; and in Rhode Island they are: Cranston, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, Warwick, and three districts that serve nine cities.

*When a health unit serves three or more cities the names of all cities served are listed below, only the largest city being shown in the table.

ALABAMA--Birmingham: Bessemer, Fairfield.
CALIFORNIA--Glendale: Alhambra, Arcadia, Bell, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, Culver City, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Lynwood, Manhattan Beach, Maywood, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, Pomona, Redondo Beach, San Fernando, San Gabriel, San Marino, Santa Monica, South Gate, South Pasadena, Torrance, Whittier. Ontario: Colton, Redlands. San Diego: Chula Vista, Coronado, National City, Oceanside. San Mateo: Burlingame, Daly City, Redwood City, San Bruno, South San Francisco. Santa Ana: Anaheim, Fullerton, Newport Beach. Ventura: Oxnard, Santa Paula.
ILLINOIS--Alton: Belleville, Granite City. Aurora: Elgin, Streator. Cicero: Blue Island, Brookfield, Calumet City, Chicago Heights, Elmwood Park, Forest Park, Harvey, La Grange, Maywood, Melrose Park, Park Ridge, Wilmette. La Salle: Oglesby, Peru. Rock Island: East Moline, Galesburg, Kewanee, Moline. Winnetka: Glencoe, Kenilworth.
MAINE--Biddeford: South Portland, Westbrook.
MICHIGAN--Highland Park: Ecorse, Hamtramck, Lincoln Park, River Rouge, Wyandotte. Royal Oak: Birmingham, Ferndale, Hazel Park.
MINNESOTA--Winona: Albert Lea, Austin, Red Wing.
NEW MEXICO--Clovis: Tucumcari, Portales. Roswell: Carlsbad, Hobbs.
NEW YORK--Hempstead: Floral Park, Freeport, Garden City, Glen Cove, Lynbrook, Mineola, Rockville Centre, Valley Stream. White Plains: Mamaroneck, Ossining, Peekskill, Port Chester, Scarsdale.
OHIO--Euclid: Garfield Heights, Parma.
TEXAS--Big Spring: Odessa, Midland. Brownsville: Harlingen, San Benito. University Park: Grand Prairie, Highland Park.

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Housing

Developments in 1949

BY DOROTHY GAZZOLO

Associate Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

THE year 1949 established two important landmarks in the field of housing: (1) the highest number of dwelling units in the history of the country was started during the year; (2) through the Housing Act of 1949 (which became law on July 15, 1949), the Congress affirmed that "the general welfare and security of the Nation and the health and living standards of its people require housing production and related community development sufficient to remedy the serious housing shortage, the elimination of substandard and other inadequate housing through the clearance of slums and blighted areas, and the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of decent home and suitable living environment for every American family. . ."

Production. There were an estimated 1,025,800 dwelling units started during 1949--nearly 10 per cent more than the 937,000 started in the previous peak year of 1925. Rental housing made up some 23 per cent of the total 1949 housing starts, as compared with 17 per cent during 1948. Single-family houses (normally for owner-occupancy) were built in greater number than in any single year in history: 790,000 units started, a 3 per cent increase over the 1948 total. The trend of new housing to be built away from the city limits continued during 1949, with over 40 per cent of the year's new housing starts being in so-called rural nonfarm areas.

The amount of publicly financed housing built in 1949 more than doubled the 1948 total: 36,000 units in 1949 as compared with 17,800 in 1948. Although the proportion of publicly financed housing in 1949 thus represented less than 4 per cent of the total construction, this figure represented an upturn in the declining trend that began in 1944.

The upward movement during 1948 and 1949 came as the result of state and city financing of both low- and moderate-rental housing (and a very limited amount of sales housing) for veterans and families of low and middle income. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recorded 54,000 units of state- and city-aided housing since the beginning of 1946 in 255 communities in 11 states. New York state and New York city programs provided 37,500 units of such housing, with Massachusetts ranking second with 6,000 units and New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Connecticut accounting for more than 2,000 each. In Illinois, combined city of Chicago and state aid provided some 1500 units--with the balance of the units in New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Minnesota, and Missouri.

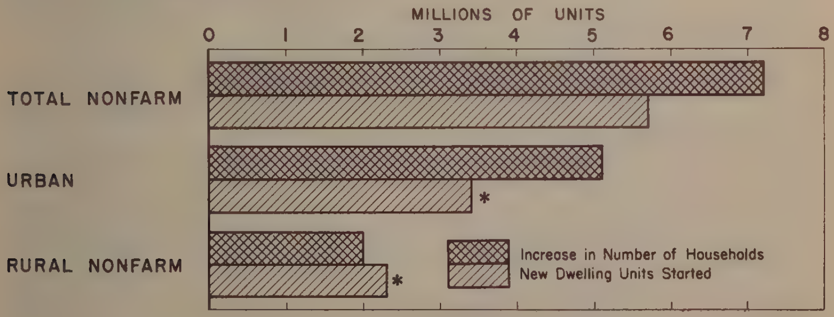
Geographic Differences. The marked differences in building rate as between different regions and metropolitan areas of the country continued during 1949. BLS initiated a special study during the year of the volume and characteristics of new housing started in 15 major metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, D. C. The Bureau's surveys showed that New York and Los Angeles had far outstripped all other metropolitan areas in homebuilding since the war. The 293,260 new nonfarm dwelling units started in the New York-northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area and the 27,325 started in the Los Angeles area constituted 16 per cent of the nation's new housing units from 1946 through 1949. BLS reports that no other area came within as much as 40 per cent of the New York or Los Angeles achievement.

Financing. Under strong pressure from the Housing and Home Finance Agency through a so-called "economy house", builders did more during 1949 than any previous postwar year to meet the need for moderate- and low-cost housing. In general, however, 1949 building costs, said to be double those of 1940, did not drop appreciably in any section of the country, although they did level off in many areas and decline slightly in others.

Altogether a total of $7,000,000,000 was spent for private housing in 1949--and $22,000,000 for public housing. For private building this expenditure represented a 3 per cent drop from the 1948 level; for public housing a 153 per cent increase.

A total of $11,828,000,000 went into 1949 mortgages of under $20,000--chiefly for new homes and the purchase of old homes. The volume of mortgage lending was slightly below the 1948 level and was due to an 8 per cent decline in recordings by individuals.

Federal government insurance, guarantees, and credit reserves stood behind a high percentage of those mortgages. On new construction loans for housing started during the year, 36.8 per cent were insured by the Federal Housing Administration.



Source: United States Department of Labor, in Housing Statistics

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ADDED AND NEW DWELLINGS STARTED, 1940-1949, INCLUSIVE

*Data for 1949 are approximated. Data on increase in number of households from United States Bureau of the Census.

Federal government guarantees were made by the Veterans Administration on 277,192 loans for new and existing housing. Of this total, almost 99,000 loans overlapped with FHA-insured loans, FHA insuring a first mortgage and VA guaranteeing a second mortgage.

Temporary Veterans Housing. As of the end of 1949, 810 local governing bodies had been granted the transfer to them from the federal government of 81,100 units of temporary veterans housing. This housing had been operated from 1945 forward as a joint federal-local responsibility: the federal government having made the housing available to the localities at no cost, in return for the management and maintenance of the structures by local agencies, normally local housing authorities. Such housing usually consisted of rebuilt army barracks, quonset huts, trailers, and a variety of similar temporary structures that had been used during the war for workers in war plants and for civilian and military personnel at military installations.

Originally such housing was to have been removed within two years after the war emergency was declared over (1949)--but the need for the units delayed the deadline until, in 1949, Congress agreed to turn the housing over to localities, with the final disposition date to be January, 1951--or a later date to be determined in light of local needs. At the time of this Congressional action, there were 965 such projects in operation, eligible for transfer--thus the requests for transfer represented 93 per cent of the projects. In 1948, under a similar arrangement, the federal government had turned over more than 116,000 such units to colleges and universities for the housing of GI students.

War Housing. At the end of 1949 the federal government through the Public Housing Administration still held title to more than 328,000 units of war housing: 149,000 permanent units and 179,000 temporaries. During the year over 17,000 permanent units had been removed from the PHA workload and 18,000 temporaries. The permanent units were in many instances sold to individual veteran families or to cooperative housing organizations. The temporaries were usually torn down and disposed of for their salvage value--many such units being trailers, all of which were slated for disposition by June, 1950.

Pending at the year's end was legislation that would turn over to local housing authorities for low-rental use some 43,000 of the permanent units that constitute large-scale projects. Real estate interests opposed such disposition of the projects.

Low-Rental Housing. The housing program that combines local ownership and control with federal financial aid--and the program that was given a go-ahead signal during 1949 rather than a cut-off date--is the low-rental housing program, initiated in 1937 under the United States Housing Act. This 1937 program operates through local housing authorities, of which there were close to 1,000 in various stages of activity as of the end of the year. As of the start of 1949, 244 local authorities were operating low-rental housing programs and another 250 or so were managing either war, veterans, or state and local housing--with the balance existing only on paper. By the end of the year about 150 or so of these latter authorities had applied to PHA for assistance in launching a low-rental program under the Housing Act of 1949, new legislation that authorized an additional

810,000 units of low-rental housing over the next six years, to be built and managed by housing authorities under the supervision of PHA.

Under the 1937 Act over 179,000 units of low-rental housing were built and put under management by local authorities. In addition, PHA owned and leased to local authorities for operation another 21,640 units of low-rental housing built prior to 1937 by the Public Works Administration.

By the end of the year applications for 388,000 units of low-rental housing had come into PHA from housing authorities, to be built under the new 1949 Act. Notable about these applications was the number that were coming from housing authorities serving places of less than 20,000 population. More than half of such applications as of February, 1950, had come from such localities--nearly 20 per cent from places with less than 5,000 population--more than one-third from places with less than 10,000.

In order to apply for such housing a locality is required to establish a local housing authority. Such authorities had been authorized in 42 states as of the end of the year 1949--only Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming having failed to enact housing enabling legislation. During 1949 Maine became the 42nd state to adopt local housing authority legislation.

The extension of the 1937 low-rental program authorized under the Housing Act of 1949 made some changes in the way in which the program operates, most of them in the direction of giving the localities more responsibility for the program. For example, financing for the construction of the projects was formerly provided for through a federal government loan of 90 per cent of the cost. Under the new program a local authority's bonds may be sold to private investors for the full construction cost of a project. A federal cash contribution to the authority is made to assure its being able to assess rentals within the reach of low-income families. To match this contribution, localities usually exempt the properties from taxation--and the housing authority agrees to make payments in lieu of taxes up to 10 per cent of the shelter rents collected.

This formula for a local contribution differs somewhat from that under the 1937 Act. Other differences between the earlier Act and the 1949 extension are the result of the previous several years' operating experience: per-unit cost limitations were changed in order to make it possible to build dwellings large enough for families with five to ten children; income eligibility requirements were changed to recognize the problems of the large family.

Enthusiasm among local housing authorities for getting a quick start on the new program during the summer was somewhat checked when Congress failed to appropriate funds to start the ball rolling until October. This delay held up the preparation of forms and procedures by PHA, inasmuch as they could not hire staff to get the work under way. By the year's end, however, 463 applications had come into PHA for the 388,000 units noted above, and the President had approved 227 preliminary loans.

Trouble was brewing in other quarters by that time. Local real estate, homebuilder, and home-owner opposition to the program began to take on considerable proportions, under the urging of the national organizations that had long opposed the enactment of additional public housing legislation. These organizations advised local realtors and affiliated business groups to force the question of new public housing in their communities to a referendum--or to block action on the program by opposing the election or forcing the recall of city councilmen who gave local housing authorities necessary approvals to move ahead.

Urban Redevelopment. The Housing Act of 1949 (Public Law 171) not only authorized a six-year low-rental housing program; it also initiated three new major types of federal assistance for the improvement of housing and related community services. The Act has six titles, two of which (II and VI) cover temporary or miscellaneous details of existing programs. The other four titles mark important housing advances: Title I--slum clearance and urban redevelopment; Title III--public low-rent housing (as covered briefly above); Title IV--housing research; Title V--farm housing.

Title I pioneers a new attack on the nation's slums and blighted areas. It sets up a five-year program of loans and grants to local communities through which slum and blighted land can be acquired by a local public agency, cleared, and then sold to a private or public organization for rebuilding on a sound basis. The loss resulting from the difference between the cost to buy and clear a site and the price obtainable from a developer is shared by the federal and local governments: two-thirds of the loss being met by a federal grant, the balance by a local grant.

The Act defines slums and blight broadly enough to include vacant land sites in dead subdivisions and open land area needed to promote sound community growth. Open land sites, however, do not qualify for grants under the Act--only temporary loans for their acquisition and preparation for redevelopment. Although emphasis is placed on the redevelopment of such land for residential purposes, other uses are not ruled out if they contribute to an over-all housing improvement for the community--nor must the slums or blighted areas to be cleared necessarily consist primarily of housing.

A new division in the Housing and Home Finance Agency was created shortly after passage of the Act to carry out the purposes of Title I of Public Law 181 and by the year's end it was announced that some 175 cities had indicated their intention of participating in the program. To qualify for assistance a community is required to have a duly authorized local agency with necessary powers under state or local law to carry out the functions of redevelopment. This power is vested in many local housing authorities under their state housing laws (in Virginia and Minnesota, for example); in other states, separate redevelopment agencies are authorized under separate redevelopment laws (as in California); in still other states, the housing authority may be given the redevelopment responsibility by the local governing body or a new agency may be created to do the job (in New Jersey, for example). Altogether, as of the end of 1949, 27 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico had some type of redevelopment legislation and communities in those jurisdictions were thought to be eligible for Title I assistance.

State Action. Just as in 1946, 1947, and 1948, when the federal government delayed in taking action on low-rental and veterans housing, a few states and cities in 1949 moved in to meet the housing needs of middle-income families, pending agreement on a national program. Prior to 1949 eight states had provided funds for either temporary, low-rental, or moderate-rental housing--for either veterans or families of low or moderate income: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin. In 1949 only one additional state initiated a program--Pennsylvania--but major housing action was taken during the year in four other states.

Connecticut expanded its moderate-rental program by making state loans available to local housing authorities at not more than 2 per cent interest, and provided a plan of mortgage financing at interest rates of not more than 2 per cent for sale housing priced at $10,000 or under for moderate-income families.

New York state's low-rent housing program was increased, the aggregate subsidy payments allowable in one year were increased, and the State Division of Housing devised a cooperative housing program to aid middle-income families. Pennsylvania's legislature in 1949 approved a program of subsidies to underwrite up to 35 per cent of the cost of construction of low-rent houses by private and public builders. Wisconsin passed a law that provides loans to individual veterans up to 20 per cent of the value of the house and land, the total cost of which cannot be more than $10,000.

Several cities provided direct city aid during 1949, other than that made available in connection with several hundred state- and federally-aided projects. New York City put 9,000 units of housing for middle-income families under construction during the year--financed with city funds on a so-called nonsubsidized basis, although granted tax exemption. Previously the city had started 9,713 units of such city-aided nonsubsidized housing in a program that, when completed, will provide more than 20,000 units. Milwaukee, which in 1948 undertook two completely city-financed middle-income projects for veterans, in 1949 added 392 more units to its city-aided veterans program with the construction of an open-land development called Berryland.

Chicago, with a $15,000,000 city bond issue and some state funds, got under construction during 1949 a total of 831 units in five developments--"relocation" housing to be used for families displaced by future slum clearance projects. Another 670 units of such housing were on the planning boards at the year's end. Newport, North Carolina, where veterans formed a nonprofit cooperative housing group, in 1949 made a grant-in-aid of 200 acres of property as the site for a 200-unit project.

Rent Control. Rent controls were continued under the Office of the Housing Expediter for another 15 months as of March 31, 1949. The bill extending the controls provided a new formula under which landlords might apply for rent increases and also made it possible for controls to be lifted in whole or in part through either state or city legislative action. By the year's end, 681 decontrol actions had been taken--201 by cities themselves, 469 through OHE initiative, six through state option, and five as a result of local rent advisory board recommendations. Altogether, 2,806,762 rental housing units were freed from controls from April 1, 1949, up to January 15, 1950. Even so, most city dwellers were still under rent control as of that date, since decontrol action affected principally small communities.

Race Relations and Housing. In December the Solicitor General of the United States announced that all federal aid would be halted for any housing or redevelopment programs assisted by the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans Administration, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency for its new redevelopment program where tenants were barred because of race, color, or creed. At this same time the Public Housing Administration reaffirmed its longstanding anti-discrimination policy but took no position against segregation.

In Wisconsin a nondiscrimination clause was added to the veterans housing law during July and in Hartford, San Francisco, and New York City nondiscrimination ordinances were adopted--in Hartford, affecting all city-aided housing; in San Francisco, redevelopment projects only; in New York City, all types of projects and housing units. An ordinance affecting redevelopment projects was defeated in Chicago in March and in New York City a set-back also occurred when the state's highest court refused to break the discriminatory tenant selection policies at the country's first redevelopment project: Stuyvesant Town.

Regulatory Measures. The classic role of the state and city in developing and maintaining safe, healthful housing standards drew increasing attention during the year. The importance of scientifically based and rigorously applied standards of building construction and maintenance as a preventive to the growth of slums and blight came in for recognition on all sides--particularly from the long-time opponents of public housing, who used this new emphasis in an effort to prove that public housing was unnecessary. A popular movement in this direction under the title "Yardville" began to grow up in February when McCall's magazine published the results of a pilot project in neighborhood rehabilitation it had financed in Philadelphia, with the cooperation of the planning commission. Neighbors in a block of run-down houses were brought together to do a "clean-up, fix-up" job.

Some progress was noted during the year in the adoption by a number of localities of modernized building codes: Chicago, Denver, Cleveland, and Cook County. Also, after three years' work, a "Basic Building Code" was adopted late in 1949 by the Building Officials Conference of America: a performance and standards type code drawn up to suit local requirements.

Professional Organization. During the year the National Association of Housing Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) sought to keep in touch with all phases of the housing complex. Its president twice appeared before Congressional committees to give them the views of local officials on housing proposals being studied. The Association published a legislative history of the Housing Act of 1949 to be used as a guide by the Public Housing Administration in drawing up its administrative regulations. The Association's annual conference in Boston in November drew an attendance of 1,100 and each of its seven regional conferences during the year had an attendance of from 150 to 250.

A new service was launched late in the year--a Redevelopment Information Service, available at a $100 annual subscription fee. A semimonthly newsletter, inquiry service, and special publications were offered to redevelopment agencies. The Association's Public Relations Committee initiated what will become an annual competition for housing authority annual reports. Seventeen cities won certificates in the 1949 competition. NAHO had 2,732 individual members at the year's end, 289 agency members--principally local housing and redevelopment authorities.

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Public Works

Developments in 1949

BY EUGENE T. CRANCH

Director of Research, American Public Works Association, Chicago

EVEN THOUGH there were still shortages in some equipment and material lines (e.g. heavy tractors, cast iron pressure and soil pipe), in general the supply nearly met the demand in 1949. Prices of most products continued to rise slightly and there is little if any prospect of price reductions on equipment, material, or labor used in public works projects. In the operation of public works departments the tendency seemed to be toward more mechanization and the elimination of hand labor wherever possible. A recent survey of some of the leading manufacturers of mechanical equipment used in public works departments indicated that more of such equipment was being purchased by municipalities and that when replacements were made heavier units were purchased.

Advance planning, which was given considerable impetus during the war years, is still progressing. Federal legislation for advance planning was enacted providing for appropriations totalling $100,000,000 during the next two years. Interest-free loans for advance planning of nonfederal public works are to be repaid at the start of construction. Advance planning is a good idea but if such plans are laid aside for a period of years they may need to be revised before use in order to meet changes in local conditions and to take full advantage of new material and methods of construction. Such a review and revision may take from a few weeks to several months. Therefore caution must be observed in making premature announcements of construction work ready for immediate advertising for bids.

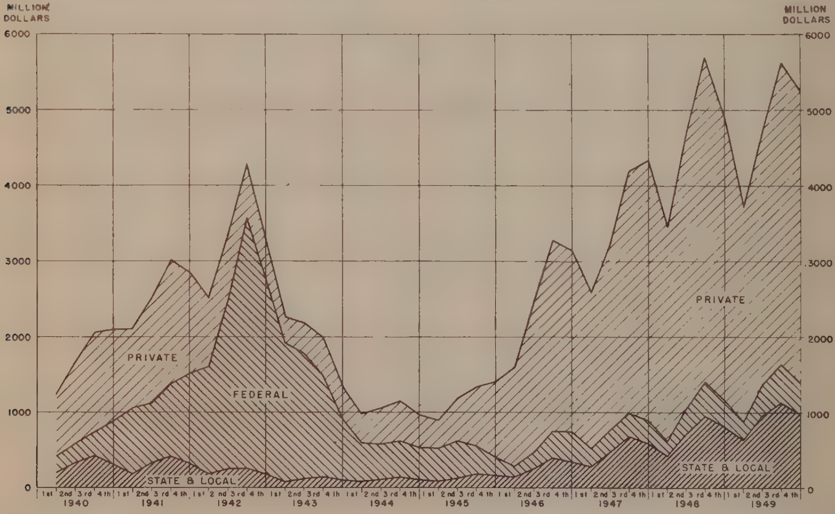
The planning and construction of sewage treatment plants received particular attention in 1949. Gross pollution exists in many places. State boards of health and interstate sanitary districts that were lenient during the war years now demand that offending municipalities show cause why they should not be required to construct such sewage treatment plants as may be necessary to correct pollution. Municipalities receiving such orders are then faced with the problem of financing the projects. Some cities that are near their legal bonding limit must request the state legislature to raise the limit or permit them to issue revenue bonds. The Connecticut legislature, for example, in 1949 raised the legal debt limit from 5 to 8 per cent of the assessed valuation.

More and more cities have turned to the adoption of sewer service charges because of debt limits and ever-increasing operating costs, and also to avoid an increase in taxes on real estate. The maximum tax which a city may place on real estate is often fixed by law. A city with a high standard of public service and consequently high operating costs may find it is exceeding the legal tax limit before it reaches the legal bonding limit. In a further effort to increase revenue without increasing taxes some cities have adopted refuse collection charges and have increased the fees for street openings, licenses, and building permits.

During the year 1949 there was much agitation against obsolete building codes which were alleged to have stifled new building construction. The result has been the creation of numerous local commissions or committees to recommend changes. The tendency has been to abandon the existing "specific material" codes and adopt "performance" codes. This change lightens the load on the building inspector but places greater responsibility on the architect and builder. Many attempts have been made to secure the adoption of uniform building codes covering such units as counties, states and even the nation. These attempts have met with little success.

In the field of refuse disposal, the sanitary-fill still proved to be the most economical and popular where sites were available. Some cities, notably New York City, abandoned sanitary-fill and returned to incineration. Although certain cities passed ordinances prohibiting household garbage grinders and others placed a special tax on them, Indiana's legislature permitted municipalities to finance their installation and service. Under the 1949 legislation the householder may be charged a sufficient amount to cover all installation and servicing costs.

The Verdier process of garbage disposal, termed an "aerobic oxidation process of fermentation" attracted wide attention. The method of disposal used by Verdier is a refinement of the Baccari process. Although a Verdier plant has been in successful operation in Cannes, France, since



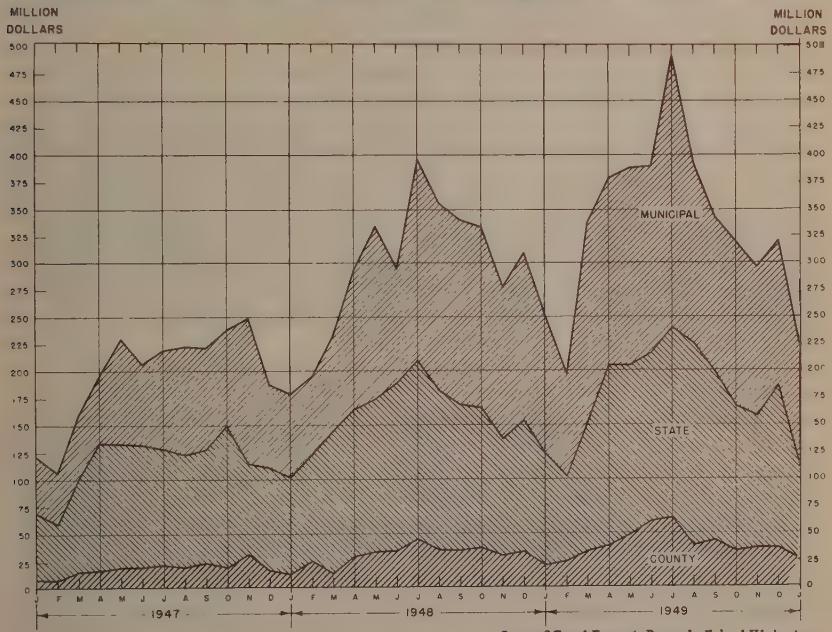
Source: Office of Economic Research: Federal Works Agency

Estimated New Construction Activity in the United States by Quarters, 1940-1949

1927, no full scale plant was built in the United States until last year when one was constructed in Miami, Florida. One important advantage of this process is that throughout its cycle there are no odors. Successful operation of any Verdier plant would seem to depend largely upon a ready market as fertilizer for the compost produced.

The construction of new highways has been leveling off. There was an increasing tendency toward collecting tolls on expressways. Usually tolls collected paid operating costs plus interest and amortization. One exception was the toll road built by the state of Maine to relieve the heavy traffic on U. S. Route 1. This expressway operated in the red. Most municipalities have now caught up with the street maintenance programs necessarily deferred during the war. There was a growing tendency for the states to take over the construction and maintenance of throughways located within municipal limits. Adoption of legislation by the state of Washington made it mandatory for the state highway department to construct and maintain all state primary and secondary highways within municipal limits.

In the December, 1949, issue of Public Construction, published by the General Services Administration, James W. Follin, special assistant to the administrator, made the following interesting statements regarding construction trends for 1949 and 1950: "The divergent trends in the direction of public and private construction apparent in 1949 will probably continue during 1950. Although the volume of public construction increased



Source: Office of Economic Research, Federal Works Agency

State and Local Public Works Contracts Awarded by Governmental Jurisdiction, monthly, 1947 and 1949 sufficiently during 1949 to offset the decline in private construction, the expected increase in public construction during 1950 may not be quite enough to make up for the decrease in privately financed construction. However, the anticipated total volume of construction for 1950 will be only slightly under 1949.

"Public construction could account for as much as $6,000,000,000 out of a total of $19,000,000,000. This represents a public ratio of just over 31 per cent, an increase over the 1949 ratio of 27 per cent. Public construction is just beginning to reach the same range as the average during the 20 years from 1920-1939. During 1950 state and local public construction, estimated at $4,100,000,000, will account for the larger portion of public construction."

In municipal public works departments more attention was given to cost accounting and the establishment of comparative standards for unit costs. When uniform standards of measurements and costs of similar units are determined, an intelligent year-to-year comparison of operating expenses can be made for the same city. If used with care, it will also be possible to make a fair comparison with unit costs of other cities.

During the year considerable attention was given to preparation of disaster plans to be put into operation by public works departments when the necessity arises. Although many fire and police departments throughout the country have established such cooperative plans, apparently little advance planning has been done for cooperative operation of public works departments in time of disaster. Advance disaster planning should be vigorously prosecuted during 1950.

During the year 1949 the American Public Works Association (1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois) served actively as a clearinghouse for information in the field of municipal public works. During the year four special reports were issued: "Snow and Ice Control in Cities over 200,000 Population;" "Requirements of Procurement Procedures, Bidding Forms, Specifications and Contracts Which Are Objectionable to Many Equipment Manufacturers"; "Field Engineering: A Bibliography"; "Recent Developments in Chlorination Practices." A set of standard specifications for sewers was published and a reprint of the Indiana state law permitting municipalities to install home garbage grinders was issued.

Sewer Service Charges

MORE and more cities are utilizing sewer service charges to finance the disposal of sewage. This activity is gradually being dropped from the general tax budget in many cities. Sewer service charges are described as periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system, or upon the presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessment for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special general property taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes.

Number of Cities. Sewer service charges were adopted by 23 cities over 10,000 during 1949, bringing the total to 273 cities over 10,000 population (1940 census) charging for this service. Information on the number of cities from 5,000 to 10,000 using the sewer service charge was not obtained for this Year Book but according to the 1948 Year Book a total of 199 cities in this group made sewer service charges at the beginning of 1948.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the 273 cities over 10,000 among the city-size groups. Sewer service charges are made by 39.1 per cent of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000. In four other groups at least 23 per cent of the cities have sewer charges: 28.6 per cent of the cities over 500,000, 26.6 per cent of the cities from 10,000 to 25,000, 24.1 per cent of the cities from 25,000 to 50,000, and 23.6 per cent of the cities from 100,000 to 250,000. Only 18.9 per cent of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 levy sewer service charges.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF CITIES HAVING SEWER SERVICE CHARGES AND BASIS OF CHARGE

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	Cities With Sewer Service Charges		Cities Adopting Charge in 1949
		No.	Per Cent	
Cities over 500,000	14	4	28.6	..
250,000 to 500,000	23	9	39.1	..
100,000 to 250,000	55	13	23.6	2
50,000 to 100,000	106	20	18.9	2
25,000 to 50,000	212	51	24.1	5
10,000 to 25,000	662	176	26.6	14
Total	1,072	273	25.5	23

Cities Adopting Charges in 1949. Table 2 shows for 18 of the 23 cities adopting charges during 1949, the basis of the charge for residential and commerical users, the revenue collected during 1949, and the number of months covered by the collections. The five remaining cities include: Burlington, Iowa; Canton, Ohio; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Medford, Oregon; and Whittier, California. Two other cities adopted sewer service charges but they apply only to residents outside the city limits: Augusta, Georgia; and Lexington, Kentucky. Tampa, Florida, also adopted a sewer service charge which becomes effective in 1951 when the sewer system starts operation.

Basis of Charge. The 18 cities reporting their sewer service charges adopted in 1949 employed four different types of bases of charge for both residential and commercial users. Eight cities use metered water consumption but not a fixed per cent of the water bill, eight cities a fixed per cent of the water bill, and one city each a uniform flat rate and the number of plumbing fixtures. Five of the eight cities using a fixed per cent of the water bill reported information about their sewer service charges. In these cities the charges are as follows: Lansing, Morgantown, and St. Cloud, 50 per cent of the water bill; Daytona Beach, 65 per cent; and Mason

City, 25 per cent. Three cities adjust the water consumption on which the residential bill is based before the sewer rates are applied. Marshfield, Wisconsin, substitutes water consumed during the winter quarter for that consumed during the summer quarter. Wichita Falls and St. Cloud base their charges entirely on winter water consumption, Wichita Falls on that from November through April, and St. Cloud on water used from February through April.

A survey of bases of charges for the 1948 Year Book covering 184 cities reported 17 different varieties of bases used for residential consumers. The five most popular were metered water consumption (56 cities); fixed per cent of the water bill (35 cities); uniform rate (27 cities); number of plumbing fixtures (26 cities); and number of sewer connections (14 cities). The bases of charges for commercial purposes reported by the 1948 Year Book showed that of 167 cities reporting, 65 used metered water consumption, 33 a fixed per cent of the water bill, 18 number of plumbing fixtures, 14 a flat rate, 10 charge according to type of property, nine the number of sewer connections, with the remaining 18 using other bases.

Amount of Sewer Revenues. Table 2 reports the revenue collected by the 18 cities for the months the charge was effective in 1949. The collec-

TABLE 2

SEWER SERVICE CHARGES OF 18 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION ADOPTED IN 1949

City	Basis of Charge*		Revenue 1949 (in thousands)	No. of Months Covered by Revenues
	Residential	Commercial		
100,000 to 250,000				
Camden, N. J.	W	W	$227.8	. . .
50,000 to 100,000				
Lansing, Mich.	C	C	223.1	7
Portsmouth, Va.	W	W	72.3	6
25,000 to 50,000				
Joliet, Ill.	W	W	. . .	. . .
Mason City, Ia.	C	C	6.2	2
Norristown, Pa.	C	C	34.1	6
Wichita Falls, Tex.	W	W	. . .	. . .
10,000 to 25,000				
Albert Lea, Minn.	W	W	. . .	. . .
Boone, Ia.	C	C	. . .	. . .
Daytona Beach, Fla.	C	C	119.8	8
Fremont, Ohio	W	W	18.5	10
Grand Island, Neb.	W	W	23.1	6
Marshfield, Wis.	C	C	. . .	. . .
Morgantown, W. Va.	C	C	9.8	3
Mount Clemens, Mich.	W	W	. . .	. . .
Phoenixville, Pa.	F	F	25.1	. . .
River Rouge, Mich.	U	U	8.0	4
St. Cloud, Minn.	C	C	3.6	1

*C--fixed per cent of water bill; F--number of plumbing fixtures; U--flat rate or minimum charge; W--metered water consumption but not fixed per cent of water bill.

tions ranged from $3,600 for one month for St. Cloud, Minnesota, up to $227,800 for Camden, New Jersey. The 1949 Year Book reported a total of $25,979,700 in sewer revenues collected by 181 cities during 1948, as compared with $13,347,300 for 154 cities in 1944, according to the 1945 Year Book.

Refuse Collection Charges

IN 1949 nine cities over 10,000 population adopted charges for the collection of refuse from residences or commercial establishments. These nine cities, added to the 124 cities reported by the 1949 Year Book, make a total of 135 cities over 10,000 that charge for the collection of refuse from single-family residences, after the deduction of Jeannette, Pennsylvania, where the residential charge was dropped during 1949. Data for the nine cities (the refuse for which a charge is made, the method of billing, the billing period, the average charge to residences, and the revenue collected) are listed in Table 1. Cities levying charges only outside their limits are not included in Table 1.

Four of the nine cities in Table 1 charge for the collection of all three classes of refuse--ashes, garbage, and rubbish; three for garbage and rubbish; and one city each for ashes and rubbish, and ashes and garbage.

TABLE 1

REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES ADOPTED BY NINE CITIES IN 1949

City	Kind of Refuse Collected	Billing Method, Period	Average Mo. Bill for Residences, Uniform Charge	Revenue 1949 (in thousands)
50,000 to 100,000				
Corpus Christi, Tex.	GR*	W1	$1.00Y	...
Montgomery, Ala.	GAc	A3	... N	$180.0*
Santa Monica, Calif.	GAR	W1	.50Y	...
25,000 to 50,000				
Enid, Okla.	GAR	W1	1.00Y	65.2
10,000 to 25,000				
Fredricksburg, Va.	GR	A3	.83Y	...
Norfolk, Neb.	AR	A1	1.00Y	4.8
National City, Calif.	GAR	A2	.75Y	24.6
Ponca City, Okla.	GR	..1	.70Y	24.6
Whittier, Calif.	GAR	W1	1.25Y*	66.9

Code for Kind of Refuse Collected: A, city-wide ash collection; G, city-wide garbage collection; R, city-wide rubbish collection; c after A, G, or R means commercial collection only.

Billing Method: A, separate bill in advance; and W, item on water bill. Figure shown after billing method is number of months covered by the billing period. After average monthly bill for residences, Y indicates city makes uniform charge on residences, and N that it does not.

Corpus Christi, Texas: Charges become effective in 1950.

Montgomery, Alabama: Revenue is 12 month estimate.

Whittier, California: Refuse and sewer service charge are combined.

Eight of the nine cities levy a uniform monthly charge on single-family residences, ranging from 50 cents to $1.25, with three cities charging $1 per month.

The average monthly bill for residences was 81 cents in 1948 for 101 reporting cities over 10,000 population, according to the 1949 Year Book. In 1945 the average was 61 cents in 74 cities according to the 1946 Year Book. The 1949 Year Book reported that in 1948, 83 of 101 cities reporting their fees charged from 50 cents to and including $1, nine charged over $1, and nine under 50 cents.

The nine cities in Table 1 reported their method of billing customers. Four mail a separate bill at the start of the service period, three place the charge on the water bill, one uses a separate ticket system, and one places the charge on the electric utility bill. In six of these nine cities the billing period covers only one month, in two cities three months, and in one city two months.

Garbage Collection Practices

THE garbage collection practices of 128 cities over 10,000 population shown in Table XVI are taken from a survey of refuse collection and disposal practices to be published in 1950 by the American Public Works Association. In 76 of these 128 cities the municipality collects the garbage, in 27 cities the contractor, in nine private collectors, and 16 cities did not indicate the collecting agency. Garbage must be hauled from two to five miles to the disposal point in 62 per cent of the 106 reporting cities, with cities making hauls as far as 12, 15, and 24 miles. Six different methods of disposing of garbage were reported by 105 cities in Table XVI. Thirty-six cities dispose of garbage by hog feeding, 23 cities use incinerators, 25 the sanitary landfill, ten dump the garbage on an open fill, three use a reduction process, three digestion at a sewage disposal plant, with four cities using a combination of sanitary landfill and incineration, and one city a combination of incineration and open fill.

Most of the cities employ both the open and closed-type garbage trucks (70 out of 100 reporting) with 17 cities utilizing only the open-type truck, and 13 only the closed-type truck. Eighty-four cities require the garbage container to meet certain size requirements, 39 stipulating both minimum and maximum sizes, 37 placing only an upper limit on size, and eight only a lower limit. Table XVI shows for 104 cities where the garbage containers must be placed by the householder in order to be picked up by the collecting crews. In these 104 cities the containers are picked up at the curb and rear property line in 27 cities, at the rear property line only in 29 cities, at the curb only in 16 cities, at the rear house line in 15 cities, at either the rear house line or the rear property line in nine cities, and at either the curb or the rear house line in four cities. The four remaining cities have various arrangements. The garbage containers are returned to the original point after emptying in 101 cities in Table XVI, while in 11 cities the empty cans are not returned. Scavenging is permitted in only 52 of the 111 cities reporting, but the other 59 do not permit such scavenging.

TABLE XVI

GARBAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES IN 128 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1949

This table includes 128 cities over 10,000 population whose officials reported their refuse collection practices to the American Public Works Association in 1949. These data represent part of a survey of refuse collection and disposal practices to be published by that Association in 1950. "Collecting Agency" indicates whether the city or a private agency collects garbage from residences; "M" indicates municipality; "C" contractor; and "P" private collectors. "Average Length of Haul" shows the average distance in miles from districts where the garbage is collected to the point of disposal. Under "Disposal Methods" are shown the methods used to dispose of the garbage (see code). Under "Number of Trucks Used in Summer: Open-type, Closed-type," the figure to the left of the dash (-) is the average number of open-type trucks and the number to the right of the dash the average number of closed-type trucks used to collect all classes of refuse in the summer. Under "Size of Container: Minimum, Maximum," the number to the left of the dash is the minimum size garbage container (in gallons) required and the number to the right of the dash the maximum size container (in gallons) permitted; except that figures followed by P and F represent size requirements in terms of pounds and cubic feet. "Location of Containers; Empties Returned?", the letter to the left of the dash (-) shows the location where the garbage containers must be placed for collection (see code), and to the right of the dash "Y" (yes) and "N" (no) indicates whether garbage containers are returned to original locations after emptying. "Scavenging Permitted?" indicates by the symbols "Y" (yes) and "N" (no) whether scavenging is permitted in certain areas; if scavenging of garbage is prohibited and other scavenging permitted, the column will show "N" (no). Leaders (. . .) indicate data unknown. Refer to Table IV for population figures for these cities. Asterisks (*) refer to footnotes at the end of the table.

METHODS OF DISPOSAL

O—Open Fill	I—Incineration
D—Digestion at Sewage Disposal Plant	R—Reduction
H—Hog Feeding	S—Sanitary Land Fill

LOCATION OF CONTAINERS

B—Basement	F—Front House Line
C—Curb	P—Rear Property Line
D—Back Door	R—Rear House Line

City	Collecting Agency	Average Length of Haul	Disposal Methods	No. of Trucks Used in Summer: Open Type, Closed Type	Size of Container: Minimum, Maximum	Location of Containers, Empties Returned?	Scavenging Permitted?
Over 1,000,000							
Chicago, Ill.	M	15	O	15-315	20-32	CP-N	Y
Detroit, Mich.	M	4	I	314-163	20-. .*	CP-Y	Y
Los Angeles, Calif. . . .	M	24	H	60-106	3-16	C-Y	Y
New York, N. Y.	M	. .*	. .	500-1187	. .-. .	F-Y	. .*
500,000 to 1,000,000							
Baltimore, Md.	M	5	SI	8-92	3-10	CR-Y	Y
Boston, Mass.	C	4	S	. .-. .	. .-. .	CP-Y	N
Milwaukee, Wis.	M	15	I	75-60	15-30	P-Y	. .
Pittsburgh, Pa.	M	3 1/2	I	70-49	. .-. .*	PR-Y	N
St. Louis, Mo.	M	10	H	. .-75	. .-32*	CP-Y	Y
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued							
San Francisco, Calif. . .	P	8	H	. .-. .	. .-30	. . -Y*	Y
Washington, D. C.	M	3 1/2	H	50-35	10-10	. . -Y	N
250,000 to 500,000							
Atlanta, Ga.	M	3	SI	55-27	10-30	RP-Y	Y
Cincinnati, Ohio	M	3 1/2	I	9-65	. .-27	R-N	Y
Columbus, Ohio	M	6	I	5-51	. .-30	CP-Y	Y
Denver, Colo.	C	8	H	100-. .	5-30	P-Y	Y
Indianapolis, Ind.	M	6	R	. .-42	. .-12	CP-Y	N
Kansas City, Mo.	C	. .	H	. .-. .	10-30	. . - . .	. .
Minneapolis, Minn.	M	3	I	. .-45	20-30	P-Y	N

TABLE—XVI.—GARBAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES IN 128 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION—Continued

City	Collecting Agency	Average Length of Haul	Disposal Methods	No. of Trucks Used in Summer: Open Type, Closed Type	Size of Container: Minimum, Maximum	Location of Containers, Empties Returned?	Scavenging Permitted?
250,000 to 500,000—continued							
Newark, N. J.	. .	4	0	40-15	. .-3 1/2F	R-N	Y
New Orleans, La.	. .	4	SI	31-49	. .-. .	C-Y	Y
Portland, Ore.	P	10	I	. .-. .	. .-. .*	P-Y	. .
Rochester, N. Y.	M	3	R	68-5	3-10	CP-Y	Y
Seattle, Wash.	. .	7	. .	12-66	. .-. .*	RP-Y	Y
100,000 to 250,000							
Knoxville, Tenn.	. .	5	S	. .-. .	. .-. .	C-Y	N
Long Beach, Calif.	M	2 1/2	H	96-1	3-16	CP-N	Y
Miami, Fla.	M	4 1/2	I	74-30	15-25	P-Y	N
Nashville, Tenn.	M	2	S	32-15	10-30	CP-Y*	Y
Norfolk, Va.	M	2 1/2	I	22-15	. .-15	C-Y	N
Reading, Pa.	M	6	R	4-. .	. .-26	C-Y	N
Richmond, Va.	. .	. .	. .	43-18	. .-. .	CP-Y	N
Sacramento, Calif.	M	3	S	17-13	30-60	R-Y	N
Salt Lake City, Utah	M*	7	H	. .-. .	. .-75P	CP-Y	Y
San Diego, Calif.	M*	7	H	44-. .	3-16	CP-Y	N
Scranton, Pa.	M	1	I	. .-. .	20-. .	R-N	Y
South Bend, Ind.	C	6	H	. .-. .	20-30	. . - . .	Y
Springfield, Mass.	M	. .	H	15-8	4-26	. . -Y*	Y
Tacoma, Wash.	...	. .	S	4-18	. .-. .	. . -Y	N
Tulsa, Okla.	M	4	S	16-19	10-30	P-Y	N
Wichita, Kan.	C	6	H	18-11	5-35	RP-Y	Y
Worcester, Mass.	M	3	H	4-13	20-11	P-Y	Y
Youngstown, Ohio	M	3-3 1/2	I	. .-15	10-30	P-Y	N
50,000 to 100,000							
Altoona, Pa.	. .	3	0	6-2	. .-10	CP-Y	N
Asheville, N. C.	M	3	S	4-8	10-30	R-Y	N
Austin, Tex.	. .	. .	. .	23-. .	. .-. .*	CP-N	N
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	M	3	I	16-1	. .-. .*	P-Y	Y
Davenport, Iowa	M	2	S	. .-. .	20-. .	RP-Y	Y
Decatur, Ill.	P	. .	. .	. .-. .	. .-. .*	. . - . .	. .
Evanston, Ill.	M	2 1/2	I	9-8	30-30	P-Y	Y
Hammond, Ind.	. .	. .	. .	1-12	20-. .	CP-Y	Y
Highland Park, Mich.	M	2	H*	9-3	. .-. .	. . - . .	Y
Irvington, N. J.	M	1 1/2	. .	6-. .	. .-3F	C-Y	. .
Lansing, Mich.	M	2 1/2	D	200-. .	9-9	RP-Y	N
Lincoln, Neb.	P	. .	S	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . - . .	. .
Lynn, Mass.	M	3	. .	17-5	. .-. .*	CP-Y	N
Newton, Mass.	C	. .	. .	16-4	. .-. .	CR-. .	N
Pontiac, Mich.	M	. .	S	8-2	. .-20	P-Y	. .
25,000 to 50,000—continued							
Fargo, N. D.	C	5	H	. .-. .	10-30	P-Y	Y
Fond du Lac, Wis.	M	3	0	2-5	. .-. .*	CR-Y	N
High Point, N. C.	M	4	S	8-4	. .-40	P-Y	N
Jackson, Mich.	. .	4	H	. .-. .	. .-. .	R-Y	Y
La Crosse, Wis.	C	10	H	3-1	. .-. .	CP-Y	N
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	C	20	H	7-1	. .-. .	R-Y	N
Lynchburg, Va.	M	3	S	5-. .	30-40	C-Y	N
Marion, Ind.	M	3	D	. .-. .	. .-. .	P-Y	Y
Muskogee, Okla.	M*	5	OI	3-3	. .-55	. . -Y*	Y
Newport News, Va.	M	2	I	6-22	. .-25	P-Y	N
Orange, N. J.	C	11	0	. .-. .	. .-. .	C-Y	Y
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	M	1 1/2	I	11-. .	. .-. .*	R-N	Y
Rome, N. Y.	C	3	H	1-2	. .-. .	CR-Y	Y
Teaneck tp, N. J.	. .	2 1/2	S	. .-25	. .-. .	BR-Y	Y
Tyler, Tex.	. .	. .	. .	10-1	. .-. .	R-Y	N
10,000 to 25,000							
Ames, Iowa	P	. .	. .	. .-. .	. .-15	. . - . .	N
Athens, Ga.	M	. .	IS*	8-. .*	. .-55	P-N	N
Bartlesville, Okla.	M	3	S	. .-7	. .-26	P-Y	Y
Biloxi, Miss.	M	3 1/2	S	6-. .	30-. .	C-Y	N
Brownsville, Tex.	M	2	S	6-2	. .-. .	CP-Y	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	M	1 1/2	I	. .-2	10-21	RP-Y	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	M	3	H	. .-2	. .-. .	P-Y	Y
Chambersburg, Pa.	M	1 1/2	S	. .-. .	. .-18	P-Y	N
Cheyenne, Wyo.	M	2	S	16-3	. .-. .	P- . .	N
Columbus, Ind.	. .	. .	. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	CP-N	N
Connellsville, Pa.	C	1 1/2	. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . -Y	N
Crawfordsville, Ind.	M	3	0	. .-1	. .-. .	. . -Y	N
El Centro, Calif.	C	4	H	1-. .	. .-16	P-Y	N
Emporia, Kan.	M	2 1/2	S	1-3	. .-50	CRP-Y	N
Faribault, Minn.	P	1	I	. .-. .	. .-. .	. P- . .	. .
Ferndale, Mich.	M	12	H	4-1	. .-20	CP-Y	N
Findlay, Ohio.	C	22	H	54-3	3-20	RP-Y	Y
Greeley, Colo.	P	3 1/2	H	. .-. .	10-. .	CP-Y	N
Greenville, Miss.	M	3	0	4-3	. .-15	R-Y	Y
Kewanee, Ill.	M	4	. .	. .-3	15-20	R-Y	Y
Kingsport, Tenn.	M	2	S	4-3	. .-30	P-Y*	Y
Leominster, Mass.	C	. .	. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . - . .	N
Lockport, N. Y.	M	2	I	3-1	16-. .	C-Y	Y
Longview, Tex.	. .	. .	. .	1-3	. .-. .	P-Y	N
McAlester, Okla.	. .	. .	. .	1-. .	. .-. .	P-Y	N

Portland, Me.	C	2	H	. .-. .	. .-. .*	. . -Y	. .
Pueblo, Colo.	C	3	H	. .-. .	. .-. .*	. . - . .	. .
Rockford, Ill.	M	3-3 1/2	S	. .-9	30-. .	C-Y	Y
Sioux City, Iowa	M	10	H	2-7	. .-. .	CP-Y	Y
Springfield, Mo.	C	10	. .	. .-. .	5-20	. . - . .	. .
Topeka, Kan.	C	7 1/2	H	. .-. .	. .-. .	CP-Y	N
York, Pa.	C	. .	. .	3-5	3-20	CP-Y	Y
25,000 to 50,000							
Abilene, Tex.	M	4	0	2-10	10-30	P-Y	N
Alameda, Calif.	C	5	S	. .-. .	. .-30	. . - . .	Y
Albambra, Calif.	C	1 1/2	H	. .-3	. .-20	CP-Y	N
Ann Arbor, Mich.	M	10	H	. .-4	12-20	R-. .	. .
Bay City, Mich.	P	10	H	8-. .	. .-. .	C-Y	Y*
Burbank, Calif.	M	1 1/2	H	8-. .	. .-. .	CP-Y	. .
Colorado Springs, Colo.	C	4	H	. .-. .	3-10	P-Y	N
E. Cleveland, Ohio	M	1 1/2	I	1-7	. .-20	R-N	N
Manhattan, Kan.	M	3	H	. .-. .	. .-. .	RP-Y	. .
Marblehead t, Mass.	C	. .	. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	C-Y	N
Marquette, Mich.	M	3	S	3-. .	. .-100P	P-Y	. .
Marshfield, Wis.	. .	1 3/4	0	. .-. .	15-22	CP-N	N
Midland, Mich.	M	2	D	. .-. .	. .-10	C-Y	N
Mineola, N. Y.	M	1	I	3-3	. .-100P	R-Y	N
Modesto, Calif.	C	4	S	. .-. .	. .-30	. . -Y	Y
Needham t, Mass.	C	12	H	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . - .	. .
New Castle, Ind.	M	3	. .	3-2	. .-. .	C-Y	N
New Kensington, Pa.	M	2	I	2-3	20-26	CFR-Y	N
Palestine, Tex.	M	2	0	3-. .	. .-. .	. . -Y*	Y
Pittsburg, Kan.	P	. .	. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . - . .	. .
Red Bank, N. J.	M	1	I	3-. .	. .-. .	C-Y	Y
St. Cloud, Minn.	M	2	I	. .-. .	20-30	P-Y	N
San Leandro, Calif.	M	2 1/2	S	4-. .	10-40	. . -Y	N
Winnetka, Ill.	M	. .	. .	2-3	. .-20	R-Y	N
Ypsilanti, Mich.	C	12	H	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . -Y	Y

ATHENS, GEORGIA: Seventy per cent of the garbage is incinerated and 30 per cent placed in sanitary landfills. City uses two Dempster units.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: City sets a 30 gallon maximum on all refuse which is mixed.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN: Scavenging permitted at dumps only.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA: City requires large enough cans to hold a week's accumulation, but not over 20 gallons.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS: Containers must be capable of being handled by one man.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: Maximum limit on portable containers is 100 pounds. No limit on stationary containers.

FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN: Containers must not be over 15 inches in diameter and 23 inches in height.

HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN: Garbage is delivered to farm trucks.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE: Containers may also be located at driveways.

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS: Maximum container is regulation barrel not over 120 pounds filled.

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA: Some garbage is collected by private collectors. Property owners specify location of the container.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Collections are also made from driveways if no alleys are available.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Over-all approximate daily mileage to and from disposal points is 170 miles per truck. Scavenging is permitted at departmental disposal points only.

PALESTINE, TEXAS: Containers must be placed within 10 feet of the curb.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA: Ordinance does not specify minimum or maximum size of container.

PORTLAND, MAINE: No regulations on the size of containers.

PORTLAND, OREGON: A minimum of 30 gallons for all refuse collected together.

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK: Containers must not be over 100 pounds or 2 1/2 bushels.

PUEBLO, COLORADO: No regulation on the size of containers.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: A minimum size of container is not specified.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: Some garbage is collected by private collectors.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: Some garbage is collected by private collectors.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Owner specifies location of containers for collection.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: No minimum or maximum size set for garbage containers as all refuse is mixed.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: City takes refuse out of cellar and places it at the curb.

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See also Utilities and Planning sections.

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See also Utilities section.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1949

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

MOST CITIES were involved in important public utility problems or developments during 1949, but only the more significant trends in each of the major utilities can be reviewed here.

Electric Power. The huge postwar expansion in electric generation and use has slowed down. The total electric generation for the year ending September, 1949, was 5.1 per cent above the same period the year before compared with a 10.2 per cent increase for the year ending January, 1949, according to figures of the Federal Power Commission (FPC). But in the Pacific Northwest the Bonneville Power Administration reports an increase of 15.9 per cent in electric generation for the year ended August 31, 1949. Since 1940 electric generation in that area has increased about 500 per cent as compared with an increase for the entire country of about 115 per cent. Oregon-Washington increase consists of public generation.

The state of Washington in 1949 created a power commission for the purpose of facilitating the development of public power in the state. It is expected to be of help to cities that wish to acquire the local distribution systems. Seattle completed the third step on Ross Dam in the Skagit River. The reservoir now has the capacity of impounding 1,400,000 acre-feet of usable water storage; with the present installed generating capacity, it will produce 580,000,000 kwh a year.

In Connecticut the public service commission has been empowered to review the plans for the construction of municipally owned utilities. Such review may be obtained upon request by municipal officials or upon petition by qualified voters. The PSC findings must be published and read at any meeting for action on the project, but they have no binding power.

On the federal level the 81st Congress reversed the action of the 80th in two important public power matters. First, it authorized the construction of a large steam plant by the TVA, and second, it approved construction of public transmission lines from generating plants developed by the Department of the Interior.

Affecting not only New York municipalities but the entire region that can be reached by the long-discussed St. Lawrence power, Examiner Glen R. Law of the FPC late in 1949 ordered disapproval of the application by the New York Power Authority for a license to develop the United States part of this joint international power project. This order, subject to review by the commission, is based on the view that the United States itself should develop its portion of the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River.

The power shortages that have been experienced in some parts of the country are being rapidly relieved by additions to generating capacity. According to FPC reports, the net additions in 1949 amounted to 4,238,000 kilowatts, compared with the largest prior annual increase of 3,791,000 kw in 1925; but the advance in 1949 was expected to reach 6,000,000 kw. New capacity scheduled for completion during the period July, 1949, through December, 1952, is estimated at a total of 17,000,000 kw. The total industry installation in service as of June 30, 1949, was 58,682,000 kw. FPC is heavily engaged in making power-market surveys, especially in the potential river-basin developments, and it has virtually completed its original-cost reclassification of electric plant accounts, which will help to facilitate materially state regulation of utilities.

Further in line of facilitating state regulation has been the work of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Holding Company Act of 1935. It has been charged with bringing order out of the holding-company chaos that had existed, particularly to break up the systems into continuously integrated properties and to effect corporate and financial simplification. This enormous job has been largely completed. Of 918 electric and gas companies that have been subject to the Act, all but 274 had been eliminated up to June 30, 1949, of which 41 were effected during the last fiscal year. Those eliminated have passed exclusively under state regulation, with reported assets of $6,534,000,000 for electric and $558,000,000 for gas utilities. In addition there have been extensive corporate divestments which remain subject to the Act--97 electric companies and 32 gas, with total assets of $3,155,000,000. Including reorganizations still to be completed as of June 30, 1949, probably over $6,000,000,000 will remain under the Act after integration proceedings have been completed, but these too will be greatly simplified for improved state regulation.

In regard to electric rates, there have been petitions and feelers for increases, but relatively few have been actively sought and still less put into effect. The continued stability of electric rates has been due to their general high prewar levels and to rapid expansion in consumption during and since the war. Except for substantial further inflation, electric rates will probably not be advanced materially above prevailing schedules. This is indicated by the FPC figures for Class A and Class B privately owned electric utilities. For the 12 months ending August, 1949, their total operating revenues amounted to $4,338,000,000, an increase of 8.4 per cent over the year before. After operating expenses, depreciation, and taxes, their net earnings were $857,000,000, an increase of 13 per cent. Hence, on the average, rate increases would hardly appear justified.

Near the end of 1948 the New York Public Service Commission ordered a temporary reduction of over $21,500,000 a year for New York City electric consumers. This order was taken to the state courts on alleged statutory grounds, including a very technical point on depreciation. The case has had importance on the propriety of state courts interfering with regulatory standards and procedure, after the Supreme Court of the United States had released the commissions from technical federal restrictions and requirements, and had centered attention on the end results of rate making, the actual fair balancing of relative investor and consumer rights.

The New York order was first disapproved by Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, but upon appeal was sustained by the Court of Appeals on December 29, 1949, in a five-to-two decision. This is encouragement in the public struggle for manageable regulation.

Gas Utilities. In the gas utilities the striking development has been the fast construction of new natural gas transmission lines. In Tennessee four major lines crossing the state are under construction; during the month of October the cities of Portland, Springfield, and Dickson completed construction of municipally owned distribution systems; Dyersburg is also establishing a municipal system, while Jackson is expecting to grant a franchise to a private distributor.

Projects are moving forward rapidly to bring natural gas to the Northeastern seaboard and other Eastern areas not yet supplied with existing facilities. New York City, New Jersey, and Philadelphia should soon have natural gas. The famous wartime Big Inch and Little Big Inch oil pipe lines will probably be carrying gas to those areas within a relatively short time.

Because of rapid expansion in consumption, natural gas rates have remained practically unchanged, despite advances in operating expenses. In some instances, companies that earlier had been required upon FPC orders to reduce rates are now seeking increases, but with little success to date.

In regard to natural gas operation, total operating revenues for the 12 months ending October 31, 1949, amounted to $963,000,000, compared with $853,000,000 for the corresponding year before, an increase of 12.9 per cent (according to FPC October report). The gross revenue increase of $110,000,000 was largely offset by advances in operating expenses, depreciation, and taxes, so that net gas revenues increased only from $154,300,000 to $165,700,000, or 7.4 per cent. This showing of substantial net rise has been the controlling factor in holding natural gas rates down. The extent of construction enlargement is shown by the growth in utility plant from $2,900,000,000 to $3,400,000,000, an increase of 14.3 per cent. The natural gas industry has been vigorously on the march.

Mass Transportation. The city transportation systems have been rather badly hit by a combination of rising costs and declining traffic. Fares have been quite generally increased, sometimes the second or third round, and, in turn, they have been in part the cause of falling traffic. The other chief factor has been the surge of postwar automobiles. All this has resulted in growing street-traffic congestion, which is the twin of bad mass-transportation conditions.

Fares in general, with important exceptions, have been lifted to 10 cents or more. This applies to municipally owned systems as well as to private, and a reasonable stable balance between fares and costs has for the most part not been reached. In case of rapid transit, as in Chicago and New York, probably no such balance can be attained; tax subvention will doubtless prove to be a necessary part of financing needed public transportation. In Chicago the fares have already been fixed at 17 cents on the elevated lines, which certainly looks like a traffic killer, except for long distance riding.

In contrast, surface transportation can probably be made financially self-sustaining through appropriate fares, plus thorough plant and service modernization, and strenuous municipal efforts to induce people to use mass-transportation vehicles instead of private automobiles. This will take a high order of municipal statesmanship. The requisites of such a program have been outlined by the writer and will be published in 1950 by the Public Administration Service under the title of "Transit Modernization and Street Traffic Control."

In Wisconsin a bill was passed by the 1949 legislature authorizing a "metropolitan transportation authority" for the Milwaukee metropolitan area. In California a Metropolitan Rapid Transit District Act was introduced in the Assembly during the 1949 session of the legislature.

Akron, Ohio, granted a new transportation franchise early in 1949 to the Akron Transportation Company providing for comprehensive transit modernization, with complete replacement of street railways with trolley coaches and motor buses, providing for comprehensive control by the city, at an immediate cash fare of 10 cents or three tokens for 25 cents. Jackson, Michigan, reports private bus line operation under an annual licensing system rather than on a voter approved franchise; the city receives 2 per cent of the "in city" revenues.

On December 20, 1949, the voters of Albuquerque, New Mexico, rejected a 25-year bus franchise which would not have left adequate power with the city to regulate fares and service, and did not provide for future municipal acquisition of the properties.

San Francisco voters also approved in the last November election $10,000,000 for municipal airport expansion, in addition to $20,000,000 previously voted, and a proposition to purchase the properties of the California Street Cable Railroad, the only remaining private transit in the city. The municipal transit system is currently engaged on a $20,000,000 modernization program, largely in conversion of street railways to trolley coach and motor bus operation; fares were increased during 1949 to 10 cents from the former token rate of three for 25 cents.

Water-Service Utilities. The city water systems of the country differ from other utilities in that they are publicly owned to the extent of 80 or 85 per cent. But, like the privately owned utilities, they have been confronted with needs of expansion and modernization, and with financial pressures to cover costs. Rates have been widely increased, and doubtless more advances will come along. In many situations the problems of water-development finance are combined with sewerage requirements, and special adjustments in security issues and rates have become variously necessary.

An interesting and suggestive instance is that of Garden City, Michigan, a suburb of Detroit. It was originally a special real estate promotion, with large lots for gardens and privacy. With growth of population, by the time of the war it was confronted with sewer needs which were then financed with $400,000 water and sewer revenue bonds, secured by the entire water system assets. Following the influx of war workers and nearby development of industry, the population doubled by 1949, when sanitary sewers became first-line needs, but the cost could not be financed through further issue of revenue bonds, and general credit bonds might not be approved by unbenefited voters. After survey by the city manager and auditor, a plan of "general obligation sewer construction bonds" was approved in a special election, and $250,000 were readily sold, with provision that the cost of the lateral sewers would be assessed against benefited property owners and that the collections would be placed into a sewer-construction revolving fund to finance like future sewer needs. The plan was in effect a combination of special assessment, general obligation, and revenue bonds, which got the approval of the voters and met the requirements of the investors.

Another suggestive innovation comes from Michigan. The city of Norway stopped individual billing in separate envelopes for water and each class of municipal services, and in late 1949 started combined billing by post cards based on quarterly meter readings, to be mailed out monthly, with ledgerless accounting as previously established by the city of Kalamazoo.

Among the outstanding water developments is that of San Francisco, the so-called Hetch Hetchy project, which provides for impounding the water resources in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, to be transmitted for utilization in San Francisco and its suburban areas, all under federal approval and agreement. The project provides also for associated hydro-electric development and generation, with water restricted to public use (not to private utilities for resale). Its ultimate water-yield capacity is estimated at 400 million gallons a day, and its electric output at 250,000 hydro-electric horse power. Work on the Hetch Hetchy aqueduct is progressing rapidly, for which in 1947 a $25,000,000 bond issue was voted. The principal storage reservoir was created by O'Shaughnessy Dam, which has a height of 430 feet and has an impounding capacity of 360,000 acre-feet. Another reservoir, Lake Eleanor, has a capacity of 27,000 acre-feet. In November 1949, $4,000,000 was approved by the voters for the Cherry Valley Dam and reservoir, with the total cost estimated at $13,000,000; a power plant of 56,000 kw constant capacity is contemplated.

Telephone Regulation. Telephone companies, especially those of the country-wide AT&T system, have been involved in near-crisis conditions even more than other utilities, due to extraordinary plant construction programs and great increases in operating expenses. They have appeared for rate increases two and three times before several state commissions, where in most instances they had obtained substantial advances without strenuous public opposition.

However, during 1949 when cases for further increases came along, telephone-user resistance tightened. In several instances it has taken the form of joint intervention by municipalities, and mostly it has been rather welcomed by the commissions that have not looked with favor upon the renewed efforts for rate increases after the forces of inflation had apparently subsided. In Virginia 26 cities and towns banded together in a special committee through the state league of municipalities, to intervene before the state corporation commission in the third round after two previous increases had been granted. The writer has been engaged by the committee as economic consultant, and Morton L. Wallerstein as counsel.

Similar intermunicipal intervention has been reported under way in Wisconsin under direct state municipal league participation. In Arkansas an intermunicipal committee has been organized to participate in the currently proposed rate increase. In Kentucky a 1948 increase was taken to the courts, was heard by the Court of Appeals, and was remanded back to the commission for additional hearings, in which the cities are expected to participate. In West Virginia the commission in October, 1949, passed upon a rate-increase petition, and its findings and order were appealed;

on December 15, 1949, the supreme court of appeals refused to consider the petition for the reason that the commission had not refused a rehearing in the case; an intermunicipal committee apparently will participate in the rehearing. Doubtless similar intermunicipal participators have been or are in process in the later-round attempts to get telephone rate increases. Some large cities like St. Louis and San Francisco participated independently in telephone rate cases.

In all these second and third steps for rate increases the same general conditions and facts are encountered. As brought out in detail on behalf of the Virginia municipalities, there are three main issues to be considered on the public side: (1) abnormal operating expenses due to the extraordinary construction program, (2) great increases during and since the war in provisions for employee pensions, and (3) the fair rate of return.

First, as developed in the Virginia case, the abnormal operating expenses should not be included in the fixing of current rates, but should be leveled out over a period of 15 to 20 years after the extraordinary construction has subsided and the newly available economies attained.

Second, the provisions for retirement pensions are predicated on actuarial-accrual calculations, which have resulted in great distortions during and since the war; they lifted from $129,000 as calculated for the Virginia company in 1939 to $1,180,000 in 1948, while actual pension payments advanced from only $32,000 in 1929 to $93,000 in 1948; the cities contended for the actual pension payments as the proper inclusion for rate making, which appears thoroughly sound financially to the company, safe for the employees, and particularly fair to the telephone users.

Third, the companies contend generally for 7 per cent as a fair rate of return on net investment, whereas 4 per cent was shown in Virginia to have been about the average cost of money during the war and postwar years. The facts and issues should certainly in every instance be presented effectively from the public standpoint.

Some doubt has been voiced as to the justification of special municipal participation in rate cases when the state commission has been charged with the rate-fixing responsibilities and is supported by public funds, especially when the cities are plenty busy in their own direct domains. This view makes sense, if rate regulation were predicated on precise relative public and private rights, on exact standards and facts, and on systematic administration. Unfortunately, however, it is not. It has been based extensively on the procedure of law suits, with imprecise public and private sides, each to be presented before the commission acting as a court to decide what is deemed to be fair. It has consisted largely of litigation instead of regulation. This is too much the situation even with the best of the state commissions.

While improvements in standards and procedure have been attained in recent years since the Supreme Court in the Hope Natural Gas Company case (1944) released the commissions from arbitrary judicial restrictions and requirements, regulatory modernization is still generally in order, for exact and systematic balancing of public and private interests. Until the needed transformation has been realized, there would seem to be good reason for municipal intervention in rate cases. And intervention could also be highly constructive in exerting pressure for adoption of exact standards and procedure to cast off the trappings of litigation, and to establish definiteness of administration. Much could be done toward the achievement of that ideal through the leagues of municipalities, if they turned constructively to the consideration of public utilities, which certainly are fundamental to the economic and social welfare of the communities even though regulation has been placed under state jurisdiction.

Airports. At the beginning of 1949 the United States, according to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, had a total of 6,414 airports of which 2,050 were municipal. As of June 30, 1949, the CAA had included 965 airports for construction or development in the federal aid airport program. Of these 965 airports, 690 were scheduled for development, while 275 were listed as new airports. The work outlined in the program required $103,774,079 in federal funds up to June 30, 1949, and an additional $109,178,105 in matching funds provided by local or state sponsors. Nine per cent of the total combined cost was spent for land acquisition, 12 per cent for buildings, and 79 per cent for other items of airport construction.

The regulations for administering the Federal Airport Act were revised and published on May 10, 1949. During the year the CAA published a number of pamphlets, one entitled "Airport Design." The CAA also issued a number of publications dealing with air transportation potentials, such as the economic character of communities, airline passengers, civil aircraft, air cargo, and other economic studies. Work was in progress on a complete revision of the "Model Set of Airport Plans" to conform with revised standards and policies, and a pamphlet entitled "Small Airports" was being revised for the same reason.

Professional Organizations. The American Water Works Association (500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18), in 1949 gave special attention to adequate water rates, and it kept in close touch with the work of a committee on water and sewage rates of the American Society of Civil Engineers. A special committee issued a report outlining methods to be followed in administering fluorides where the proper local authorities have decided to use this method as a means for reducing tooth decay. Another professional organization is the American Public Power Association, (1757 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.), composed of more than 800 publicly owned utilities and 15 state associations. An accounting and finance committee organized in 1949 is preparing a loose-leaf manual for the smaller municipally owned power plants. The Association issued a report relating to federal power policy.

Typical Bills for Electric Service

THE typical monthly bill for residential electric service for 250 kwh on January 1, 1949, averaged $7.01 for 3,814 communities with populations of more than 2,500. This represents an increase of nine cents over the average bill for January 1, 1948, and is the first time in the 15-year period since data were first collected by the Federal Power Commission that there has been an increase in the 250 kwh bill. Approximately the same increase is noted in the 250 kwh bill in each of the three population groups used by the FPC (see Table 1). However, the average bill for 250 kwh in cities of more than 50,000 on January 1, 1950 was $6.91, which represents a drop of six cents as compared with the 1949 bill.

Average monthly bills for 25 kwh, 100 kwh, and 250 kwh of residential electric service decreased approximately 10 per cent from 1939 to 1949. The level of the average typical monthly bill for 100 kwh of residential electric service by states and geographic divisions for 1939 and 1949 are shown in Table 2. In 1939 only one state had an average bill of $3.25, while in 1949 nine of the states had bills of less than this amount. In seven states the reduction in the average bill was more than 20 per cent--Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Nevada, Tennessee, Washington, and Wyoming.

TABLE I

AVERAGE TYPICAL MONTHLY BILLS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE, 1935-49, BY POPULATION SIZE GROUPS

Year (Jan. 1)	50,000 Population and More			10,000 to 50,000 Population			2,500 to 10,000 Population			2,500 Population and More		
	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh
1935. . . .	$1.60	$4.47	$8.90	$1.84	$4.87	$8.80	$1.99	$5.14	$9.11	$1.72	$4.67	$8.91
1936. . . .	1.53	4.21	7.85	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1937. . . .	1.45	4.10	7.51	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.56	4.25	7.83
1938. . . .	1.43	4.03	7.34	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.51	4.20	7.72
1939. . . .	1.40	3.96	7.21	1.57	4.32	7.81	1.65	4.48	7.94	1.48	4.13	7.58
1940. . . .	1.36	3.88	7.05	1.51	4.22	7.67	1.60	4.37	7.79	1.44	4.06	7.37
1941. . . .	1.34	3.83	6.98	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.40	3.98	7.30
1942. . . .	1.34	3.80	6.95	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.40	3.96	7.25
1943. . . .	1.33	3.80	6.94	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.39	3.94	7.20
1944. . . .	1.33	3.78	6.92	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.39	3.92	7.14
1945. . . .	1.32	3.76	6.89	1.42	4.01	7.33	1.49	4.16	7.46	1.37	3.89	7.09
1946. . . .	1.28	3.73	6.86	1.40	3.96	7.27	1.46	4.10	7.37	1.34	3.85	7.04
1947. . . .	1.23	3.64	6.77	1.34	3.84	7.11	1.41	3.99	7.23	1.29	3.75	6.93
1948. . . .	1.23	3.64	6.77	1.34	3.84	7.10	1.40	3.99	7.23	1.29	3.74	6.92
1949. . . .	1.25	3.68	6.87	1.35	3.68	7.16	1.42	4.03	7.31	1.30	3.78	7.01
1950. . . .	1.24	3.64	6.81	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

Source: Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C. For typical monthly bills and related data for residential, commercial, and industrial services in each city of 50,000 population and more and for residential service in each city of 2,500 population and more see annual publications of the Commission titled *Typical Electric Bills*.

†Data not collected.

*Average bill data not computed for these years for these groups.

‡Data not yet available at time of going to press.

Typical net monthly bills for electric service in nearly one-third (31.5 per cent) of the cities over 50,000 population had changes during 1948. Increases in bills were approximately three times as frequent as decreases and were of sufficient magnitude to reverse the downward trend in average bills for all services and consumptions for the first time in more than 20 years. Decreases, however, were made in 25 cities. The average annual residential use of electric energy in cities of 50,000 or more in 1947 was 1,377 kwh.

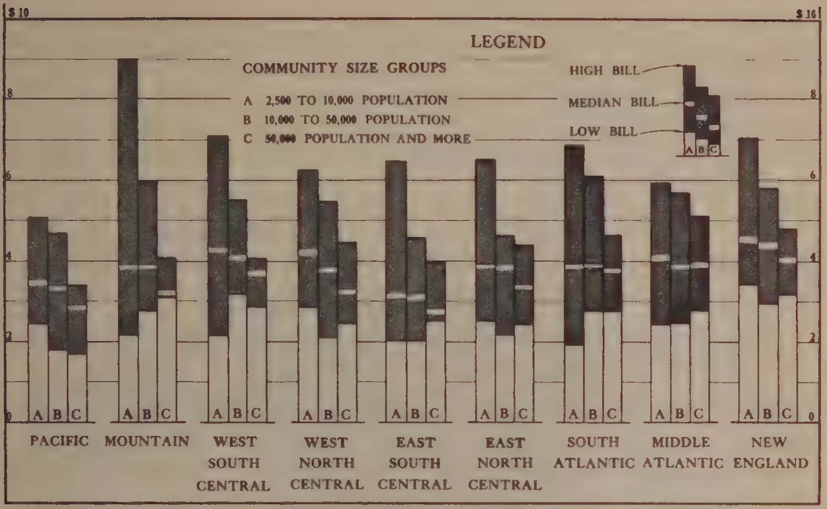
The Federal Power Commission in its report entitled "Typical Residential Bills: 1949, Cities of 2,500 Population and More," shows information for 3,814 communities served by 1,213 utilities. Of these communities, 22.4 per cent are served by 834 publicly owned utilities and 3,010 communities are served by 379 privately owned utilities. A publicly owned and a privately owned utility render service in 58 communities, two or more privately owned utilities serve 20 communities, and two publicly owned utilities serve one community, making a total of 79 communities in which there is some element of direct competition.

For most typical bills the lowest rates are on the Pacific Coast and the

Table 2

Average Monthly Bills for 100 Kilowatt-Hours Residential Electric Service, Cities of 2,500 Population and More, 1939 and 1949

State	Rank		Bill		Decrease	
	1949	1939	1949	1939	Amount	Per Cent
Tenn.	1	1	$2.52	$3.22	$ .70	21.7
Wash.	2	2	2.66	3.33	.67	20.1
Ore.	3	7	2.94	3.60	.66	18.3
Ala.	4	5	2.97	3.43	.46	13.4
Calif.	5	4	3.11	3.41	.30	8.8
Utah	6	9	3.15	3.72	.57	15.3
Ky.	7	13	3.21	3.75	.54	14.4
Neb.	8	16	3.22	3.97	.75	18.9
Mo.	9	6	3.23	3.56	.33	9.3
Idaho	10	11	3.26	3.74	.48	12.8
Mich.	10	3	3.36	3.40	.04	1.2
Wis.	12	9	3.43	3.72	.29	7.8
Nev.	13	27	3.45	4.41	.96	21.8
Ohio	14	8	3.50	3.68	.18	4.9
Md.	15	17	3.51	3.99	.48	12.0
S. C.	15	14	3.51	3.90	.39	10.0
Ill.	17	15	3.53	3.91	.38	9.7
Ga.	18	19	3.57	4.03	.46	11.4
N. C.	19	17	3.58	3.99	.41	10.3
Ariz.	20	46	3.61	5.20	1.59	30.6
Colo.	21	35	3.62	4.60	.98	21.3
Minn.	22	11	3.70	3.74	.04	1.1
Va.	23	32	3.74	4.48	.74	16.5
Ind.	24	21	3.76	4.09	.33	8.1
Tex.	24	27	3.76	4.41	.65	14.7
UNITED STATES			3.78	4.12	.34	8.3
Mont.	26	27	3.79	4.41	.62	14.1
Kan.	27	23	3.83	4.12	.29	7.0
Conn.	27	22	3.83	4.11	.28	6.8
Miss.	29	30	3.85	4.44	.59	13.3
Pa.	30	25	3.90	4.26	.36	8.5
W. Va.	31	20	3.91	4.07	.16	3.9
Ark.	32	42	3.92	4.90	.98	20.0
N. J.	33	33	3.95	4.52	.57	12.6
N. D.	34	24	3.97	4.15	.18	4.3
Wyo.	35	43	3.99	5.01	1.02	20.4
Iowa	36	26	4.02	4.29	.27	6.3
La.	37	39	4.03	4.81	.78	16.2
Okla.	38	36	4.06	4.71	.65	13.8
N. H.	39	44	4.23	5.05	.82	16.2
Mass.	40	38	4.38	4.72	.34	7.2
S. D.	41	31	4.40	4.45	.05	1.1
N. M.	42	47	4.41	5.34	.93	17.4
Vt.	43	41	4.43	4.86	.43	8.8
N. Y.	44	34	4.52	4.56	.04	0.9
Del.	45	39	4.61	4.81	.20	4.2
R. I.	45	48	4.61	5.41	.80	14.8
Me.	47	36	4.64	4.71	.07	1.5
Fla.	48	45	4.67	5.14	.47	9.1
Geographic Division						
E. S. Central	1	2	3.01	3.58	.57	15.9
Pacific	2	1	3.04	3.42	.38	11.1
E. N. Central	3	3	3.50	3.75	.25	6.7
W. N. Central	4	4	3.60	3.87	.27	7.0
Mountain	5	7	3.62	4.48	.86	19.2
S. Atlantic	6	5	3.72	4.14	.42	10.1
UNITED STATES			3.78	4.12	.34	8.3
W. S. Central	7	8	3.88	4.59	.71	15.5
Mid. Atlantic	8	6	4.24	4.45	.21	4.7
New Eng.	9	9	4.31	4.69	.38	8.1



Source: Federal Power Commission

LOWEST AND HIGHEST TYPICAL BILLS FOR 100 KILOWATT-HOURS, RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE, JANUARY 1, 1949

This chart shows the high, median, and low bills for all cities over 2,500 population arranged by three population-size groups within the several regions.

highest in the Northeastern cities. In general cities in the larger population groups have lower rates. The lowest rate for 250 kwh for cities of over 50,000 is found in Tacoma, Washington ($3.20); for cities between 10,000 and 50,000 in Eugene, Oregon ($3.30); and for cities of 2,500 to 10,000 in Hartsell and Guttersville, Alabama; Corinth, Starkville, and Tupelo, Mississippi; and Fayetteville, Lewisburg, Trenton, and Marysville, Tennessee ($3.50).

The highest, median, and lowest typical bills for 100 kwh of residential electric service by geographic divisions and by community size groups are shown in the accompanying chart. All of the information in this article and in Tables 1 and 2 is from the Federal Power Commission's report "Typical Residential Electric Bills, 1949, Cities of 2,500 Population and More." The names of states in each of the nine geographic regions are given in the note at the end of Table 2 in the article by J. Edgar Hoover in the police section of this Year Book.

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See also Public Works section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1949

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

IT IS estimated that approximately 11,000 persons lost their lives in fires in the United States in 1949. Preliminary estimates of the property damage from fires in 1949 indicate a figure of $670,000,000. This is a 6 per cent decrease from the all-time high figure, dollar-wise, of 1948. Indications are that there was probably a slight decrease in the number of fires in 1949 as compared with 1948.

The lower trend of losses was also maintained in the number of large-loss fires. During the past year there were 250 fires with a loss of a quarter of a million dollars or more, as compared with 268 such fires in 1948. Of these, 29 were over a million dollars as compared with 33 the previous year. A careful analysis of these large-loss fires indicates that buildings of excessive area, lack of automatic protection, and unprotected vertical and horizontal openings which encourage the spread of fire were the main factors. The tendency to decentralize industry is perhaps also a factor in that in a number of cases large factories located in areas outside of strong municipal fire protection were involved in large fires.

Fires that aroused the greatest public interest during the year were the St. Anthony Hospital fire in Effingham, Illinois, on April 4 in which 74 persons were burned to death and the fire in the Canadian steamship Noronic at its pier at Toronto, Ontario, on September 17 in which over 100 persons met their death. An investigation of the St. Anthony Hospital fire by the National Fire Protection Association pointed up once more the serious hazard to life from the use of highly combustible interior finish materials. The evidence from a series of disastrous fires involving heavy loss of life should convince anyone that insulation board and acoustical tile made of highly combustible materials have no proper place in the large areas of hospitals, hotels, schools and similar places where people congregate. This is slowly being recognized by state and municipal fire authorities and by the manufacturers. The Noronic fire was a good example of failure to recognize practically all of the elements of fire safety in the construction and operation of the vessel.

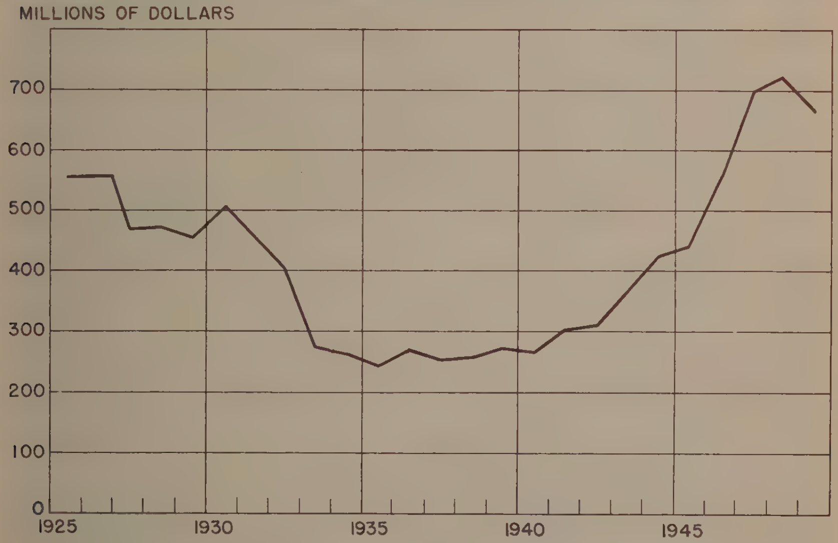
Civil Defense. The announcement by President Truman that Russia had developed an atomic bomb inevitably stimulated interest in plans for civil defense. Because of the demonstrated terrible efficiency of incendiary weapons in the last war, people concerned with fire protection and fire prevention have perhaps a keener interest in and conception of the importance of civil defense planning than most others. It is devoutly hoped that before long some directive will be forthcoming from the Department of National Defense which will serve as a guide to the states and cities as to what might be expected if a foreign power were to launch an attack upon our country. Without some such guidance, planning for civil defense in the states and cities is comparatively meaningless.

Fire Departments. A recent study by the Bureau of the Census of the 397 largest cities of the country showed that these cities spent $278,000,000 for fire protection services and that this expenditure represented 9.8 per cent of the total operating expenditures for the major municipal services. The study indicated that fire protection costs had increased, but that this increase was below the average increases evident in all major government functions.

The trend to shorter hours evident in recent years and throughout 1949 in the fire service has not been balanced in most cases by the appropriate increase in manpower. In very many of the cities that have shortened the work week of the firemen fire fighting efficiency has been definitely diminished because fewer men respond with the apparatus.

During the year considerable purchases of new fire equipment were in evidence and the shortages of equipment in many cities during and following the war have been overcome to a considerable degree. Much new fire alarm equipment was also purchased.

The program for training firemen which has been developing so rapidly in recent years continued in 1949 and the indication is that this was one of the best years for organized fire training in the country, not alone in the number of firemen participating but because of the improvement of fire



Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1949

The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1949 is provisional.

training programs and facilities everywhere. An NFPA survey indicated that some 81,000 firemen took part in state or provincial directed fire training programs during the year or about double the number that participated in such training in 1948.

An interesting new development in the training field during 1949 was the preparation of a pictorial manual on ladder evolutions by a joint committee of the National Fire Protection Association, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and the Fire Department Instructors Conference. The success of this joint effort on standard evolutions will probably bring additional material from the same group during 1950.

The writer has deplored in previous annual summaries the comparatively small part that fire prevention work has played in fire department operations. The evidence of 1949 is that more and more municipal fire departments are recognizing the real importance of their fire prevention programs and the value to the citizens and to the department of such work. Perhaps the more general use of two-way and three-way radio equipment in fire departments has been a big factor in stimulating fire prevention inspection work. In a number of cities whole companies go out on inspection and are nevertheless maintained in active service through the use of radio. In every city, large or small, the firemen should carry on inspection work if for no other reason than to become familiar with the properties in which some day they may have to fight a fire. In nearly all of the larger cities and in many smaller cities a separate fire prevention bureau is maintained in the fire department to direct inspections and to handle the more complicated inspection activities.

The majority of fire departments still have failed to attack the biggest inspection problem of them all-- the private home. Cities that have carried on home inspections by the firemen on an annual or semi-annual basis have shown remarkable reductions in dwelling fires and the departments have gained a very substantial amount of public good will from the activity at no extra cost to the taxpayers. The fire department in every city should carry on a home inspection program.

Municipal fire administrators were very much interested in the fire department act enacted in the Province of Ontario in 1949 which provides provincial treasury funds to the communities in the province for fire apparatus. The Ontario act provides for a maximum 72-hour work week for paid firemen and opens the way to standardization of fire apparatus and equipment and of fire training procedures in the province.

Legislation. During 1949 there was a considerable wave of legislation by cities to control the hazard of the careless smoker. A number of cities prohibited smoking in such occupancies as department stores and theatres, and it is becoming relatively common to call to account legally the person who carelessly sets fire to a hotel room because of a discarded cigarette or match. The American public is slowly coming to realize the very sizable but needless toll of deaths, injuries, and property losses from the careless disposal of cigarettes and matches. Last year for the first time some of the largest cigarette companies indicated interest in this problem and it is possible that 1950 will see a considerable extension of this interest and support.

During the past year a joint committee on unification of building codes, made up of representatives of 10 national organizations concerned with the writing of building codes, has been quietly at work in an attempt to agree upon fundamental definitions that could be accepted by all building code writing authorities. This work holds great promise as there has been the utmost confusion and confliction in building code writing practices throughout the country.

In municipal fire legislation there has been conflict in many cities as to the exact area of authority and jurisdiction between the city building department and the city fire department. The NFPA is currently encouraging a conference between the leaders from the city building officials and city fire marshals to resolve these conflicts and to arrive at a clear understanding as to the appropriate areas of operation for each group.

Minnesota joined the states that have authorized the establishment of township fire districts on vote of the people within the district concerned. A number of states have had such legislation and have found it effective in providing more adequate fire protection for the farm and rural areas.

New Standards. A number of new fire protection standards of general interest were adopted by the National Fire Protection Association during 1949. A series of amendments to the 1947 edition of the National Electrical Code was adopted and a 1949 edition published. A new edition of the National Building Exits Code also was adopted and published. A new standard on the protection of hospital operating rooms appeared and has been very widely in demand. New specifications for the common types of municipal fire apparatus have been issued and have been harmonized with similar specifications issued by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. A new code on the protection of places of outdoor assembly (grandstands, tents, etc.) has been issued. Tentative standards on the use of wetting agents in fire fighting have appeared and two controversial standards have been suggested but are still in the formative stage-- one on aircraft rescue and fire fighting equipment for airports, and the other on self-service gasoline stations. Considerable progress was made during the year in the adoption by more than 50 port cities of a uniform ship fire signal (five prolonged blasts).

Education. Fire preventionists have been encouraged during the past year by the remarkably increased demand for general information and educational literature on the simple fire hazards and how to control them. Millions of pieces of educational material designed for use by school children and for adult education were distributed, and there is a growing interest in and acceptance of the importance of teaching the elements of fire prevention in existing courses in the public schools.

Fire Prevention Week continued in great popularity as a device to stimulate public interest in fire prevention work and the contest run by the NFPA Committee on Fire Prevention and the Clean-up Campaign for Fire Prevention Week in 1949 drew participation from 3,762 American and Canadian municipalities. Memphis, Tennessee, emerged as the winner of the contest in the United States with Arivda, Quebec, as the winner in Canada. Other cities with very high ratings in the contest were Fort Collins, Colorado; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Chicago, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; Jersey City, New Jersey; Los Alamos, New Mexico; New York City; and Providence, Rhode Island.

Winners in the 1948 Fire Waste Contest for year-round excellence in fire prevention activities conducted by the National Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce were Chicago, Memphis, New Haven, Decatur and Moline (Illinois), and Fort Collins (Colorado), with Memphis emerging as the grand winner.

With Memphis taking the top honors in both national contests, delegations of fire preventionists from other cities may be expected to visit Memphis to see how it is done. Certainly no city has shown the all-round widespread public interest in fire prevention that the planners in Memphis seem to be able to create.

The year 1949 was a year of great growth and progress for the National Fire Protection Association and the demand for its services, its technical standards, and its publications reached the peak of its 54 years of existence.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief function of the city measured in terms of general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety--the work of the city's fire and police departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing their administrative problems. The details concerning number of fire employees, hours of work, salaries, pieces of fire fighting equipment, radio equipment, expenditures, fire losses, and insurance classifications are shown in Table XVII-A for all cities over 25,000. These same data except radio equipment and fire losses are shown in Table XVII-B for 549 of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable the official of a given city to make some comparison as to costs, performance, and accomplishments. The fire insurance classification data give some indication of the conflagration hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of fire department equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Some measure of the results of the fire department's activity can be seen in the fire loss data. The economic classification given in Table IV will be useful as a guide in selecting cities for intercity comparison.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average city over 10,000 population employs 1.54 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 residents (1940 census of population). Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group, with 1.73 firemen per 1,000 population, have the highest average while cities between 10,000 and 25,000, with 1.23 fire employees per 1,000 have the lowest average. The 1.54 fire employees per 1,000 population is appreciably lower than the 1.99 police employees per 1,000 population. The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. The number of volunteers and call men, excluding "sleepers", is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVII-B. Volunteers and call

TABLE I

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRENDS: 1946-1950*

Population Group	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
NO. FULL-TIME FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP.					
Cities over 500,000	1.16	1.34	1.45	1.49	1.47
250,000 to 500,000	1.31	1.42	1.49	1.59	1.66
100,000 to 250,000	1.41	1.50	1.60	1.73	1.73
50,000 to 100,000	1.35	1.46	1.53	1.62	1.68
25,000 to 50,000.........	1.28	1.41	1.48	1.48	1.61
10,000 to 25,000.........	1.22	1.30	1.37	1.21	1.23
All over 10,000	1.26	1.39	1.52	1.51	1.54
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$2,339	$2,389	$2,652	$2,979	$ 3,077
250,000 to 500,000	2,081	2,112	2,438	2,739	2,742
100,000 to 250,000	2,059	2,238	2,443	2,642	2,650
50,000 to 100,000	2,010	2,200	2,375	2,600	2,670
25,000 to 50,000.........	2,075	2,184	2,382	2,640	2,650
10,000 to 25,000.........	1,920	2,078	2,220	2,431	2,496
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$2,755	$2,937	$3,119	$3,418	$ 3,666
250,000 to 500,000	2,400	2,663	2,832	3,120	3,205
100,000 to 250,000	2,400	2,518	2,820	3,000	3,114
50,000 to 100,000	2,280	2,412	2,650	2,870	2,990
25,000 to 50,000.........	2,339	2,400	2,640	2,950	2,940
10,000 to 25,000.........	2,100	2,280	2,444	2,700	2,729
FIRE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$7,575	$7,839	$8,000	$9,000	$10,086
250,000 to 500,000	5,434	5,600	5,623	6,236	6,540
100,000 to 250,000	4,500	4,785	5,040	5,213	5,540
50,000 to 100,000	3,900	4,231	4,420	4,807	5,000
25,000 to 50,000.........	3,000	3,600	3,876	4,204	4,322
10,000 to 25,000.........	2,640	3,000	3,163	3,543	3,600
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$ 3.87	$ 4.14	$ 4.82	$ 5.11	$ 5.63
250,000 to 500,000	3.20	3.75	4.36	4.67	5.32
100,000 to 250,000	3.49	3.78	4.21	4.68	5.23
50,000 to 100,000	3.29	3.64	4.12	4.54	5.26
25,000 to 50,000.........	2.92	3.35	3.85	4.18	4.75
10,000 to 25,000.........	2.44	2.84	2.72	3.08	3.55
All over 10,000	3.40	3.76	4.21	4.57	5.15
TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$ 4.09	$ 4.36	$ 5.31	$ 5.98	$ 6.59
250,000 to 500,000	3.49	4.11	4.70	5.18	5.89
100,000 to 250,000	3.78	4.34	4.69	5.40	5.75
50,000 to 100,000	3.63	4.22	4.56	5.37	5.86
25,000 to 50,000........	3.28	4.08	4.46	5.26	5.39
10,000 to 25,000........	2.79	3.48	3.42	3.84	4.35
All over 10,000	3.69	4.19	4.71	5.38	5.91

*These data are summarized from "Fire Department Statistics" in the 1946-1949 editions of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK; expenditure data covers the calendar years 1945-1949.

men are not included in the derivation of the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

The trend of the number of full-time fire department employees per 1,000 population by city-size group for the years 1946-50 is shown in Table 1. The information for 1949 is shown in greater detail in Table 2. According to information reported to the Municipal Year Book by city officials in the last five years, the number of full-time employees per 1,000 population has increased from 1.26 to 1.54 but has remained substantially lower than the equivalent figure for police departments. The number of fire employees per capita in 1950 generally continues the upward trend that began in 1946 after the wartime lows of 1945.

Table 2 gives the lowest period number of employees per 1,000 population, the highest, median, and the two quartiles by city-size groups. The median ranges from 1.66 employees for cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 and 100,000 to 250,000 population groups to 1.18 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. This compares with the 1949 range of 1.63 to 1.12 with the same two latter city-size groups at the extremes. The median for all but the top city-size group increased last year. The median for the 100,000 to 250,000 remained practically the same as that for last year. The wide variations in number of fire department employees per 1,000 population is in part attributable to variations in manpower in different cities of approximately the same size and in part to the use of 1940 Census figures in the denominator of the ratio, particularly for cities that have boomed during the war and postwar years. These latter cities hired firemen to meet their needs but the Year Book employs the 1940 Census as its base. Caution must therefore be urged in comparing personnel figures of different cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area, and kinds of fire risks vary greatly among cities of the same size. The number of hours the firemen are on duty should also be considered.

Fire Department Salaries. Salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees have increased steadily in the five-year period, 1946-1950, as can be seen in Table 1 which shows the median entrance salary of full-time firemen (the total salary paid during the first 12 months in the department); the median maximum salary (the highest yearly salary paid to full-time firemen who have no promotional rank); and the median fire chief's salary for each of the five years by city-size groups. These data are summarized from reports made to the Year Book each year; data for individual cities for 1950 are shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B and details for ranges within city-size groups for 1950 are summarized in Table 2.

The median entrance salary in all city-size groups is now at least 28 per cent higher than it was in 1946; in cities over 500,000 it is $738, or 32 per cent, higher; in cities between 250,000 and 500,000, $661, or 32 per cent, higher; in cities between 10,000 and 25,000, $576, or 30 per cent, higher; and in cities from 25,000 to 50,000, $575, or 28 per cent, higher (see Table 1). The median maximum salary is at least 26 per cent higher than five years ago in all city-size groups; it is $805, or 34 per cent, higher in the cities between 250,000 and 500,000; and $911, or 33 per cent, higher in cities over 500,000; $710, or 31 per cent, higher in the cities from 50,000 to 100,000; $714, or 30 per cent, higher in the cities from 100,000 to 250,000; $629, or 30 per cent, higher in cities between 10,000

TABLE 2

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1949)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting . . .	10	18	35	73	150	. . . .
Lowest	$ .73	$ .94	$ .92	$ .28	$ .41	. . . .
Lower Quartile	2.02	2.04	1.52	1.62	1.42	. . . .
Median	2.32	3.00	2.57	2.30	2.57	. . . .
Upper Quartile	2.95	3.75	3.79	3.46	4.32	. . . .
Highest	4.15	5.00	10.49	12.04	91.17	. . . .
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1945-49)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting . . .	9	16	31	67	171	. . . .
Lowest	$ 2.00	$ 1.51	$ 1.23	$ .62	$ .44	. . . .
Lower Quartile	2.29	2.21	1.85	2.15	1.90	. . . .
Median	2.90	3.00	2.95	2.82	2.97	. . . .
Upper Quartile	3.42	3.63	3.95	3.66	4.33	. . . .
Highest	3.90	7.07	7.01	9.03	21.71	. . . .
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1949)						
Number of Cities Reporting . . .	10	18	35	73	$ 149	. . . .
Lowest	$ 152	$ 215	$ 91	$ 139	79	. . . .
Lower Quartile	446	354	361	310	279	. . . .
Median	838	702	544	519	466	. . . .
Upper Quartile	1,100	975	920	915	927	. . . .
Highest	4,035	2,116	2,172	3,800	21,536	. . . .
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1949)						
Number of Cities Reporting . . .	11	16	32	73	148	. . . .
Lowest	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.0	.3	. . . .
Lower Quartile	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	. . . .
Median	3.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.7	. . . .
Upper Quartile	4.8	4.7	6.2	5.6	6.6	. . . .
Highest	5.6	10.8	10.7	9.4	20.9	. . . .
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1950)						
Number of Cities Reporting . . .	14	21	52	101	187	517
Lowest	.97	1.16	.89	.18	.40	.04
Lower Quartile	1.34	1.44	1.44	1.30	1.24	.88
Median	1.49	1.66	1.66	1.62	1.55	1.18
Upper Quartile	1.70	1.89	1.97	1.98	1.91	1.58
Highest	3.09	2.29	3.12	4.00	4.40	7.09
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1950)						
Number of Cities Reporting . . .	12	20	51	91	167	429
Lowest	$2,600	$2,370	$2,050	$1,860	$1,800	$1,680
Lower Quartile	2,889	2,506	2,550	2,346	2,400	2,220
Median	3,077	2,742	2,650	2,670	2,650	2,496
Upper Quartile	3,310	2,995	2,916	2,940	2.905	2,820
Highest	3,480	3,420	3,261	3,850	3,514	3,640
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1950)						
Number of Cities Reporting . . .	12	20	50	91	170	428
Lowest	$3,300	$2,700	$2,300	$2,280	$2,010	$1,800
Lower Quartile	3,421	2,993	2,995	2,700	2,700	2,422
Median	3,666	3,205	3,114	2,990	2,940	2,729
Upper Quartile	3,875	3,524	3,307	3,300	3,240	3,100
Highest	4,150	3,780	3,800	4,375	4,224	3,900
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1950)						
Number of Cities Reporting . . .	12	19	48	91	168	389
Lowest	$7,740	$5,000	$3,540	$3,300	$2,580	$2,280
Lower Quartile	8,401	5,960	4,972	4,340	3,900	3,180
Median	10,086	6,540	5,540	5,000	4,322	3,600
Upper Quartile	12,132	8,100	6,326	5,654	4,944	4,200
Highest	15,000	9,600	8,148	8,400	7,200	6,840

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[1] For explanation of medians and quartiles, see p. 10.

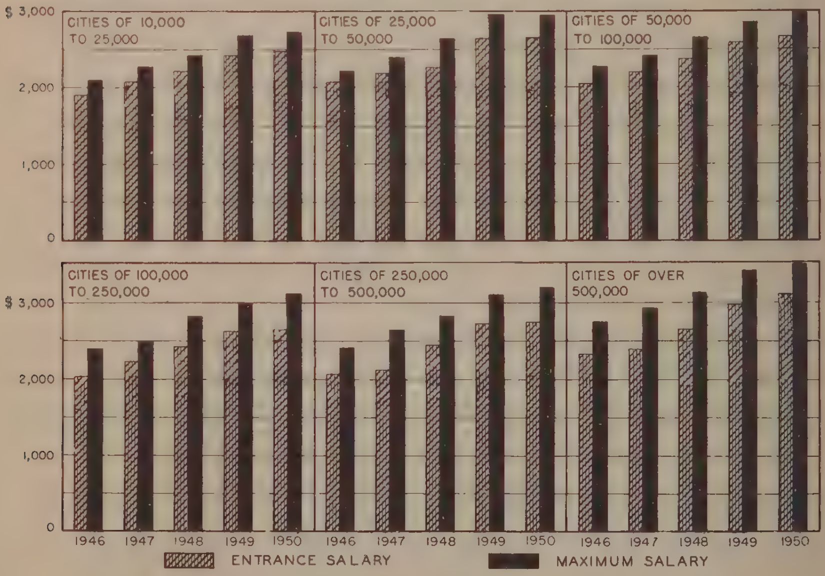
[2] Rates based on 1940 census figures.

and 25,000; $601, or 26 per cent, higher in cities from 25,000 to 50,000.

Median entrance and maximum salaries for 1950 show only a light increase over those for 1949. The entrance salaries rose from one-tenth of 1 per cent for cities between 250,000 to 500,000 up to 3 per cent for cities over 500,000, with the other four city-size groups reporting increases between these two extremes. Median maximum salaries, on the other hand, increased only from 1 per cent in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 up to 7 per cent for cities over 500,000 population, with the cities from 25,000 to 50,000 reporting a lower average in 1950 than in 1949. The slowing down of the salary increases is illustrated by a comparison of the negligible increases of 1950 over 1949 with the 6 to 12 per cent increases in the median maximum salaries of 1949 over 1948.

The wide range between the present lowest salary, both entrance and maximum for firemen, and the highest in the same city-size group is shown in Table 2. For example, the lowest salary paid a beginning fireman in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 is $1,860 and the highest $3,850; the lowest maximum salary paid in the same city-size group is $2,280 and the highest $4,375.

Fire chiefs' salaries are substantially higher in 1950 than in 1946, at least 20 per cent higher in the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 and as much as 44 per cent higher in the cities between 25,000 and 50,000. Salaries in all six city-size groups were higher in 1950 than in 1949, ranging



TRENDS IN MEDIAN FIRE DEPARTMENT SALARIES, 1946 TO 1950

The entrance salary is the total salary paid uniformed firemen during the first 12 months in the department; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid uniformed firemen holding no promotional rank. See Table 2 for median salaries reported for each population group based on information supplied to the Year Book by city officials late in 1949.

from 1.6 per cent for cities from 10,000 to 25,000 to 12.1 per cent for cities over 500,000. As in the case of firemen's salaries, the chief's salary may now be increasing at a slower rate. Salary increases from 1948 to 1949 were greater than those from 1949 to 1950 in four of the six population groups. For example, the median chief's salary rose 12 per cent from 1948 to 1949 in the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 but this salary average increased only 1.6 per cent from 1949 to 1950.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE HOURS PER WORK WEEK, PLATOON SYSTEM, HOURS ON DAY SHIFT, AND DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION FOR UNIFORMED FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950

Population Groups	Work Week		PLATOON SYSTEM							Days Annual Paid Vacation	
					Two Platoon by No. Hours on Day Shift						
	Range	Median	Single Platoon	Three Platoon	24	9	10	11	12	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000	46-72	64	0	1	6	0	0	5	0	14-28	18
250,000 to 500,000	48-84	68	0	1	14	0	0	6	0	12-21	15
100,000 to 250,000	48-84	72	0	2	31	0	0	14	3	12-21	15
50,000 to 100,000	48-96	72	0	2	68	0	0	21	1	10-22	15
25,000 to 50,000	48-96	72	0	3	130	0	0	54	3	10-30	15
10,000 to 25,000	44-96	72	9	22	340	1	3	94	19	7-28	14
All Cities over 10,000....	44-96	72	9	31	589	1	3	194	26	7-30	14

Hours of Work. In 1949 the average work hours per week remained at 72, the same as the 1947 and 1948 averages. The two top city-size groups show average work weeks of 64 and 68 hours, while the other four groups all report 72-hour weeks (Table 3). This information on hours of work per week and hours of work on the day shift was obtained from city officials late in 1949 and is presented for cities over 10,000 in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. The number of hours worked per week is determined by the number of hours worked per shift, and the days worked during the week; fire departments operate on a number of combinations of shifts with varying hours for day and night shifts and days on shifts in order to man fire equipment at all hours of the day and night and at the same time secure relief for firemen from duty.

The 14 cities over 500,000 report nine different combinations of work weeks, ranging from 46 to 72 hours. The three most popular work weeks among the largest cities are 72, 67, and 48 hours used by three, three, and two cities, respectively, with no more than one city using any other hourly arrangement. The 21 reporting cities between 250,000 and 500,000 report eight types of work week hours ranging from 48 to 84 hours, with eight cities using a 72-hour work week, four a 60-hour work week, three a 56-hour work week, two an 84-hour work week, and the remaining four cities have 48, 59, 67, and 68-hour work weeks, respectively. The 50 reporting cities between 100,000 and 250,000 indicated 11 varieties of work weeks, with 23 cities using a 72-hour week, five cities each a 56 and 84-hour week, four cities each a 48, 63, and 70-hour week, and one each a 60, 65, 68, 73, and 78-hour week.

The 97 reporting cities from 50,000 to 100,000 show 15 types of work weeks, with 56 cities using a 72-hour week, 12 cities an 84-hour week, six cities each a 48 and 70-hour week, three a 68-hour week, two cities each a 56, 63, 67, and 78-hour week, and one each a 64, 74, 77, 76, 80, and 96-hour week. The 182 reporting cities between 25,000 and 50,000 report 16 kinds of work weeks, of which the five most popular are 72, 84, 70, 56, and 67 used by 98, 29, 12, 11, and 9 cities respectively. The 482 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 indicated 25 varities of work weeks, of which the five most popular work weeks are 72, 84, 70, 56, and 48 used by 186, 166, 28, 25, and 17 cities, respectively.

Platoon System. All city fire departments except 40 operate on a two-platoon system. Of the 40 cities nine operate on a single-platoon system with one day off in three, and 31 cities (nine above 25,000 and 22 below 15,000) operate on a three-platoon system and commonly divide the day into three eight-hour shifts, the firemen alternating between each of the shifts. Of the 819 cities that operate on the two-platoon system, 589, or 72 per cent, use the 24-hour-on, 24-hour-off shift; 194, or 24 per cent, of the cities use a 10-hour day shift and 14-hour night shift. Other combinations of hours on the day shift and hours on the night shift were reported by the remaining cities (see Table 3).

Days Annual Paid Vacation. The median number of days annual paid vacation is either 14 or 15 days in all city-size groups except for the cities over 500,000 where it is 18 days (see Table 3). In all but the top city-size group, the median vacation allowance are fairly representative of most of the leaves given firemen. The 14 cities over 500,000 reported vacation leaves of 14, 15, 20, 26, and 28 days used by six, one, four, one, one, and one city respectively. The number of different types of vacation allowances reported by the cities in each population group, the per cent of cities reporting either 14 or 15 day vacation leaves, and the number of cities reporting in each group are: cities from 250,000 to 500,000, seven types of leaves, 76 per cent, 21 cities; cities between 100,000 and 250,000, eight, 64 per cent, 50 cities; cities from 50,000 to 100,000, 11, 69 per cent, 100 cities; cities from 25,000 to 50,000, 12, 80 per cent, 187 cities; and cities from 10,000 to 25,000, 18, 78 per cent, 507 cities.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Table XVII-A shows for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of informations which may be required. In 26 per cent of the 387 reporting cities, the fire chief is appointed by the mayor, in 19 per cent by the council, in 14 per cent by a fire or safety board, in 23 per cent by the city manager, and in 16 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner, and in 1 per cent he is elected by members of the volunteer department.

Fire Department Expenditures. The upward trend in salaries is reflected in the general increases in per capita expenditures for salaries and wages which increased from $3.40 to $5.15, or 51 per cent, in all cities over 10,000 in the five-year period 1945-1949 inclusive. Total expenditures per capita in five years increased from $3.69 to $5.91, or 60 per cent. These trends shown in Table 1 are expenditures for (1) fire department salaries and wages, but excluding payments to volunteers and paid call men, and (2) total fire expenditures including new equipment, but excluding hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or payments directly to retired employees.

Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for each city over 10,000 the salary and wage expenditure which includes payments to volunteers and paid call men, the total expenditure for the department, and in Table XVII-A only, the city's allowance for hydrant rental. The total expenditure figure in Table XVII-A includes salaries and wages, equipment and capital expenditures, hydrant rental, and all other expenditures except for retirement. In Table XVII-B hydrant rental is excluded from the total expenditures. Practice differs from one city to another with respect to hydrant rentals, and there is no uniformity in provisions for retirement systems.

Table 4 analyzes 1949 expenditures for salaries and wages (excluding payments to volunteers and call-men) and total 1949 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) per capita for the several population groups. Total per capita expenditures ranged from $6.59 per capita in cities of more than 500,000 to $4.35 per capita in cities from 10,000 to 25,000. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages, which averaged $4.57 for 1948, increased 58 cents to $5.15 for 1949. The average total per capita expenditure for all cities over 10,000 in 1949 was $5.91, which is an increase of 53 cents over 1948. Salaries and wages made up 87 per cent of this total as compared with 85 per cent in 1948.

TABLE 4

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1949

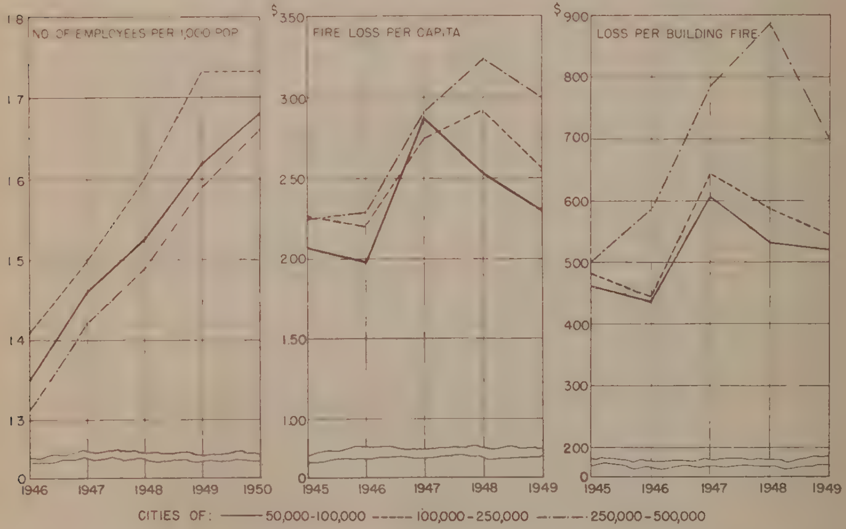
Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1949				Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	13	21,508	$120,998	$5.63	$141,732	$6.59	85.4
250,000 to 500,000	20	6,710	35,725	5.32	39,519	5.89	90.4
100,000 to 250,000	49	6,868	35,936	5.23	39,464	5.75	91.1
50,000 to 100,000	82	5,649	29,698	5.26	33,107	5.86	89.7
25,000 to 50,000	162	5,709	27,122	4.75	30,760	5.39	88.2
10,000 to 25,000	427	6,326	22,434	3.55	27,489	4.35	81.6
All cities over 10,000 . . .	753	52,770	$271,913	$5.15	$312,071	$5.91	87.1

Salary and wage expenditures for police departments are generally higher than for fire departments because of the larger number of employees in the former. In the cities over 500,000, police department expenditures are 83 per cent higher per 1,000 population than fire department expenditures. In all city-size groups police per capita expenditures for 1949 are higher than the fire per capita expenditures.

Number of Pieces of Fire Apparatus. The 1950 Year Book reports for the first time since the 1945 Year Book the number of pieces of fire fighting equipment in active service late in 1949 in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. Also shown in Table XVII-A are the number of pieces equipped with one-, two-, and three-way radio. A total of 9,065 pieces of fire fighting equipment were reported by 922 cities over 10,000 population. These 9,065 pieces represent five major types of equipment: 5,686 pumpers of 500 gallons per minute capacity or larger, 1,109 hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons per minute capacity, 612 city service ladder trucks, 1,361 aerial ladder trucks, and 297 quadruple combinations. These data do not represent the total number of fire fighting apparatus in these 922 cities since equipment not classifiable among any of the five types were excluded.

Radio Equipment. The cities were also asked to report whether any of the five types of equipment defined above were equipped with one-, two-, and three-way radio. In terms of pieces of equipment, radio equipment was reported on 25 per cent of 8,366 pieces of fire fighting equipment in the cities reporting both their equipment and whether radio facilities were used or not. In terms of cities reporting, of the 410 cities over 25,000 population, 188 cities reported fire fighting apparatus with radio equipment, 183 cities indicated that their apparatus did not have radio equipment, and 39 cities did not report. By population group, the number of cities with radio equipment on their fire apparatus and the total number reporting are: cities over 500,000, eight of 14 cities; cities between 250,000 and 500,000, 10 of 20; cities from 100,000 to 250,000, 27 of 51; cities from 50,000 to 100,000, 53 of 100; and cities between 25,000 and 50,000, 90 of 186 reporting. The cities indicating no radio equipment on fire fighting apparatus may have radio equipment on chiefs' or officers' cars, or perhaps on special type vehicles such as crash trucks, rescue squads and the like.

Fire Losses. Data on average annual per capita fire losses for 1945-1949 inclusive, fire loss per building fire in 1949, and number of building



Five-Year Trends in the Average Number of Fire Department Employees per 1,000 Population, Median Fire Loss per Capita, and Median Loss per Building Fire for Cities Between 50,000 and 500,000

See Tables 1 and 2 for figures on which these charts are based and for averages for other population groups.

fires per 1,000 population indicates roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire gives some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1950 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the Year Book. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used.

The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulation on Table XVII-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled, and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness, but tney must be interpreted with due regard to the many factors, besides the fire department's efforts, which affect first risks; climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and the moral hazard. A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trends of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low; they should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making intercity comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1948 since a single large fire can affect the one year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least one-half of all the actual fires are trivial in nature, such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

The median 1949 per capita loss ranged from $2.30 in cities from 50,000 to 100,000 to $3.00 for cities from 250,000 to 500,000. Fire losses per capita dropped in 1949 as compared with 1948 in four of the five city-size groups, in contrast to fire loss per capita increasing in four out of five population groups from 1947 to 1948. The five-year annual fire loss per capita ranged from $2.82 in cities between 50,000 to 100,000 to $3.00 in the 250,000 to 500,000 group. (See the article "Fire Administration" elsewhere in this Year Book). The median number of building fires increases gradually from 3.5 in cities over 500,000 to 4.7 in cities between 25,000 and 50,000 and varies only slightly from 1948 figures (see Table 2). The median fire loss per building fire was greater in 1949 than in 1948 for only the 25,000 to 50,000 population group.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency for all cities regardless of size.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.[1]

Tables XVII-A and XVII-B present for cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 5 for all cities for which information was available. Fifty-seven per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in class 3 and 4, 7.5 per cent in class 2, and 8.7 per cent in class 6. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 15 per cent are in classes 3 and 4, while nearly 53 per cent are in classes 6 and 7. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1946). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for fire departments is shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1--0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2--151 to 300; class 3--301 to 450; class 4--451 to 600; class 5--601 to 750; class 6--751 to 900; class 7--901 to 1,050; class 8--1,051 to 1,200; class 9--1,201 to 1,350; and class 10--1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000*	Classification of Fire Department*	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
2	29	7.5	7	7	7	3	5	0	25	1
3	98	25.1	4	8	27	39	20	7	68	6
4	124	31.7	2	7	15	35	65	71	60	25
5	102	26.0	0	1	5	22	74	161	68	65
6	34	8.7	0	0	1	3	30	213	61	134
7	4	1.0	0	0	0	1	3	62	38	103
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	66
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	32
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Reporting	391	100.0	13	23	55	103	197	523	342	438
Not reporting	19		1	0	0	3	15	139[1]	68	224[2]

*These columns include all cities for which data are available, including the cities omitted from Table XVII-B.

[1] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading scale is used (see notes 1, 2, and 4 at end of Table XVII-A).

[2] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, for which total class, but not fire department classification, data are available (see notes at end of Table XVII-A).

The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 5), shows 37 per cent falling in classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1 and of 25 other cities in class 2. For the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only the fire department of Bristol, Pennsylvania, is in class 2, and the fire departments of six cities are in class 3; Albany and Athens, Georgia; North Tonawanda, New York; Modesto and San Mateo, California; and Bremerton, Washington.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1949 are discussed below.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 21 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1949 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 42 cities in 1948 and an annual average of 23 cities that were regraded by the National Board during the 19-year period from 1930 to 1949 inclusive. Eight of the cities regraded in 1949 had been previously graded some time during the 10 years from 1939 to 1948. The average number of years since the previous grading for the 22 cities was 11.1 years with a range of one to 19, as compared with 10.8 years for those graded in 1948 and 10.9 for those graded in 1947. (Several of the 21 cities were regraded in 1948 but the data were not available until 1949.)

As the result of the new grading in 1949, 12 of the 21 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in six of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 4 to class 3--Bakersfield, California; Camden, New Jersey; Newport News, Virginia; and Racine, Wisconsin; from class 6 to class 5--Cumberland, Maryland; and from class 6 to class 4--South Gate, California. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other six cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Newport, Kentucky; Irvington, New Jersey; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Wilmington, North Carolina; Columbus, Ohio; and Tacoma, Washington.

Eight of the 21 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1949 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in three cities to put them into a poorer class: from class 4 to class 5--Springfield, Illinois, and Raleigh and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Five cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Elkhart and Marion, Indiana; Joplin, Missouri; and Norfolk and Roanoke, Virginia.

The fire departments in seven of the 21 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1949 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 3 to class 2--Bakersfield, California; from class 5 to class 4--Elkhart, Indiana; and Newport News, Virginia; from class 6 to class 5--Wilmington, North Carolina; from class 6 to class 4--South Gate, California; from class 6 to class 3--Racine, Wisconsin; and from class 8 to class 6--Cumberland, Maryland. In seven other cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4--Roanoke, Virginia; from class 4 to class 6--Marion, Indiana; and New Brunswick, New Jersey; from class 4 to class 7--Raleigh, North Carolina; from class 5 to class 6--Winston-Salem, North Carolina; from class 5 to class 7--Springfield, Illinois; and from class 6 to class 7--Albuquerque, New Mexico. The changes in points of deficiency for the fire departments of the remaining seven cities were not sufficient to change the classification of the department.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Fifty-four cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1949, which is the same as the number regraded in 1948. This regrading was done by the rating organizations (not

the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Of these, 39 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, but in only 21 cities was this reduction sufficient to put the city into a better class: from class 4 to class 3--San Mateo, California; from class 5 to class 4--Albany and Santa Rosa, California, and Olympia, Washington; from class 5 to class 3--Bremerton, Washington; from class 6 to class 5--Whittier, California; Moultrie, Georgia; Salisbury, Maryland; and Birmingham, Michigan; from class 6 to class 4--San Leandro and South Pasadena, California; from class 7 to class 6--Blytheville, Arkansas; Bell, Eureka, and Ontario, California; Niles, Michigan; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Beatrice, Nebraska; Mount Vernon, Ohio; and South Charleston, West Virginia; and from class 8 to class 6--New Philadelphia, Ohio. The remaining 18 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Florence and Selma, Alabama; El Dorado, Arkansas; Merced, California; Sanford, Florida; Decatur and Valdosta, Georgia; Muscatine, Iowa; Fort Thomas and Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Holland and Midland, Michigan; Salisbury, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Sumter, South Carolina; Kingsport, Tennessee: Staunton, Virginia; and Janesville, Wisconsin. Thomasville, North Carolina, received no change in the total points of deficiency.

Fourteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1949, and in three the increase was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: from class 5 to class 6--Pine Bluff, Arkansas; and Wilson, North Carolina; and from class 6 to class 7--Florence, South Carolina. The 11 cities that received an increase in total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses in a poorer class were Huntsville, Alabama; Lodi, California; Fort Meyers, Florida; Gainesville and Waycross, Georgia; La Salle, Illinois; Logansport, Indiana; Fort Madison, Iowa; Fergus Falls, Minnesota; New Bern, North Carolina; and Chickasha, Oklahoma.

All except 17 of the 54 cities regraded in 1949 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1939 to 1948, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 8.5 years, as compared with 8.1 years for the cities regraded in 1948 and 7.2 years in 1947.

For 54 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 38 cities, and this was sufficient in 29 of these cities to put the department into a better class: Florence, Alabama; Blytheville and El Dorado, Arkansas; Albany, Bell, Eureka, Ontario, San Leandro, San Mateo, South Pasadena, and Whittier, California; Sanford, Florida; Moultrie and Valdosta, Georgia; Logansport, Indiana; Salisbury, Maryland; Birmingham, Holland, Midland, and Niles, Michigan; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Beatrice, Nebraska; Thomasville, Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Sumter, South Carolina; Bremerton and Olympia, Washington; and South Charleston, West Virginia.

In 15 of the 54 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in 10 cities to put the department into a poorer class: Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Lodi, California; La Salle, Illinois; Fort Madison and Muscatine, Iowa; Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Wilson, North Carolina; Florence, South Carolina; Kingsport, Tennessee; and Janesville, Wisconsin.

TABLE XVII-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITES OVER 25,000: 1950

This table includes all municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1949 and early in 1950 by city officials, except the data on fire loss which were obtained from city officials in March, 1950, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1950, except as indicated in notes at the end of Table XVII-B. Under "Number of Employees," the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Under "Fire Chief--How Appointed," "A" indicates by city manager, "B" by fire or safety board, "C" by council, "D" elected by fire department, "E" elected by people, "M" by mayor, "S" by fire or safety commissioner, and a double dagger (‡) that city has commission government. Under "Work Hours Per Week" are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under "Hours on Day Shift," "SP" indicates single platoon; "3P" indicates three-platoon system; all others have two platoon system using either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off plan or some other plan usually secured by subtracting the number of hours shown from 24. "Days Annual Paid Vacation" shows minimum vacation allowed each year and does not include regular days off each week. Under "Number of Pieces of Equipment," the first number is the number of pumpers of 500 gallons per minute capacity or larger, the second is the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons per minute, the third is the number of city service ladder trucks, the fourth is the number of aerial ladder trucks, and the fifth is the number of quadruple combinations. All other equipment is excluded. Under "Number of Pieces of Equipment with Two- and Three-way Radio," the figure to the left of the dash (-) is the number of pieces of fire fighting apparatus equipped with two-way radio, and the figure to the right of the dash is the number equipped with three-way radio; cities reporting apparatus equipped with one-way radio are indicated by an asterisk (*) and the number of pieces of equipment with one-way radio are listed in a footnote to Table XVII-A. "Fire Department Expenditures" are for calendar year 1949 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. "Salaries and Wages" is followed by a double dagger (‡) when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. "Total Expenditures" include equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. "Fire Loss"--1940 population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. Under "Total Fire Insurance Class" the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See notes at end of Table XVII-A. A (†) indicates 1948 figures; leaders (. . .) data unknown.

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Pieces Equipment With Two- and Three-Way Radio	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1949 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Ave. Per Capita 1945-49	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1949	
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	3,288	$3,012-3,480	$11,088M	67-24	20	157-7-9-54-8	10-0	$12,656	0	$13,413	$2.37	3.3	$727	3-1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich.	1,821	3,257-3,971	10,271B	63-24	20	50-4-9-22-0	60-0	7,208	147	8,035	3.90	4.3	949	2- 632 100 35
Los Angeles, Calif.. . .	2,505	3,480-4,080	12,480B	61-24	14	97-50-11-11-1	70-0	9,858	880	11,779	2.51†	3.5	498	3-1194 138 47
New York, N. Y..	10,565	3,150-4,150	15,000M	46-. .	28	226-118-2-157-0	0-0	47,309	0	58,087	2.51	2.7	1,100	no grading
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,202	3,024-3,424	9,900M	48-3P	14	72-44-0-28-1	4-0	10,153	. . .	11,360	3.37	2.7	1,051	2- 614 216 31
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	1,546	. . . .-. . . .	6,700M	67-. .	22	54-5-2-24-3	1-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	3.47	1.8	4,035	2- 739 183 32

Boston, Mass.	2,379	2,800-3,300	9,500S	48-10	14	55-44-4-29-0	9-0	7,562	0	8,293	. . .	4.9	. . .	2-note 3		
Buffalo, N. Y.	921	2,800-3,300	8,200M	60-10	14	33-2-1-13-1	0-0	2,858	119	3,149	3.05	2.1	1,540	2- 993	290	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1,166	2,640-3,666	8,010S	72-24	20	39-2-1-16-0	28-0	4,000	0	4,374	5.41†	3.2†	1,481†	4-1813	693	46
Milwaukee, Wis..	900	3,364-3,724	9,004B	72-24	15	34-0-9-9-0	18-0	3,442	103	7,359	2.90	5.6	152	2- 855	122	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	927	2,979-3,418	8,000M	65-10	14	55-6-13-12-0	0-0	3,133	0	3,256	. . .	6.8	177	3-1341	440	24
St. Louis, Mo.	1,092	3,144-3,480	7,740S	67-24	20	43-12-2-21-0	0-0	3,082	0	3,257	2.21	4.8	458	4-1553	501	32
San Francisco,Calif. . .	1,720	3,420-3,780	10,680B	56-10	14	47-14-13-4-0	0-0	6,427	0	6,897	. . .	4.5	. . .	3-1087	303	48
Washington, D. C.. . . .	957	3,077-3,755	10,330C	72-10	26	60-. .-0-16-0	0-76	3,310	0	3,722	2.00	3.5	433	2- 887	148	45
250,000 to 500,000																
Atlanta, Ga.	349	2,616-3,120	8,100C	72-10	20	20-0-5-6-0	9-0	1,398	211	1,609	2.07†	4.4	215	4-1586	307	48
Birmingham, Ala.. . . .	401	2,700-2,940	5,960C‡	60-24	14	25-0-0-3-0	0-28	1,191	71	1,387	3.27	3.7	1,525	3-1482	523	39
Cincinnati, Ohio	721	3,003-3,532	8,221A	72-24	15	44-0-2-13-0	. .-. .	2,677	. . .	2,748	1.87	4.0	359	2- 909	162	43
Columbus, Ohio	468	2,784-2,976	5,550S	56-24	15	15-0-0-6-1	11-0	1,421	0	1,598	2.77	10.8	241	4-1652	357	48
Dallas, Tex.	602	2,610-3,540	9,120A	72-24	15	29-0-3-8-0	11-0	1,941	0	2,093	6.36†	3.0	. . .	4-1784	695	46
Denver, Colo.	447	3,212-3,450	6,465M	84-24	15	20-3-5-6-1	0-0	1,584	109	1,790	2.2[illegible]†	4.5	1,042	4-1546	422	38
Houston, Tex.	563	2,880-3,600	7,800	72-10	20	35-6-8-3-0	0-0	1,820	0	1,960	4.17	4.6	844	4-1907	864	46
Indianapolis, Ind.	711	2,400-2,700	6,300M	72-24	15	31-2-13-3-0	19-0	1,956	84	2,409	2.43	5.4	293	3-1088	230	36
Jersey City, N. J.. . . .	515	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-. .	19	23-1-12-0-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.20†	4.8†	302†	2- 941	169	35
Kansas City, Mo.	555	2,370-3,000	7,740S	72-24	12	31-1-17-9-0	0-0	1,375	0	1,566	3.21	4.4	837	3-1442	435	43
Louisville, Ky..	369	2,400-2,700	5,000S	84-24	14	20-11-1-4-6	0-0	1,059	0	1,277	1.89	5.7	335	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn..	. . .	2,430-3,009	5,892	. .-. .	. .	..-..-..-..-..	. .-. .	1,243	0	1,570	3.[illegible]7	. . .	666	2- 968	273	34
Minneapolis, Minn.. . .	588	3,084-3,564	C	60-24	15	22-5-2-6-4	0-39	2,121	0	2,263	7.07	2.2	2,116	3-1391	183	47
Newark, N. J..	860	2,600-3,500	. . . .S‡	56-10	14	36-12-0-15-0	13-0	3,011	. . .	3,267	4.71	4.5	1,123	2- 870	227	32
New Orleans, La..	821	2,275-2,340.	7,500M‡	72-10	15	45-1-9-3-0	0-0	1,304†	0†	1,607†	1.51	2.3	559	4-1593	451	34
Oakland, Calif..	570	3,420-3,780	9,600A	72-24	15	27-5-6-3-0	0-0	1,931	180	2,778	3.47	3.4	942	4-1748	371	39
Portland, Ore..	698	2,970-3,300	6,000M‡	60-24	21	24-10-4-4-0	42-0	2,398	0	2,664	3.21	9.2	339	2- 931	170	39
Providence, R. I.	478	2,652-2,990	6,201B	68-10	14	21-0-4-7-0	0-0	1,487	43	1,753	2.76	2.7	1,159	2- 829	268	30
Rochester, N. Y.	582	2,900-3,100	6,000S	59-10	15	22-0-2-8-1	0-0	1,804	23	2,080	2.05	. . .	929	3-1042	312	36
St. Paul, Minn..	405	3,066-3,438	6,858S‡	60-24	15	18-3-4-3-1	0-0	1,323	27	1,385	2.69	2.9	1,219	3-1485	377	40
San Antonio, Tex.. . . .	421	2,445-3,240	6,540S‡	72-24	15	27-0-4-1-0	0-0*	1,079	0	1,165	3.64	4.4	667	5-2069	692	47
Seattle, Wash.	837	3,120-3,360	8,500M	48-3P	16	35-0-7-3-0	39-0	2,925	48	3,164	1.38†	4.7	371	2- 993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	412	2,800-3,170	5,620A	56-24	14	21-0-4-4-0	6-0	1,565	0	1,470	2.78	3.4	910	3-1324	546	46
100,000 to 250,000																
Akron, Ohio.	217	2,640-3,000	5,880M	72-24	12	11-4-1-3-0	0-17	694	0	768	2.72†	2.6	733	3-2092	924	41
Albany, N. Y..	220	2,050-2,300	5,225S	84-24	16	11-1-0-5-0	0-0	452	0	527	. . .	. . .	. . .	2- 971	295	38
Bridgeport, Conn.. . . .	288	2,500-3,150	6,710B	56-. .	14	18-3-3-3-0	4-0	891	[illegible]17	1,203	4.34	3.6	921	3-note 3		
Cambridge, Mass. . . .	223	2,825-3,400	6,000A	56-10	21	9-8-0-4-0	1-0	764	0	844	3.70†	8.7†	586†	3-note 3		
Camden, N. J.	165	2,650-3,160	4,885S‡	. .-10	14	9-6-0-3-0	0-0	474	0	518	1.65	. . .	628	3-1483	528	49
Canton, Ohio	126	2,610-3,000	4,440M	72-24	14	7-0-1-1-1	0-0	387	0	418	2.95	2.2	1,289	5-2057	773	35
Charlotte, N. C..	191	2,928-3,046	6,180C	72-10	15	10-0-4-1-0	0-0	474	0	562	4.30	9.5	486	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.. . .	194	2,400-3,120	4,620S‡	72-24	15	14-0-0-2-0	0-0	573	7	620	2.94†	6.5†	380†	4-1784	497	48
Dayton, Ohio	300	2,985-3,450	6,570A	72-24	14	16-0-1-5-0	16-0	911	0	971	2.01	. . .	411	3-1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa	209	2,700-3,000	5,240C‡	72-24	15	15-0-5-1-0	9-0	585	0	641	7.01	4.8	1,866	4-1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn..	162	2,640-3,000	5,340S‡	72-24	14	9-3-3-0-0	0-0	496	[illegible]5	564	3.96	2.3	1,348	4-1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N. J.	233	2,650-3,250	5,500B	56-. .	. .	12-2-.4-0	4-0	732	0	782	1.23	3.0	508	2- 938	265	44
Erie, Pa.	159†	2,940-3,240	5,080S‡	72-10†	15†	..-..-..-..-..	. .-. .	543	0	623	2.38†	3.4	986	4-1752	696	41
Fall River, Mass.. . . .	293	2,628-. . . .	4,900B	48-3P	15	11-0-1-4-0	0-0	804	. . .	862	2.72	3.4	204	2-note 3		

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Pieces Equipment With Two- and Three-Way Radio	Fire Dept Expenditures: 1949 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Ave. Per Capita 1945-49	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1949			
100,000 to 250,000—continued																
Flint, Mich.	223	$3,261-3,642	$. . . .A	63-24	20	10-0-5-3-0	3-0	$629	. . .	$687	$2.42	7.1	538	4-1856	741	37
Fort Wayne, Ind.	171	2,790-2,880	4,600M	72-24	15	11-13-1-2-0	13-0	499	0	538	1.64†	7.2	229	3-1445	448	34
Fort Worth, Tex.	349	2,700-3,300	6,000A	72-24	20	20-0-0-8-0	28-0	1,004	0	1,098	5.96	7.5†	905†	3-1332	373	38
Gary, Ind.	164	2,850-3,300	5,400M	72-24	19	9-0-0-3-0	0-0	570	. . .	609	. . .	. . .	91	4-1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	263	2,854-3,261	6,175A	73-12	14	13-0-2-3-0	0-0	890	36	1,011	3.38	4.2	575	3-1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	428	2,916-3,504	7,624	56-10	21	32-0-2-4-0	15-0	1,180	12	1,376	1.85	3.7	689	2-note 3		
Jacksonville, Fla.	304	2,583-3,260	6,275	72-24	21	16-2-1-3-0	22-0	955	46	1,072	6.37	3.4	838	3-1392	415	39
Kansas City, Kan.	181	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	14	15-1-4-1-0	0-17	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.46	8.8	173	4-1929	559	41
Knoxville, Tenn.	161	2,520-2,880	4,680	78-24	15	12-0-1-1-0	0-0	512	69	622	1.85†	6.3	343	3-1378	382	48
Long Beach, Calif.	314	3,012-3,660	6,756A	68-24	12	15-5-0-2-1	6-0	1,126	0	1,304	1.56	1.9	920	3-1474	394	44
Lowell, Mass.	244	3,016-3,016	4,800A	48-10	14	0-11-0-4-0	0-0	751	. . .	775	2.65	3.7	816	4-note 3		
Miami, Fla.	313	2,646-3,348	7,200A	72-24	18	14-2-2-2-2	0-22	1,042	86	1,301	4.03†	2.6†	2,496†	4-1660	398	48
Nashville, Tenn.	301	3,000-3,000	6,000S	72-12	20	20-0-4-0-0	0-0	907	0	941	3.37	5.0	485	3-1249	349	46
New Bedford, Mass.	279	2,368-2,576	4,150M	48-3P	15	8-3-0-4-0	0-0	732	0	821	1.50	3.1	329	2-note 3		
New Haven, Conn.	291	2,499-3,163	7,320M	70-10	14	15-10-0-7-2	17-0*	865	0	1,042	3.62	4.7	544	3-note 3		
Norfolk, Va.	332	2,418-3,108	5,880A	72-24	15	15-7-2-9-1	3-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.11	3.7	728	4-1637	417	49
Oklahoma City, Okla.	268	2,460-2,640	6,000A	72-24	16	16-4-0-6-2	0-. .*	679	0	710	1.43	2.9	441	4-1881	630	44
Omaha, Neb.	326	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .C‡	84-24	14	18-0-5-3-1	0-0	886†	144†	1,092†	3.62	4.8	855	3-1394	367	30
Paterson, N. J.	207	2,700-3,100	. . . .B	84-24	15	0-0-0-3-13	0-0	644	0	679	2.22	5.5	471	4-1670	667	46
Peoria, Ill.	135	2,556-3,000	4,800M	84-24	14	6-5-2-2-1	0-0	411	68	519	3.21	6.3	660	5-2214	972	42
Reading, Pa.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	3,752D‡	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .-.-.-. .	. .-. .	250‡	0	279	1.71†	3.35†	407†	4-1081	698	28
Richmond, Va.	383	2,400-2,760	5,952S	70-24	15	24-18-0-8-0	8-0	1,116	287	1,480	2.00	8.7	463	3-1387	533	33
Sacramento, Calif.	211	3,192-3,840	7,260A	72-24	21	8-3-0-4-1	. .-0	771	0	803	2.56	3.8	473	3-1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah	192	2,700-2,940	5,400S‡	63-24	14	11-2-1-2-0	1-0	577	0	637	4.04	4.1	2,172	5-2364	957	40
San Diego, Calif.	332	2,856-3,732	8,148A	72-24	18	22-0-0-2-1	4-0	1,275‡	63	1,503	1.57	2.7	518	3-1392	396	32
Scranton, Pa.	207	2,645-3,059	3,450M	60-. .	15	12-2-2-1-0	0-0	631	0	. . .	2.44†	2.8	1,003	4-1799	666	39
Somerville, Mass.	218	. . . .-. . . .	5,200M†	56-10	21	7-5-0-4-0	0-0	625†	. . .	693†	. . .	2.1†	667†	4-note 3		
South Bend, Ind.	191	2,974-3,434	5,250M	. .-24	15	12-2-4-2-0	1-0	633	0	561	3.44	5.7	434	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.	229	2,803-3,250	4,962S‡	63-24	14	14-1-3-1-0	0-5	755	. . .	913	6.40	9.1	1,147	3-1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass.	468	2,964-3,120	6,344B	48-10	14	8-14-1-7-0	0-0*	1,498	0	1,602	4.65†	3.6†	1,407†	2-note 3		
Syracuse, N. Y.	397	2,800-3,100	6,600M	70-10	15	20-0-0-8-0	0-0	1,304‡	0	1,434	3.95	3.2	390	3-1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash.	262	2,940-3,240	5,400S‡	56-10	12	13-1-0-4-0	0-18	876	90	1,110	6.51†	10.7	229	3-1217	343	49
Tampa, Fla.	147	2,340-2,592	5,500M	72-24	14	14-0-0-1-0	0-15	394	38	505	3.02	3.3	1,142	6-2511	1014	44
Trenton, N. J.	213	2,550-3,400	5,600S‡	63-10	21	10-0-0-4-0	0-0	742	0	787	2.55	4.0	301	3-1366	239	32
Tulsa, Okla.	204	2,572-2,977	5,220	72-24	14	15-0-0-4-0	0-18	581	0	649	2.86	5.7	361	3-1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	199	2,150-2,600	4,700S	72-24	18	11-0-1-4-0	0-0	464	0	630	3.32	2.6	765	3- 941	170	40
Wichita, Kan.	185	2,550-2,940	5,580A	84-24	14	15-0-3-1-1	7-5*	653	69	664	3.03	4.1	315	3-1442	483	43
Wilmington, Del.	194	2,650-2,840	5,000B	72-10	14	12-6-3-2-2	0-0	571	. . .	625	1.63	5.1	316	3-1067	211	30
Worcester, Mass.	451	2,597-3,327	6,800M	70-10	14	14-7-4-6-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	1,310	3.22†	11.0†	392†	2-note 3		

Yonkers, N. Y.	213	2,800-3,800	7,800A	65-10	19	8-4-1-4-0	0-0	742	0	780	1.81	6.8	228	3-1124	309	36
Youngstown, Ohio	176	2,768-3,105	4,900M	72-24	14	13-1-1-2-0	0-0	558	0	607	2.11	2.3	574	5-2028	866	43
50,000 to 100,000																
Allentown, Pa.	91†	2,740-2,890	4,200S‡	72-10†	14†	..-..-.-.-.	. .-. .	288	0	344	1.17†	2.2	292	6-2504	1047	34
Altoona, Pa.	103	2,160-2,520	3,360C‡	72-10	14	9-0-1-2-0	0-0	. . .	0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	101	2,400-2,760	4,500A	72-24	15	11-0-1-1-0	1-0	222	0	255	3.62	3.5	467	5-2211	919	48
Asheville, N. C.	77	2,280-2,640	. . . .A	72-10	15	8-0-1-2-0	0-0	211	0	235	3.73	6.2	547	4-1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N. J. . . .	256	2,650-3,150	5,400S‡	72-10	21	11-10-6-0-0	0-0	771	0	809	9.15†	5.1	3,800	5-2013	776	40
Augusta, Ga.	116	2,400-2,646	4,320	72-24	15	8-1-1-2-0	0-0	314	0	361	3.65	6.5	503	4-1672	414	40
Austin, Tex.	166	2,340-2,760	4,800A	72-24	15	12-1-4-3-0	15-3*	448	0	471	3.66	3.3	240	4-1711	412	46
Bayonne, N. J.	190	3,300-3,300	6,300S‡	72-10	19	8-0-0-4-2	0-0	675	25	721	3.45	4.1	740	3-1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	86	2,280-2,760	5,520A	84-24	20	7-2-1-2-0	0-12	236	0	262	1.09	7.7	174	5-2052	693	46
Berkeley, Calif.	155	3,396-3,720	8,400A	72-24	14	10-3-1-1-0	0-7	601	68	725	2.15	4.2	354	4-1593	457	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	52	. . . .-2,580†	3,120C‡†	84-. .	14	6-4-0-2-0	0-0	126‡†	0†	150†	.91	0.9	1,405	6-2612	1083	35
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	171	2,755-3,210	5,200M	72-24	14	9-0-0-3-0	0-0*	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.40	3.2	1,265	4-1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass.	155	. . . .-. . . .	4,550M	70-. .	21	6-5-1-3-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.63	6.8	295	3-note 3		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa. . .	91	2,643-2,940	4,500C‡	. .-24	14	5-0-0-2-2	8-0	250	0	316	2.23	5.6	277	3-1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	100	2,317-2,526	4,807B	84-24	15	8-0-1-1-0	0-0	264	0	284	3.48†	3.9	1,095	5-2178	777	39
Charleston, W. Va. . . .	90	2,370-2,670	3,900M	72-24	14	9-0-1-1-0	8-0	227	52	296	7.01	4.1	2,947	5-2130	793	35
Chester, Pa.	18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M‡	. .-. .	14	10-0-1-2-0	0-0	. . .	2	110	. . .	3.7	875	5-2235	1028	46
Cicero, Ill.	68	2,955-3,476†	5,304M	72-24	21	5-0-0-1-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.61	2.9†	227†	4-1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts, Ohio. .	65	2,750-3,575	5,465A	72-24	14	3-0-0-2-0	0-0	232	. . .	257	.62	3.2	139	4-1533	394	43
Columbia, S. C.	112	2,160-2,508	4,500C‡	72-12	15	8-1-2-1-0	0-0	288	0	321	3.37	3.1	836	4-1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga.	111	2,412-2,664	4,632C	72-24	14	8-0-1-1-0	0-0	271	. . .	294	1.02†	5.3	218	3-1430	550	40
Corpus Christi, Tex. . .	98	2,918-3,315	5,865C‡	72-24	15	13-0-0-2-0	5-0*	225	0	260	3.51	4.2	804	6-2509	663	47
Covington, Ky.	84	2,592-2,592	3,914A	72-24	14	6-1-1-1-0	0-8	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.11	3.4	64	4-1803	665	39
Davenport, Iowa	88	2,724-3,000	4,400M	68-24	15	7-0-0-3-0	0-0	228	49	300	2.30	6.3	253	3-1477	596	48
Dearborn, Mich.	127	3,850-4,375	7,000M	56-24	22	5-1-2-1-0	9-0	455	0	471	3.83	2.7	1,015	3-1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	64	2,280-2,760	3,660B‡	80-24	14	5-2-2-1-0	1-0	. . .	0	. . .	3.21	5.9	519	5-2073	654	37
Durham, N. C.	88	2,082-2,742	5,250A	72-24	14	7-0-2-0-0	1-0	216	32	271	2.13	8.6	314	4-1724	653	45
East Chicago, Ind. . . .	82	2,700-3,480	5,040M	72-24	15	4-1-1-1-0	0-0	295	70	403	6.74	1.2	2,212	5-2340	767	38
East Orange, N. J. . . .	118	2,750-3,500	5,700M	63-. .	21	5-0-0-2-0	0-0*	385	0	417	2.28	3.0	378	2- 813	169	34
East St. Louis, Ill. . . .	74	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B‡	76-24	19	7-1-2-1-1	1-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.96†	7.2†	277†	4-1963	639	38
El Paso, Tex.	135	2,796-2,952	5,280C‡	72-24	15	11-1-1-1-1	0-0*	333	40	400	1.68	5.6	192	3-1307	310	46
Evanston, Ill.	85	3,000-3,552	. . . .M	72-24	20	5-0-0-2-0	0-0	. . .	0	333	1.91†	4.2†	1,069†	3-1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind.	176	2,500-2,880†	4,800M†	72-24	14	13-0-2-2-0	0-0	430†	0†	455†	5.10†	7.1	199	3-1343	422	33
Fresno, Calif.	180	3,000-3,480	6,000M‡	72-24	15	9-7-0-3-0	0-3	608	7	751	5.15	3.5	1,614	3-1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex.	107	. . . .-. . . .	4,440C‡	72-10	15	9-2-1-2-0	0-14	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.74	5.4	233	7-3096	1138	46
Glendale, Calif.	129	3,294-3,996	7,140A	67-24	14	11-2-0-2-0	0-15	450	36	527	2.37	2.5	794	3-1479	367	46
Greensboro, N. C. . . .	98	2,280-2,700	5,202A	84-24	12	9-1-2-2-0	1-0	276	0	313	2.12	5.1	309	4-1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio.	80	2,520-3,228	5,064A	72-24	14	5-0-0-1-1	7-0	264	0	311	2.21	4.8	366	5-2110	862	46
Hammond, Ind.	101	3,120-3,480	4,980M	72-24	21	7-2-1-2-0	0-5	338	61	424	4.62	5.2	335	4-1845	465	36
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	2,505-2,625	3,900S‡	72-10	14	9-6-0-3-0	0-0	238	0	277	1.91†	3.8†	184†	4-1937	783	26
Highland Park, Mich. .	96	3,834-4,008	7,000B‡	64-24	14	3-1-0-2-0	0-1	373	0	397	3.16	8.3	223	3-1225	379	33
Hoboken, N. J.	162†	2,600-3,200	5,750S‡	72-10†	18†	..-..-.-.-.	. .-. .	572	0	611	3.21	5.0	536	3-1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass.	128	2,839-3,069	5,150M	70-10	16	7-3-1-3-0	0-0	462	. . .	488	2.99	7.7	256	2-note 3		
Huntington, W. Va. . . .	98	2,670-2,790	4,320M	72-. .	15	11-1-1-1-0	0-0	282	68	396	4.60	4.7	945	5-2057	895	35
Irvington, N. J.	120	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S‡	56-. .	19	5-0-0-3-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.63	3.5	894	3-1088	380	49

TABLE XVII-A—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Pieces Equipment With Two- and Three-Way Radio	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1949 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Ave. Per Capita 1945-49	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1949			
50,000 to 100,000—Continued																
Jackson, Miss.	86	$2,160-2,640	$4,020C‡	84-24	14	8-0-1-2-0	1-0*	$ 226‡	0	$ 257	$ 3.17	6.2	796	3-1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa..	93	2,520-2,880	3,720C‡	72-10	14	9-1-0-1-0	0-0	268	33	372	.90	5.0	203	4-1611	640	41
Kalamazoo, Mich.. . . .	89	2,975-3,276	5,700A	72-24	14	7-0-1-1-0	1-0	295	38	393	5.98	7.0	416	3-1249	362	38
Lakewood, Ohio	66	3,000-3,600	5,220M	72-24	14	3-0-1-1-0	0-0	240	0	252	.95	1.0	279	4-1528	359	46
Lancaster, Pa..	72	2,500-2,940	4,170S‡	72-10	14	8-0-0-2-0	7-0*	201	0	213	6.15	2.9	459	5-2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich..	143	2,883-3,233	5,610B	72-24	15	9-0-0-3-0	4-0	469	61	. . .	2.80	3.4	646	4-1580	467	33
Lawrence, Mass.	204	2,860-2,860†	4,000S†	48-10	14	8-0-0-3-0	0-0	563†	0†	615†	2.33	3.4	532	3-note 3		
Lincoln, Neb..	110	2,250-2,514	4,200C	84-24	14	9-0-2-1-0	0-0	284	0	325	1.33	5.6	477	4-1913	386	32
Little Rock, Ark.	133	2,306-2,543	4,800M	72-24	15	18-1-1-2-0	1-0	348	30	450	2.81†	6.1†	602†	4-1988	589	47
Lynn, Mass.	311	2,735-2,960	4,340M	48-10	21	13-1-0-4-1	0-0	925	. . .	968	3.64†	6.2†	455†	3-note 3		
McKeesport, Pa.	65	3,478-. . . .	4,164C‡	72-10	14	5-0-0-2-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	223	2.43	4.2	239	6-2588	1015	33
Macon, Ga.	114	. . . .-. . . .	5,250C	72-24	15	7-0-1-1-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.23	5.9	1,026	5-2091	861	47
Madison, Wis.	159	2,911-3,274	5,723B	72-24	14	9-0-2-1-1	9-0	522	102	714	2.20	2.4	409	3-1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	153	2,800-3,000	5,000S	48-10	16	5-3-0-3-0	2-0*	490	0	531	3.01	2.0	1,753	3-note 3		
Manchester, N. H. . . .	167	2,435-2,735	5,000B	70-. .	14	11-2-2-3-1	0-0	458‡	0	517	6.90	6.2	523	3-1387	384	25
Medford, Mass.	171	2,900-3,200	5,500M	48-3P	21	6-0-0-2-0	0-0	505	0	537	2.82	3.3	1,232	3-note 3		
Mobile, Ala..	128	2,172-2,496	. . . .C‡	84-24	14	10-0-1-2-1	0-0	319	. . .	364	2.17	5.3	270	5-2343	1011	35
Montgomery, Ala.. . . .	146	2,220-2,400	4,500M‡	72-24	14	10-0-0-2-0	3-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.39	5.1	216	4-1671	552	47
Mount Vernon, N. Y.. .	83	2,800-3,800	6,500S	72-10	21	6-0-0-3-0	0-0	297	0	324	1.83	3.4	710	3-1409	569	36
New Britain, Conn.. . .	110	3,109-3,252	. . . .B	70-10	20	8-1-2-1-0	0-0	381	0	422	1.47	3.1	665	4-note 3		
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	123	3,185-4,185	6,754S	72-. .	21	7-2-0-3-0	0-0	514	70	608	2.18	3.8	620	3-1224	247	36
Newton, Mass.	218	2,590-2,990	5,000	48-10	14	9-1-0-2-1	4-0	467	0	687	1.44	1.9	1,005	2-note 3		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.. .	155	2,847-3,721	5,654A	72-24	14	9-1-1-3-0	0-0	579	23	635	1.61	3.2	494	3-1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill.	73	3,352-3,502	6,540M	72-24	20	4-1-0-2-0	2-0	264	0	271	.77	3.5	310	3-1472	367	47
Pasadena, Calif..	153	3,250-3,807	. . . .A	72-24	14	16-3-1-2-0	11-0	536	0	591	1.32	3.7	206	3-1429	281	46
Passaic, N. J.	106	2,900-3,300	5,500S‡	96-24	17	6-3-0-2-0	0-0	372	27	414	6.04	5.6†	1,395†	4-1707	650	38
Pawtucket, R. I..	123	2,314-2,314	4,000S	68-10	14	5-3-2-1-0	0-0	265	0	326	3.66	3.1	626	not available		
Phoenix, Ariz..	170	3,250-3,700	6,600A	48-3P	15	10-1-1-0-0	2-0*	642	0	666	3.52	5.7	809	4-1948	486	38
Pontiac, Mich..	85	2,808-3,132	5,280A	72-24	14	5-0-2-1-0	0-3	280	. . .	301	3.81	4.6	708	4-1824	753	44
Portland, Me.	156	2,346-2,555	4,849A	74-. .	16	9-8-0-5-1	2-0	412‡	6	470	2.75	3.3	321	not available		
Portsmouth, Va..	67	2,480-2,886	4,400A	84-24	14	8-0-1-1-0	0-0	195	16	233	2.93†	3.7†	642†	5-2453	1108	35
Pueblo, Colo..	63	2,952-2,952	3,888A	84-24	14	0-5-1-1-1	0-0	193	0	216	1.59	6.8†	384†	4-1957	644	38
Quincy, Mass.	196	2,500-2,700†	4,300M†	48-10	14	7-1-2-2-0	1-0	523†	0†	553†	3.48	4.5	399	3-note 3		
Racine, Wis.	91	3,084-3,444†	5,300B†	84-24	21	6-0-2-1-1	0-0	257†	172†	462†	3.25	4.5	820	3-1226	426	48
Roanoke, Va..	126	2,520-2,820	4,620A	84-24	15	14-0-2-2-0	0-14	370	21	429	2.79	4.9	1,173	3-1487	474	49
Rockford, Ill..	99	. . . .-3,219	5,225B	84-24	16	7-0-2-1-0	10-0	331	0	404	5.30	5.6	347	4-1675	510	43
Saginaw, Mich..	147	3,000-3,180	5,940A	63-24	14	9-0-2-1-0	0-0	417	16	473	2.08	4.6	222	3-1497	378	44
St. Joseph, Mo.	129	2,118-2,340	3,570M	72-24	15	9-2-1-1-0	0-0	254	70	335	4.30	6.5	323	4-1883	500	33

St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	97	2,310-2,640	5,040A	72-24	14	6-5-2-1-1	0-15	257	0	297	1.69†	3.7	334	4-1997	726	39
San Jose, Calif.	141	3,378-3,864	7,140A	70-24	15	10-4-0-2-0	0-13	515	28	564	3.24	3.3	1,482	4-1746	338	46
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	93	3,216-3,768	6,828M	68-24	12	6-2-0-1-0	9-0	294	1	365	3.10	4.1	661	4-1827	492	44
Savannah, Ga.	158	2,280-2,496	4,680M	78-24	15	10-2-1-2-0	0-5	390	0	424	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-1890	622	33
Schenectady, N. Y. . . .	161	2,600-3,050	6,150A	72-24	20	13-2-0-5-0	1-0	481	0	526	2.74	3.7	759	3-1431	478	41
Shreveport, La.	158	2,280-2,520†	5,460C‡†	. .-24	15	11-0-1-2-0	11-0	420†	0†	445†	3.34	4.1	656	3-1462	531	35
Sioux City, Iowa	97	2,280-2,700	3,720S‡	78-24	16	6-2-2-1-0	2-0*	255	0	302	4.59	5.4	437	4-1830	685	47
Springfield, Ill.	86	2,820-2,820	4,080S‡	84-24	21	7-0-0-1-2	0-0	272	0	307	10.44	. . .	. . .	5-2408	923	49
Springfield, Mo.	79	1,860-2,280	3,300M‡	72-24	10	5-1-0-2-0	0-0	183	60	323	5.76	8.0	528	5-2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	79	2,805-3,120	5,100	72-24	15	8-0-2-1-0	5-0	262	0	298	6.37	8.3	309	5-2014	732	28
Stockton, Calif.	126	3,456-3,864	6,756A	67-. .	15	9-1-1-1-1	0-6	513	12	593	9.03	4.4	936	3-1468	441	40
Terre Haute, Ind.	116	2,940-3,120	4,800M	72-24	14	9-2-2-1-1	0-0	345‡	56	439	1.87	9.4	159	3-1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	111	2,232-2,616	3,900S‡	72-24	21	7-0-2-1-0	0-10	269	30	338	2.33	3.6	545	3-1499	535	44
Troy, N. Y.	158	2,500-2,700	4,500S	70-24	21	11-1-3-0-0	0-0	435	0	482	2.81	5.6†	498†	3-1132	417	31
Union City, N. J.	116	3,100-3,500	5,700S‡	72-24	18	7-0-0-3-0	0-0	368	44	432	3.79	3.9	3,141	3-1379	413	35
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . .	10	. . . .-. . . .	C	. .-. .	14	10-0-1-2-0	8-0	26‡†	22†	105†	1.93	3.1	357	5-2308	961	46
Waco, Tex.	99†	2,460-2,820	4,680C	72-24†	15†	..-..-.-.-.	. .-. .	262	4	293	5.93	6.5	591	5-2363	554	48
Waterbury, Conn.	199	2,683-3,026	6,800B	72-10	14	11-0-0-3-0	3-0	617	84	757	2.34	1.7	1,569	3-note 3		
Waterloo, Iowa.	77	2,400-2,880	4,600M	77-24	14	7-0-1-1-0	0-0	. . .	0	. . .	3.85	6.4	984	3-1416	465	29
Wheeling, W. Va.	81	2,220-2,784	4,200A	72-24	14	8-0-1-1-0	0-0	228	0	245	2.00	2.7	2,171	4-1833	644	38
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	111	2,400-2,830	4,440C‡	72-10	15	8-6-2-3-0	0-0	311	. . .	355	3.30	2.1	1,737	4-1959	554	28
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	104	2,352-3,024	5,500M	72-10	14	9-0-1-1-0	8-0	293	0	443	3.86	1.9	1,126	5-2063	800	49
York, Pa.	47	2,400-3,000	3,800C‡	72-24	14	10-6-1-1-0	1-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.63	1.8	795	5-2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000																
Abilene, Tex.	50	2,340-2,520	4,200M‡	84-24	12	6-2-1-1-0	4-0*	101	0	117	4.37	2.1	3,660	5-2039	534	48
Alameda, Calif.	73	3,372-3,792	6,486A	72-24	14	6-1-1-1-0	5-0	285	24	331	.68	2.3	363	4-1662	399	43
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	60†	2,280-2,628	4,920A	72-10†	12†	..-..-.-.-.	. .-. .	163	0	180	. . .	7.8	358	6-2528	969	49
Alexandria, La.	64	2,160-2,400	4,560M	72-10	15	6-1-1-1-1	8-0*	175	0	196	5.63	5.7	785	4-1404	500	34
Alexandria, Va.	47	2,520-3,360	5,250A	72-24	14	7-1-0-2-1	0-0	131‡	0	185	4.36	2.8	2,153	5-2329	575	36
Alhambra, Calif.	51	2,760-3,432	5,328A	70-24	15	3-0-0-0-1	1-0	169	. . .	198	1.37†	1.1†	1,948†	4-1548	503	37
Aliquippa, Pa.	13	2,835-3,000†	3,960C†	96-24	14	4-0-0-2-0	0-0	37‡†	9†	55†	.44	3.4	167	not graded		
Alton, Ill.	29	2,580-2,820	. . . .M	84-24	15	6-0-0-1-0	0-0	85	. . .	122	9.65	7.6	745	6-2560	962	48
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	56	2,310-2,610	3,740S	74-24	16	3-1-1-1-0	1-0	147	0	162	2.63	4.2	1,338	4-1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind.	93	2,700-3,000	5,380M	72-24	15	7-0-1-1-0	6-0	288	0	307	3.29†	13.6†	255†	5-2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	43	2,829-3,075	4,611B	72-24	14	4-0-1-1-0	4-0	134	37	176	3.60	3.9	690	5-2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	28	2,100-2,280	3,600C	72-24	10	4-0-0-1-5	0-0	66	10	84	1.85†	5.0†	268†	6-2910	952	38
Appleton, Wis.	45	2,535-2,775	4,000B	73-24	15	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	121	60	200	2.57	14.3	344	5-2049	726	36
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	91	2,613-3,133	4,368C	48-10	14	3-0-1-1-. .	3-0	288	0	309	3.08†	. . .	. . .	3-note 3		
Ashland, Ky.	33	2,580-2,580†	3,792C†	72-24	14	5-0-0-1-0	3-0	84†	14†	111†	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2116	936	33
Auburn, N. Y.	65	2,306-2,700	4,005C	72-10	15	6-0-1-1-0	0-0	$163	0	169	2.15†	4.5	204	4-1624	445	38
Aurora, Ill.	43	2,640-2,820	4,260M	84-24	15	4-0-0-1-1	0-0	124	0	143	2.83	5.3	946	5-2104	912	37
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	. .	3,072-3,780	6,000A	72-24	15	7-0-0-1-0	0-8	274	10	335	3.62	4.5	1,003	3-1284	189	49
Bangor, Me.	61	2,496-2,496	4,420A	72-10	14	6-0-2-2-0	0-0	161	14	203	5.37†	11.5	1,685	not available		
Baton Rouge, La.	154	2,160-2,640	7,200C	72-10	15	12-2-0-1-0	9-0	402	53	576	2.28	4.3	232	3-1410	568	34
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	79	. . . .-. . . .	5,500C‡	73-24	14	5-2-1-2-0	0-4	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.49	5.1	587	4-1801	740	46
Bay City, Mich.	111	3,020-3,020	4,430C	65-24	20	5-3-1-1-0	0-0	332	45	396	3.78	6.9	1,025	4-1925	532	39
Belleville, Ill.	29	2,460-2,460	. . . .S‡	84-24	15	3-0-1-0-1	0-0	75	23	. . .	3.32	3.5	2,839	4-1802	548	35
Belleville, N. J.	38	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S‡	75-10	18	5-0-0-1-0	0-4	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.24	2.0	2,915	3-1057	349	47

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Pieces Equipment With Two- and Three-Way Radio	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1949 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Ave. Per Capita 1945-49	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1949	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—Continued														
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	46	$2,940-3,120	$3,600M	60-10	14	3-1-0-1-0	0-5	$152	. . .	$185	$5.95	17.3	127	4-1755 792 45
Belmont t, Mass.	47	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	61-10	16	3-0-0-1-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.33	6.0	401	4-note 3
Beloit, Wis.	33	2,700-3,000	3,900B	72-24	14	5-1-0-0-0	0-0	101	39	147	1.40†	8.9	1,689	5-2250 938 37
Berwyn, Ill.	32	2,580-3,130	3,800M	72-24	21	3-0-1-0-0	0-0	101	0	107	.48	1.9	294	5-2135 699 40
Beverly, Mass.	75	2,868-2,868	3,600M	56-10	16	8-2-3-0-0	2-0	229‡	0	253	2.95	8.2	474	4-note 3
Beverly Hills, Calif. . .	62	3,158-3,774	7,200C	62-24	15	3-1-0-1-0	0-0	207	1	235	5.19†	4.2	932	3-1374 305 39
Bloomfield, N. J.	78	2,700-3,300	5,500C	63-10	17	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	274	0	293	2.00	4.1	248	2- 901 397 48
Bloomington, Ill.	32	. . . .-. . . .	3,238M	72-24	14	2-0-0-2-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.87	4.3	742	5-2426 891 43
Boise City, Idaho	59	2,700-2,880	. . . .B	72-24	14	5-1-0-1-0	0-0	156	10	193	5.16	3.4	2,329	5-2309 727 38
Bristol, Conn.	49	3,068-3,172	4,950C	67-10	14	5-1-0-1-1	0-0	157	4	174	1.90	1.9	392	5-note 3
Brookline t, Mass. . . .	. .	3,380-3,380	6,500S	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .-. .-. .-.	. .-. .	445	0	481	. . .	. . .	. . .	2-note 3
Burbank, Calif.	68	3,108-3,828	6,900A	72-24	14	5-2-0-0-0	0-5	253	0	336	4.03	3.5	988	5-2056 623 42
Burlington, Iowa.	42	2,384-2,700	3,600C‡	72-24	15	7-0-1-1-0	0-4*	115	0	128	5.27	6.7	976	4-1890 760 29
Burlington, Vt.	54	2,301-2,470	3,400B	84-24	14	8-2-2-0-0	0-0	112‡	0	127	. . .	11.7†	. . .	not available
Butte, Mont.	42	3,000-3,000†	3,600M†	56-3P	15	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	114†	12†	146†	4.75	4.6	1,330	6-2958 1246 37
Central Falls, R. I. . . .	18	2,342-2,514†	3,500C†	84-10	14	1-2-1-1-0	0-0	46†	3†	59†	1.52	1.5	1,349	not available
Chelsea, Mass.	105	3,086-3,291	5,426M	56-3P	21	5-1-1-1-0	0-0	336‡	3	393	3.37	3.4	915	3-note 3
Chicopee, Mass.	82	3,025-3,025	4,300M	70-10	14	3-5-1-1-1	0-0	275	. . .	302	2.07	3.1	731	4-note 3
Clarksburg, W. Va. . . .	26†	2,670-2,700	. . . .A	72-10†	14†	. .-. .-. .-. .-.	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6-2581 969 46
Clifton, N. J.	65	2,640-3,500	. . . .A	84-24	14	5-2-0-1-1	0-0	214‡	44	283	6.86	1.8	393	4-1987 803 48
Clinton, Iowa.	33†	2,825-2,825	4,200M	80-24†	15†	. .-. .-. .-. .-.	. .-. .	93	22	. . .	. . .	13.5	298	5-2145 618 46
Colorado Springs, Col.	57	2,760-3,180	5,400A	72-24	15	5-0-0-1-0	5-0	180	0	230	2.30†	2.5	267	4-1682 627 40
Concord, N. H.	43	2,400-2,700	4,650B	84-24	15	8-1-1-2-0	3-0	138‡	0	153	4.15	11.5	229	A1-note 4
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	49	2,340-2,820	4,200M	72-24	15	5-0-0-1-6	0-0	141	0	152	2.32	5.1	128	5-2137 764 47
Cranston, R. I.	70	2,600-2,600	4,300	72-10	14	4-3-3-1-0	2-0	156‡	25	205	1.73	2.9	562	not available
Cumberland, Md.	51	2,280-2,640	. . . .C‡	72-10	15	5-0-0-1-0	0-0	154	. . .	175	2.18†	5.1	320	5-2436 814 49
Danville, Ill.	49	2,640-2,760	3,552C‡	72-24	15	6-0-0-1-0	1-0	116	23	154	6.13	3.4	419	7-3062 1090 47
Danville, Va.	43	2,220-2,706	4,400B‡	84-24	15	5-0-0-1-0	0-0	113	26	153	8.28	5.2	2,252	5-2281 810 36
Dubuque, Iowa	62	2,523-2,952	4,800A	72-24	15	5-1-1-1-0	0-8	161	0	214	2.94	6.6	278	3-1296 407 46
East Cleveland, Ohio. .	37	. . . .-3,585	5,400A	72-24	14	2-0-0-0-1	0-3	127	0	133	1.30	2.1	193	4-1933 703 41
Easton, Pa.	41	2,690-2,960	4,250S‡	72-10	14	5-0-0-1-0	0-0	119	0	142	2.84	2.8	389	5-2312 954 41
E. Providence t, R.I. . .	53	2,600-2,654	4,467C	68-10	13	3-3-1-2-0	0-0	149	17	206	2.44	3.5	240	not available
Eau Claire, Wis.	54	2,760-3,000	4,100B‡	65-24	15	4-1-1-1-0	4-0	162	62	271	7.37	5.8	210	5-2167 878 35
Elgin, Ill.	37	2,820-2,820	3,600B‡	84-24	15	5-0-0-1-0	0-0	107	8	136	2.77	2.0	2,119	4-1644 595 41
Elkhart, Ind.	66	3,000-3,000	4,200M	72-24	15	6-1-1-1-0	8-0	204	. . .	221	5.28	8.6	491	4-1973 528 48
Elmira, N. Y.	81	2,888-3,080	4,580A	72-10	21	4-0-1-1-1	0-0	258	0	272	2.65	4.3	329	4-1881 705 38
Elyria, Ohio	42	3,060-3,240	4,080M	72-. .	14	3-0-0-1-1	2-0	131	0	144	3.91	3.7	356	5-2335 864 38
Enid, Okla.	27	2,220-2,280	3,300	72-10	15	5-0-0-1-0	3-0*	64	. . .	66	2.72†	4.7	176	6-2766 874 46
Everett, Mass.	128	2,700-3,100†	4,500B†	48-10	21	7-1-0-3-0	0-0*	384†	0†	460†	7.04	3.7	1,101	3-note 3

Everett, Wash.	73	3,135-3,420	4,560B	56-24	15	5-0-0-1-1	6-0	253	10	274	3.23	15.2	219	3-1335	529	47
Fargo, N. D.	47	2,340-2,808	4,392C‡	72-24	14	4-1-1-1-0	4-0	112	1	161	3.17	6.3	542	5-2252	942	40
Fitchburg, Mass.	96	2,675-2,884	4,307M	70-10	14	5-2-1-1-0	0-0	290	0	326	3.88	6.0	845	4-note 3		
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	42	2,442-2,550	3,540B‡	. .-24	15	2-0-1-0-1	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	7.16	14.2	116	4-1993	660	32
Fort Smith, Ark.	80	2,196-2,700	3,500C‡	72-24	15	11-1-1-1-0	0-0	188	. . .	197	3.94	4.5	402	4-1770	425	38
Gadsden, Ala.	43†	2,400-2,460	4,140C‡	84-24†	10†	. .-. .-.-.-.	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.67	6.6	574	6-2866	1218	47
Galesburg, Ill.	26	2,400-2,685	3,140	84-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	0-0	70	0	77	7.11†	6.3	219	6-2661	915	43
Garfield, N. J.	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	. .-. .	. .	3-0-1-1-1	0-0	13‡†	1†	18†	.73	1.5	406	5-2437	819	47
Great Falls, Mont.	35	2,700-3,180	. . . .M	56-3P	15	4-1-0-1-0	0-0	109	0	125	3.41	1.0	120	6-2579	840	37
Green Bay, Wis.	80	2,850-3,150	4,770B	72-24	15	4-1-1-1-1	2-0	249	60	331	2.97	6.3	407	4-1708	581	34
Greenville, S. C.	67	2,259-2,700	4,250C	72-12	14	6-0-1-1-0	0-0	176	0	201	13.50	11.9	458	4-1774	686	47
Hackensack, N. J.	44	2,700-3,300	5,000A	76-24	15	4-0-2-0-0	2-0	160	37	212	3.59	4.6	942	4-1635	660	35
Hagerstown, Md.	15	. . . .-2,562	3,600D	72-12	15	4-0-1-1-1	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.1	487	6-2816	1101	47
Hamtramck, Mich.	71	3,500-3,980	5,680S	63-24	30	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	301	0	334	3.96	8.9	415	3-1343	408	35
Haverford tp, Pa.	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .-.-.-.	. .-. .	. . .	12	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2088	904	47
Haverhill, Mass.	89	2,650-2,650	3,960C‡	70-10	14	6-0-2-2-0	8-0	249	0	278	4.30	4.5	763	4-note 3		
Hazleton, Pa.	. .	2,760-2,760	2,580C‡	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .-.-.-.	. .-. .	69	0	84	3.56†	1.9†	1,819†	5-2351	902	37
High Point, N. C.	59	2,340-2,640	5,220A	84-24	15	5-0-1-1-0	0-0	159	0	182	3.84	6.1	331	5-2116	626	39
Huntington Pk, Calif.	36	3,514-3,693	5,880C	72-24	15	3-0-0-2-0	3-0	142	41	151	2.59	2.6	535	5-2301	864	39
Hutchinson, Kan.	38	2,370-3,076	3,840M	76-24	15	5-0-0-1-1	0-3	101	26	139	5.16	5.0	460	4-1826	612	45
Inglewood, Calif.	50	2,874-3,456	6,000C	72-24	15	3-1-0-1-0	5-0	167	0	186	21.71	3.0	21,536	5-2477	701	39
Jackson, Mich.	88	2,908-3,304	5,500C	72-24	15	6-0-2-1-0	1-0	295	0	318	2.67	4.7	543	4-1906	771	44
Jamestown, N. Y.	73	2,906-3,186	4,340M	72-10	15	4-1-0-2-0	0-0	237	29	329	2.09	3.5	255	3-1456	433	41
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	1,890-2,010	2,700A	84-10	10	4-0-0-0-1	0-0	47	0	61	3.48	4.9	445	5-2206	677	42
Joliet, Ill.	54	2,880-2,880	3,930B‡	84-24	14	. .-5-1-2-0	0-0	156	. . .	170	5.29	6.8	1,402	5-2122	662	46
Joplin, Mo.	53†	1,597-1,906	2,795M‡	56-3P†	14†	. .-. .-.-.-.	. .-. .	108	13	127	2.02	8.4	85	6-2690	940	48
Kearny, N. J.	96	3,100-3,600	5,600C	67-24	17	6-0-1-3-0	0-0	356	0	368	3.59	1.1	956	2- 999	297	48
Kenosha, Wis.	76	3,129-3,255	5,500B	72-24	14	5-0-1-1-0	1-0	257	84	368	2.82	5.5	278	4-1552	556	37
Kingston, N. Y.	48	2,590-2,950	4,210B	60-. .	14	5-4-1-1-0	0-0	144	0	157	1.66	5.7	413	4-1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind.	62	2,760-2,760	4,200B	72-24	15	6-0-1-1-0	5-0	176‡	22	214	3.75	8.5	309	5-2440	915	40
La Crosse, Wis.	85	2,708-3,224	4,400B	72-24	14	5-0-1-1-1	2-0	271	57	359	3.20	9.8	273	3-1434	368	38
Lafayette, Ind.	55	2,400-2,700	3,820M	72-24	14	5-1-0-1-0	0-0	156	0	165	4.25	8.0	474	5-2374	844	34
Laredo, Tex.	80	1,800-2,560	3,600C	72-10	15	6-0-1-0-0	0-0*	129	12	170	1.27†	2.1	1,222	6-2745	772	39
Lebanon, Pa.	17	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .C‡	84-24	14	7-0-0-1-0	0-0	2‡	. . .	52	.96	2.0	162	6-2355	890	24
Lewiston, Me.	53	2,366-2,640	3,840B	84-24	14	5-0-0-2-0	0-0	146	10	195	4.68	1.6	2,555	not available		
Lexington, Ky.	92	. . . .-2,688	4,224A	72-24	15	6-1-0-1-1	0-0	231	48	298	7.25	4.9	191	4-1942	716	48
Lima, Ohio	50	2,415-2,800	3,900M	72-24	14	7-0-0-0-0	0-0*	143	. . .	173	5.03	6.6	816	6-2735	1057	43
Lorain, Ohio	72	3,276-3,276	4,236S	72-24	14	6-1-0-2-0	2-0	174‡	0	188	3.94	2.5	449	4-1532	482	42
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	16	. . . .-. . . .	4,450C	. .-. .	14	12-3-2-1-2	0-0	. . .	. . .	76	5.15	4.0	1,425	5-2256	678	47
Lubbock, Tex.	70	2,441-2,696	4,600A	. .-24	15	5-7-0-1-1	0-0	157	0	187	3.99	. . .	. . .	7-3393	1261	48
Lynchburg, Va.	77	2,360-2,703	4,000A	84-24	14	8-0-0-1-0	0-9	213	17	245	1.63	7.7	79	4-1866	807	39
Mansfield, Ohio	43	2,805-3,000†	. . . .S	72-. .	14	6-0-1-0-0	0-0	110†	. . .	. . .	4.04	5.6	799	6-2664	1088	41
Marion, Ind.	52	2,580-2,640	3,500M	72-24	17	4-0-1-1-0	5-0	137	34	190	4.29	9.9	420	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio	38	2,616-2,916	. . . .S	72-24	14	3-0-0-1-1	2-0	112	26	145	1.80	4.7	474	6-2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa	36	2,250-2,550	4,500A	72-24	15	3-1-0-1-1	1-0	94	0	100	1.42	3.4	270	4-1984	736	36
Massillon, Ohio	26	2,574-2,784	3,384S	72-24	14	4-1-0-1-0	0-0	73‡	. . .	84	1.15	3.8	256	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.	19	3,120-3,240	4,600M	72-24	15	2-0-1-0-0	0-0	59	0	68	1.09	4.1	191	6-2800	1171	44
Melrose, Mass.	47	2,900-3,200	4,700M	70-. .	16	4-1-0-1-0	1-0	150	10	177	1.71	2.1	524	4-note 3		
Meriden, Conn.	57	3,096-3,096	4,836B	67-10	14	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	186‡	0	199	1.82	3.8	570	4-note 3		

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Pieces Equipment With Two- and Three-Way Radio	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1949 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Ave. Per Capita 1945-49	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1949	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
25,000 to 50,000—Continued																
Meridian, Miss.	48	$2,160-2,400	$. . . .M‡	84-24	14	3-4-0-1-0	0-1	$112	0	$120	$4.29	6.6	860	6-2660	1137	30
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	71	3,372-4,224	6,324A	72-10	15	3-0-0-1-1	4-0	248	4	279	3.26	5.7	1,112	5-2437	1084	37
Michigan City, Ind. . . .	39	. . . .-2,940	3,920M	72-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	0-4	118	17	148	2.20	6.2	328	5-2120	859	36
Middletown, Conn. . . .	21	3,125-3,125	4,180C	65-. .	14	4-0-0-2-0	0-0	64‡	0	75	2.45	2.5	2,698	5-note 3		
Middletown, Ohio	39	2,832-3,378	4,440C‡	72-24	14	3-0-1-1-1	2-0	128	0	142	2.82	5.2	717	5-2310	887	39
Mishawaka, Ind.	60	. . . .-. . . .	4,020M†	72-24	15	6-0-2-0-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.16	. . .	110	4-1615	563	41
Moline, Ill.	35	2,655-3,048	3,920M	84-24	15	4-0-0-1-0	2-0	108	. . .	130	1.58†	1.5	1,736	4-1664	655	37
Monroe, La.	66	2,340-. . . .	4,020†	72-24	15	5-1-1-0-0	5-0	120†	12†	152†	5.33	6.8	1,248	6-2542	794	34
Montclair, N. J.	81	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S‡†	67-10	15	6-0-1-1-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.45†	5.3	466	3-1150	390	48
Muncie, Ind.	73	2,880-2,880	4,673M	72-24	14	7-1-0-1-0	2-0	218	0	233	6.24	. . .	629	6-2702	1048	46
Muskegon, Mich.	68	2,930-3,200	5,750A	72-24	14	5-1-0-1-1	3-0	227	0	247	7.47	4.6	161	4-1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla.	47	2,148-2,256	3,852A	72-12	. .	4-0-0-1-0	2-0	110	0	121	2.69†	6.8	547	5-2204	884	41
Nashua, N. H.	63	2,652-. . . .†	4,500B	84-24	14	7-3-2-1-0	4-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.19	7.5	468	5-2018	638	30
New Albany, Ind.	49	2,040-2,400	3,500M	. .-24	20	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.54	10.2	867	6-2802	942	46
Newark, Ohio.	39	2,760-2,820	3,540S	72-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	103	0	116	2.48	4.7	. . .	5-2312	725	26
New Brunswick, N. J. .	71	2,400-3,300	4,700C‡	56-10	15	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	228	10	283	6.40	4.3	1,211	5-2038	752	48
Newburgh, N. Y.	64	2,400-2,900†	5,000A	72-10	15	5-1-0-2-0	0-0	165‡†	0†	181†	2.12	3.7	747	3-1172	430	42
New Castle, Pa.	50	2,878-3,028	3,394C‡	72-10	14	6-1-1-1-0	0-1	147	13	200	3.36	7.5	449	6-2688	1021	28
New London, Conn. . . .	36	2,900-3,140	4,300A	56-. .	14	6-1-1-1-0	0-3	107‡	0	128	2.32	3.8	566	5-note 3		
Newport, Ky.	44	2,600-2,600	3,600A	84-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	128	0	154	1.85	8.0	29	4-1790	703	49
Newport, R. I.	63	2,323-2,597	3,704A	70-10	14	6-0-0-2-0	0-0	172‡	25	215	1.61	7.4	317	not available		
Newport News, Va. . . .	74	2,400-2,940	5,300A	84-24	12	10-1-1-2-1	0-0	220	11	305	1.39	7.1	385	3-1431	549	48
Norristown, Pa.	10†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24†	14†	. .-. .-.-.-.	. .-. .	5‡	. . .	40	.63	0.9	533	5-2109	864	47
North Bergen tp, N. J. .	80	. . . .-3,000	. . . .S‡	67-10	16	5-0-0-1-0	0-1	261	47	. . .	.96†	2.2†	173†	4-1734	673	39
Norwalk, Conn.	67	2,884-3,345	5,621B	63-10	14	7-0-1-1-1	0-1	210	9	255	3.22	5.1	933	4-note 3		
Norwood, Ohio	46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	72-24	14	3-0-0-1-1	0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	.88	3.3	411	5-2051	829	33
Ogden, Utah.	51	2,424-2,952	4,200M‡	72-24	14	5-0-0-1-0	2-0	154	0	167	2.97	10.9	108	6-2898	1252	40
Orange, N. J.	55	2,500-3,500	5,100S‡	72-10	21	4-0-0-2-0	0-0	199	0	218	3.10	2.2	486	4-1628	537	41
Orlando, Fla.	. .	2,700-2,820	4,200C	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .-.-.-.	. .-. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.76	0.3	2,239	5-2181	748	46
Oshkosh, Wis.	81	3,083-3,263	4,533B	72-24	15	6-0-1-1-1	9-0	257	50	321	5.01	6.2	280	3-1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa	38	2,640-2,880	3,600S†	72-24	20	5-0-0-1-0	4-0	. . .	0	. . .	7.48	5.0	2,695	6-2648	1117	39
Owensboro, Ky.	50	2,280-2,280†	3,600C‡†	72-24	14	4-2-0-1-0	0-0	111†	0†	122†	2.48†	7.5	271	4-1794	477	47
Paducah, Ky.	45	2,280-2,400	3,420A	72-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	0-0	112	50	169	2.97	8.0	291	5-2199	848	46
Parkersburg, W. Va. . .	34	2,232-2,592	3,110C‡	72-24	15	4-2-0-1-1	0-0	89	0	112	1.30	2.3	497	5-2034	917	40
Pensacola, Fla.	79	2,430-2,700	5,400A	72-24	30	5-0-1-1-0	0-3	217	0	240	4.48†	3.0	723	6-2646	883	39
Perth Amboy, N. J. . . .	37	2,900-3,300	3,950D‡	72-24	20	6-0-0-3-0	0-0	104	25	150	6.27†	2.3†	1,937†	4-1964	828	46
Petersburg, Va.	49	2,130-2,400	4,200A	. .-24	15	5-2-2-0-0	2-0	125	0	149	3.04	20.9	173	4-1753	533	33
Pittsfield, Mass.	82	3,018-3,100	5,200M	70-10	14	4-1-1-1-0	0-0	257	0	274	2.24	4.5	550	5-note 3		
Plainfield, N. J.	68	2,860-3,560	. . . .M	65-10	16	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	200	64	280	3.77†	3.9	510	3-1415	466	35

Port Arthur, Tex.	72	2,160-2,838	5,100A	72-10	15	5-0-1-0-0	0-5	145	0	199	1.90	1.6	1,690	6-2664	1049	48
Port Huron, Mich.	52	3,204-3,264	4,338A	72-24	20	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	172‡	4	187	5.63	6.6	843	4-1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio	46	2,520-2,760	3,900A	72-24	15	5-1-0-1-1	0-0	131	0	139	2.35	3.3	308	4-1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	59	3,076-3,421	4,490C	56-10	16	7-0-0-2-0	.-0	181‡	0	212	2.81	4.8	530	4-1541	590	30
Quincy, Ill.	46	2,400-2,400	3,300M	84-24	15	5-1-0-1-1	0-0	113	0	120	2.18	5.8	287	5-2337	846	41
Raleigh, N. C.	65	2,520-2,640	4,000	84-24	15	5-0-1-1-0	0-0	142	0	169	3.02	2.4	1,232	5-2173	959	49
Revere, Mass.	101	....-...	....M	48-10	28	5-0-0-2-0	0-0	...	...	...	4.97	1.5	3,217	4-note 3		
Richmond, Ind.	51	2,640-2,640†	4,500M†	72-24	15	6-0-0-1-1	0-6*	133‡†	31†	202†	1.01	1.8	982	4-1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif.	51	2,826-3,156	5,700B	72-24	15	3-1-0-0-1	5-0	167	5	182	3.02	2.7	1,362	5-2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn.	43	2,790-3,000	4,500C	56-24	15	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	128	12	151	1.73†	5.2†	233†	5-2044	851	47
Rock Island, Ill.	46	2,550-2,880	3,180B	84-24	15	6-0-0-1-0	0-0	138	0	153	[illegible]	7.8	284	5-2445	986	41
Rocky Mount, N. C.	24	2,460-2,724	3,500A	..-24	14	5-0-0-1-0	0-0	66	0	82	1.45†	6.6†	275†	5-2022	788	47
Rome, Ga.	45	2,136-2,400	4,380	84-24	14	5-0-0-1-0	1-0	103	0	134	2.57	10.7	368	5-2006	791	47
Rome, N. Y.	49	....-....	4,250S	..-24	14	7-1-1-1-0	0-0	...	0	...	1.68	3.9	466	4-1891	714	40
Royal Oak, Mich.	32	3,190-3,780	4,435A	72-24	14	4-0-1-0-0	0-0	115‡	8	138	2.28†	4.2†	368†	5-2131	858	31
Salem, Mass.	95	2,990-2,990	4,360M	56-..	14	6-2-0-2-0	0-0	293	0	308	2.65	4.5	794	2-note 3		
Salem, Ore.	82	2,700-3,000	4,560C	63-24	14	8-1-0-1-0	0-7	177	0	203	10.65	11.5	297	5-2117	742	40
San Angelo, Tex.	37	2,040-2,292	3,600A	84-24	15	6-0-1-0-0	1-0	95	9	122	2.48	4.4	607	20-note 1		
San Bernardino, Calif.	74	2,790-3,276	4,980M	67-24	14	7-3-0-1-0	9-0	234	0	252	4.33	2.5	2,486	5-2300	658	46
Santa Ana, Calif.	58	3,029-3,185	4,875C	72-24	15	4-2-0-1-0	7-0	179	0	218	2.34	3.2	1,029	5-2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Calif.	73	2,880-3,195	5,100B	72-24	14	6-0-0-1-0	0-7	242	0	273	1.47	4.9	262	4-1859	481	46
Sharon, Pa.	21	3,150-3,240	3,990C‡	72-10	14	3-1-0-1-0	1-0	69	16	110	...	...	...	not graded		
Sheboygan, Wis.	63	2,905-3,002	4,172B	72-24	15	3-0-1-1-0	0-0	192	55	283	1.75	11.9	145	4-1842	541	32
Sioux Falls, S. D.	68	2,436-2,820	3,960M‡	72-24	14	5-0-2-1-0	0-0	185	0	223	...	5.3	370	5-2477	768	43
South Gate, Calif.	40.	3,330-3,528	6,000C	72-24	16	3-1-0-0-0	3-0	153	3	184	1.79	2.7	391	4-1770	462	49
Spartanburg, S. C.	52†	2,525-2,710	3,719M	72-10†	15†	..-..-.-.-.	..-..	146	0	160	6.96	8.0	452	5-2320	1030	36
Stamford, Conn.	89	3,105-3,450	6,270B	67-10	14	4-1-1-1-0	0-0	...	...	...	4.77	3.2	1,698	4-note 3		
Steubenville, Ohio.	36	3,096-....	3,336S	72-24	15	4-1-0-1-0	5-0	114	0	122	2.46	3.8	1,823	5-2367	901	45
Superior, Wis.	74	2,736-2,916	4,670B	72-24	14	4-1-0-1-1	0-0	228	77	328	2.84	8.6	101	4-1790	386	41
Taunton, Mass.	69	....-....	4,133	70-10	14	7-1-2-1-0	0-0	235‡	0	261	2.09	5.7	265	4-note 3		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	47	2,500-3,450	5,520A	70-24	15	5-0-0-2-1	0-4	166	45	236	1.74	3.5	538	3-1146	475	46
Torrington, Conn.	28	2,936-3,046†	4,419M†	72-10	14	4-0-1-0-0	0-0	85‡†	10†	108†	1.35	2.8	314	5-note 3		
Tucson, Ariz.	63	2,952-3,432	6,036A	84-24	15	4-0-0-1-1	0-6	190	0	271	7.16	2.8	468	....	...	48
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	41	2,100-2,600	....C‡	72-24	15	8-0-0-1-0	0-0	95	0	109	3.09	4.7	547	5-2480	927	27
Tyler, Tex.	42	2,295-2,415	4,200A	72-24	20	6-0-1-0-0	6-0	107	0	136	4.32	2.8	1,520	6-2821	992	40
University City, Mo.	30	1,943-2,940	4,440	84-24	12	3-0-1-0-0	0-0	80	14	104	1.46	6.1	140	6-note 3		
Waltham, Mass.	113	....-....	....M	48-10	14	6-0-1-3-0	2-0	...	...	...	4.71	3.7	1,223	4-note 3		
Warren, Ohio.	54	3,180-3,504	4,800M	72-24	14	7-0-1-1-0	0-6	...	...	...	3.55	2.4	2,842	4-1913	791	42
Warwick, R. I.	21†	....-....	....D	68-10†	14†	..-..-.-.-.	..-..	...	...	...	2.04†	5.6	921	not available		
Washington, Pa.	18	2,520-2,520†	3,300C‡	72-10	14	3-0-0-0-0	0-0	47†	8†	79†	1.62	3.5	154	not graded		
Watertown t, Mass.	66	2,640-3,120	4,800C	70-10	16	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	215	0	235	2.22	3.6	1,056	3-note 3		
Watertown, N. Y.	61	2,570-2,870	4,200A	70-24	14	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	169	0	189	2.53	4.6	302	4-1538	508	42
Waukegan, Ill.	33	2,520-2,940	4,020M	72-24	21	3-1-0-1-0	.-0	95	4	106	3.97	7.0	125	5-2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	41	2,484-2,664	3,780B	84-24	15	4-2-0-1-0	1-0	...	50	168	3.68	11.7	370	5-2035	580	40
Wauwatosa, Wis.	37	3,060-3,420	4,380B	84-24	15	1-0-0-0-1	2-0	127	18	153	1.74	6.0	252	4-1545	594	33
West Allis, Wis.	55	3,424-3,664	5,164B	72-24	15	3-0-1-1-0	0-4	199	45	252	1.83	4.7	647	4-1957	794	43
W. Hartford t, Conn.	62†	2,866-3,357	5,874A	65-10†	14†	..-..-.-.-.	..-..	220	[illegible]	262	1.56	3.9	548	5-note 3		
West Haven t, Conn.	17	....-....	3,806B†	72-10	14	5-1-1-1-0	0-3	52‡†	10†	80†	3.90†	0.6	2,706	5-note 3		
W. New York, N. J.	77	....-....	....S‡	67-10	21	4-0-0-2-0	0-0	...	...	...	1.93	2.3	1,466	3-1320	609	48

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	No. Pieces Equipment With Two- and Three-Way Radio	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1949 (In thousands)			FIRE-LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.,	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Ave. Per Capita 1945-49	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1949			
25,000 to 50,000—Continued																
West Orange, N. J....	43	$2,500-3,250†	$4,800S‡†	67-10	17	3-0-1-0-1	0-0	$149†	0†	$167†	$1.43	3.0	$ 652	4-1585	487	48
W. Palm Beach, Fla...	42	2,400-2,820	4,200A	72-24	21	5-3-0-2-0	0-3	120	24	213	1.53	0.9	1,671	5-2093	806	35
White Plains, N. Y....	91	2,630-3,630	5,980S‡	72-10	18	6-0-1-2-0	4-0	308	15	350	2.04	3.1	1,115	2- 942	309	33
Wichita Falls, Tex....	58	2,340-2,700	4,380A	72-24	15	6-0-0-1-1	3-0	140	0	159	6.04	4.8	1,855	6-2841	991	48
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	32	2,580-2,844	3,792C	72-24	14	2-1-1-1-0	2-0	95	15	118	2.37†	2.6	299	4-1565	501	23
Williamsport, Pa.....	60	....-....	3,520S‡†	56-10	14	7-0-0-1-0	0-0	137†	21†	196†	2.31	4.5	385	5-2383	811	40
Wilmington, N. C.....	86	2,220-2,640	4,380A	72-11	12	5-3-0-1-1	0-0	217	0	254	7.79	6.0	245	4-1846	738	49
Woodbridge tp, N. J...	6†	....-....	....D	84-24†	14†	..-..-.-.-.	..-..	...	...	...	....	....	...	4-1942	794	42
Woonsocket, R. I.....	112	2,288-2,600	5,077C	70-10	14	5-1-0-3-0	0-0	...	...	323	2.90†	3.3†	401†	not available		
Wyandotte, Mich.	55	3,505-3,895	5,740B	63-24	16	3-0-0-1-0	0-0	208	0	222	2.25	9.0	123	5-2167	871	35
Yakima, Wash.......	63	3,000-....	....C‡	67-24	15	6-0-0-1-1	0-0	200	...	231	8.35†	11.0	199	4-1740	524	40
Zanesville, Ohio....	40	1,933-2,173†	....S	72-24	14	6-..-0-1-0	0-0	...	...	...	1.45	4.9	106	6-2801	968	44

*The cities reporting fire fighting apparatus equipped with one-way radio and the number of pieces so equipped are: Abilene, Texas, 5; Alexandria, Louisiana, 2; Austin, Texas, 2; Binghamton, New York, 1; Burlington, Iowa, 5; Corpus Christi, Texas, 1; Dallas, Texas, 30; Duluth, Minnesota, 1; East Orange, New Jersey, 1; El Paso, Texas, 15; Enid, Oklahoma, 1; Everett, Massachusetts, 11; Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1; Jackson, Mississippi, 6; Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1; Laredo, Texas, 1; Lima, Ohio, 1; Malden, Massachusetts, 1; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 35; New Haven, Connecticut, 2; Newark, Ohio, 4; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 28; Phoenix, Arizona, 3; Richmond, Indiana, 2; San Antonio, Texas, 31; Sioux City, Iowa, 1; Springfield, Massachusetts, 1; Wichita, Kansas, 3.

[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XVII-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

TABLE XVII-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1950

This table lists all but 113 of the municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Thus the number of cities reporting in this table is 549. Under "Employees" the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers;" the second is the number of volunteer firemen. A few rating organizations failed to supply insurance classification data; such cities are indicated in the last column by "not available." For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XVII-A. Notes referred to in the last column end of Table XVII-A. Leaders (. . .) indicate information not available or if a volunteer department that such data do not apply to that city. For population figures refer to Table IV for cities arranged by population groups and to Table XX for cities listed by states.

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Aberdeen, S. D.	23-30	$2,280-2,616	$3,720	84-24	14	4-0-1-1-0	60.3	64.0	6-2957	903	36
Aberdeen, Wash.	37-0	....-....	....	56-24	0	3-1-0-1-0	....	....	4-1905	624	33
Abington tp, Pa.	0-30	....-....	....	..-..	..	2-0-1-0-0	17.5‡	18.7	not available		
Ada, Okla.	21-10	1,980-2,160	2,640	..-24	15	4-2-0-1-0	24.9‡	29.9	6-2948	872	40
Adrian, Mich.	21-..	2,700-2,700	3,000	72-24	14	2-1-1-0-0	57.4	65.7	6-2751	1075	30
Albany, Calif.	18-..	3,300-3,840	4,740	72-24	15	1-0-0-0-3	65.3	77.2	4-1640	433	49
Albany, Ga.	43-..	2,520-2,940	4,650	72-12	15	6-0-0-1-0	121.5	132.7	3-1357	345	22
Albert Lea, Minn.	16-4	2,568-2,808	3,600	84-24	26	3-0-1-0-0	42.8	53.6	6-2753	967	49
Alliance, Ohio	24-10	2,550-2,640	3,240	72-24	14	2-0-0-1-1	64.5‡	73.6	6-2519	1028	43
Alpena, Mich.	22-0	2,350-2,700	3,500	72-24	15	2-1-0-1-0	62.0	74.4	6-2883	756	30
Ambridge, Pa.	5-18	3,177-3,203	3,479	48-..	15	..-.-.-0-0	....	....	not available		
Ames, Iowa	15-..	2,376-2,838	3,564	84-24	14	0-1-0-0-2	40.7	45.1	6-2812	1025	38
Amesbury t, Mass.	10-34	2,496-....	2,849	70-10	14	4-2-1-1-0	31.8‡	38.6	6-note 3		
Anaconda, Mont.	13-0	....-....	....	48-3P	15	2-1-0-0-0	....	....	6-2670	1161	48
Anderson, S. C.	22-0	2,340-2,400	3,324	84-11	14	4-1-0-1-0	50.1	58.3	5-2095	882	48
Andover t, Mass.	21-26	2,652-2,912	3,800	56-10	14	4-.-0-1-0	59.5‡	68.5	5-note 3		
Annapolis, Md.	12-150	....-....	....	80-10	15	6-0-0-1-2	....	....	5-2266	802	48
Ansonia, Conn.	0-325	....-....	....	..-..-.	..	1-1-0-1-0	3.1‡	39.2	6-note 3		
Ardmore, Okla.	20-0	2,088-2,088	2,554	84-24	15	3-0-1-0-0	42.7	46.3	6-2893	917	34
Arkansas City, Kan.	..-10	2,314-2,381	3,077	72-12	14	1-0-0-0-0	34.8	36.8	5-2488	743	48
Arnold, Pa.	3-140	....-2,760	3,000	48-3P	15	3-1-0-0-0	8.6	20.6	6-2514	860	24
Asbury Park, N. J.	37-60	2,650-3,150	4,350	72-10	14	4-2-1-2-0	121.6‡	146.0	E-note 2		
Ashland, Ohio	8-65	....-2,900	....	72-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	25.5‡	32.7	6-2863	973	34
Ashland, Wis.	20-0	2,244-2,448	3,300	72-24	14	3-0-1-0-0	55.5	60.3	6-2888	824	43
Ashtabula, Ohio	30-..	3,090-3,440	4,400	72-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	103.7	114.5	7-3130	1277	40
Astoria, Ore.	20-1	2,760-3,120	4,320	84-24	15	3-1-0-0-1	61.7‡	76.4	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan.	18-0	2,250-2,340	2,880	84-11	15	2-1-0-1-0	41.5	46.9	5-2263	896	45
Athens, Ga.	31-..	2,280-2,580	3,600	84-10	15	4-0-0-1-0	82.9	90.6	3-1372	370	48
Athol t, Mass.	11-32	2,756-2,756	3,233	70-10	14	3-2-1-1-0	39.1‡	87.1	6-note 3		
Attleboro, Mass.	84-0	....-....	....	48-..	14	5-0-1-2-0	....	....	4-note 3		
Auburn, Me.	29-22	2,215-2,438	4,000	84-24	14	5-2-1-0-0	77.4‡	91.5	not available		
Augusta, Me.	19-30	2,080-2,496	3,476	84-12	14	4-1-1-1-0	51.5‡	62.7	not available		
Austin, Minn.	27-0	3,240-3,360	4,560	72-24	14	3-0-1-1-0	85.5	92.7	6-2928	1007	46
Barberton, Ohio	34-..	....-....	....	72-24	14	3-0-0-1-1	....	....	6-note 5		
Barre, Vt.	15-25	....-....	....	72-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	....	....	not available		
Bartlesville, Okla.	18-12	....-....	3,000	84-24	15	4-0-0-1-0	....	....	6-2571	1083	36
Batavia, N. Y.	26-0	2,300-2,600	3,500	..-10	14	3-0-0-1-0	68.5	116.7	5-2403	897	35
Bath, Me.	9-57	2,184-2,184	2,650	..-24	14	5-0-0-1-0	26.3‡	32.6	not available		
Beacon, N. Y.	7-225	....-3,000	....	72-10	14	2-0-0-0-1	....	....	5-2418	816	29
Beaver Dam, Wis.	26-24	2,460-2,700	....	84-24	14	3-0-1-0-0	17.4‡	19.1	6-2809	983	44

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Beckley, W. Va.	10-16	$2,442-2,904	$3,780	72-..	15	3-0-0-0-1	26.7‡	42.7	7-3305	1188	42
Bedford, Ind.	19-0	2,520-2,520	3,300	72-24	15	2-0-0-0-1	50.0	55.2	7-3086	1156	45
Bellaire, Ohio	7-16	2,520-2,520	2,940	72-24	14	3-0-0-0-0	22.0	26.6	7-3100	1176	40
Bellevue, Pa.	2-..	....-....	....	..-10	14	1-0-0-0-1	6.8‡	8.1	4-1910	580	24
Bend, Ore.	10-25	3,240-3,540	4,284	72-24	14	4-0-1-0-0	37.6‡	45.7	5-2375	773	33
Benton Harbor, Mich.	31-0	2,587-2,900	4,200	84-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	99.9	114.7	5-2487	670	48
Bergenfield, N. J.	4-77	....-....	....	60-10	14	3-1-0-1-0	....	....	D-note 2		
Berwick, Pa.	1-150	....-....	....	..-..	0	4-0-0-0-1	1.1‡	7.1	not available		
Bessemer, Ala.	19-0	2,634-2,841	3,945	72-24	14	3-1-0-0-0	....	66.9	6-2960	1191	39
Biddeford, Me.	11-37	....-....	....	..-SP	7	3-1-0-1-0	....	....	note 3		
Billings, Mont.	41-0	....-....	....	56-3P	17	4-1-0-1-0	....	....	6-2728	1069	45
Birmingham, Mich.	19-16	3,300-3,650	6,000	76-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	69.3‡	64.4	5-2277	734	49
Bismarck, N. D.	13-9	1,980-2,460	3,600	84-..	14	4-4-0-1-0	32.0	67.3	8-3595	1348	41
Blue Island, Ill.	6-23	2,880-....	3,460	84-24	15	2-0-1-0-0	19.0‡	20.0	5-2109	657	39
Bogalusa, La.	29-0	1,920-2,520	....	72-10	15	0-0-0-0-5	60.8	66.6	5-2157	742	32
Boone, Iowa	12-15	2,706-2,946	3,366	72-24	14	3-0-0-0-1	28.4	57.8	6-2980	1203	38
Boulder, Colo.	15-0	2,376-2,592	3,552	84-24	14	2-2-0-0-0	34.9	40.6	5-2316	881	38
Bowling Green, Ky.	19-0	....-....	....	84-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	....	....	5-2449	807	43
Braddock, Pa.	16-0	....-....	....	72-9	12	..-.-.-.-0	....	....	5-2415	1171	30
Bradford, Pa.	23-0	....-....	3,600	72-10	14	3-1-0-1-0	....	....	not available		
Brainerd, Minn.	5-50	2,898-2,898	3,540	44-3P	11	2-1-0-0-0	15.4‡	18.3	7-3038	971	39
Braintree t, Mass.	30-35	....-....	....	70-10	14	3-3-0-1-0	....	....	4-note 3		
Brawley, Calif.	16-5	....-....	4,380	70-10	15	3-1-1-0-0	....	....	6-2914	569	37
Bremerton, Wash.	55-0	3,024-3,144	4,164	64-24	18	8-1-2-1-0	181.8	207.4	3-1429	499	48
Bristol, Pa.	9-100	....-....	....	56-8	14	..-2-1-0-0	....	....	4-2177	294	24
Bristol, Tenn.	9-8	....-....	....	84-24	14	2-0-0-0-1	....	....	5-2467	950	37
Brookfield, Ill.	4-14	2,610-3,180	4,200	84-24	15	1-1-0-1-0	15.2	39.8	6-2616	1106	40
Brownsville, Tex.	37-0	....-....		84-24	13	5-0-0-1-0	....	....	16-note 1		
Brownwood, Tex.	14-35	1,740-1,920	2,520	..-SP	14	5-0-0-0-0	25.0‡	29.6	31-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	25-0	2,046-2,310	3,234	..-24	15	0-0-0-0-6	55.3	61.0	6-2565	792	44
Bryan, Tex.	8-22	....-....	....	84-24	14	3-0-1-0-0	....	....	25-note 1		
Burlingame, Calif.	21-3	3,420-3,660	5,400	69-24	14	5-1-1-1-0	75.5‡	138.7	4-1853	738	47
Burlington, N. J.	0-575	....-....	....	..-..	..	5-3-0-1-0	1.5‡	26.5	D-note 2		
Burlington, N. C.	17v	2,190-2,580	4,000	84-24	12	4-0-0-1-0	20.1‡	34.7	6-2711	1229	48
Butler, Pa.	26-0	....-....	....	72-10	14	2-0-0-0-1	....	....	not available		
Cairo, Ill.	13-30	2,010-2,010	2,190	84-24	7	5-0-0-1-1	27.6	33.6	6-2818	859	46
Calumet City, Ill.	8-0	....-....	....	84-24	15	0-0-0-0-1	....	....	6-2973	1181	37
Cambridge, Md.	..-65	....-....	....	..-..	..	4-1-0-1-0	3.9	13.6	6-2754	910	48
Cambridge, Ohio	14-12	1,932-....	2,424	72-24	14	3-0-1-0-0	....	....	7-3491	1329	30
Canonsburg, Pa.	3-40	....-....	....	..-..	14	2-0-0-0-0	....	....	not available		
Canton, Ill.	10-19	2,400-2,400	2,640	67-24	14	2-0-0-1-0	22.1‡	25.3	6-2993	1109	43
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	15-0	1,800-1,980	2,280	84-24	15	2-1-1-0-0	29.5	36.0	7-note 3		
Carlisle, Pa.	10-0	....-....	....	..-..	..	4-0-0-1-2	.4‡	21.7	not available		
Carnegie, Pa.	10-0	3,024-3,096	3,684	72-10	14	1-1-0-0-1	31.5	37.6	6-2895	1167	24
Carthage, Mo.	11-..	....-....	2,400	84-24	14	2-1-0-0-1	22.1	24.1	6-note 3		
Casper, Wyo.	24-0	2,700-3,300	3,900	72-24	14	2-0-0-1-0	76.8	86.0	5-2309	922	27
Centralia, Ill.	14-3	3,187-3,187	3,600	84-24	12	0-0-0-0-3	33.8	36.2	7-3343	1281	44
Chambersburg, Pa.	15-..	2,340-2,340	....	84-24	7	4-2-1-1-0	36.1	41.6	not available		
Champaign, Ill.	22-0	2,970-3,300	3,900	..-24	21	4-0-0-1-0	64.1	70.7	5-2314	901	40
Chanute, Kan.	9-0	....-....	....	84-24	15	2-0-0-0-1	....	....	6-2850	865	48
Charlottesville, Va.	13-45	2,160-2,400	3,120	..-24	10	4-1-0-1-0	30.0	37.6	6-2677	913	46
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	0-200	....-....	....	..-..	..	9-1-1-1-1	20.0‡	22.0	not available		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	48-0	2,256-2,880	3,600	72-24	15	4-1-0-1-0	132.1	140.7	5-2245	798	46
Chicago Heights, Ill.	27-0	2,664-2,664	4,150	72-24	21	3-0-0-1-0	74.6	77.7	5-2277	1001	36
Chickasha, Okla.	16-0	2,040-2,040	2,400	72-24	15	5-1-0-1-0	33.5	34.8	6-2961	798	49
Chillicothe, Ohio	29-..	1,680-2,340	3,200	72-24	15	4-0-0-1-0	65.6	89.1	7-3192	1298	47
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	13-25	....-....	....	72-24	..	4-0-0-0-0	....	....	6-2929	1021	44
Clairton, Pa.	18-0	3,099-3,162	4,632	44-3P	14	2-0-0-0-0	60.9‡	61.3	6-2649	938	28

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Claremont t, N. H.	10-38	$2,632-2,730	$3,300	..-SP	14	4-1-1-1-0	31.1‡	53.4	A1-note 4		
Clarksdale, Miss.	24-0	2,100-2,640	3,660	84-24	10	2-0-1-0-0	55.2	63.1	5-2205	719	37
Clarksville, Tenn.	40-30	....-....	....	84-24	15	3-0-0-0-1	....	....	6-2941	876	41
Clayton, Mo.	15-0	2,520-3,000	3,600	84-24	15	1-0-0-0-1	45.2	48.4	6-note 3		
Clearwater, Fla.	19-3	2,190-2,520	3,900	72-24	15	2-3-0-0-1	50.9	57.3	5-2190	678	48
Cleveland, Tenn.	4-16	1,920-2,220	....	84-24	7	2-0-0-0-0	8.2‡	9.6	6-2956	1250	38
Cliffside Park, N. J.	18-63	....-....	4,100	84-10	15	2-1-1-1-0	....	....	D-note 2		
Clinton t, N. M.	11-30	....-....	3,290	70-10	14	3-1-1-0-0	....	....	6-note 3		
Clovis, N. M.	4-15	2,340-2,580	3,000	..-SP	15	3-1-0-0-0	11.0‡	13.3	7-3319	995	41
Coatesville, Pa.	0-0	....-....	....	..-..	..	4-2-0-1-1	....	15.5	5-2172	743	21
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12-0	2,090-2,700	3,600	84-24	15	4-0-0-0-0	29.4‡	36.0	6-2563	940	32
Coffeyville, Kan.	18-10	2,160-2,616	3,144	72-24	21	3-0-0-0-1	45.9	52.3	5-2275	585	38
Cohoes, N. Y.	46-0	....-....	....	72-24	15	4-2-1-0-0	....	....	5-2058	817	32
Collingswood, N. J.	6-..	1,950-3,050	....	66-10	15	3-0-0-1-0	17.7	24.8	D-note 2		
Columbia, Mo.	20-0	1,896-2,160	3,600	84-24	15	5-0-1-0-0	40.7	43.9	7-note 3		
Columbus, Ind.	28-0	2,508-2,640	3,498	72-24	15	3-1-1-1-0	75.4	86.8	6-2538	966	43
Columbus, Miss.	22-..	....-....	....	84-24	10	3-0-0-0-0	....	....	6-2982	1136	41
Compton, Calif.	36-0	3,210-3,360	5,700	72-24	15	3-1-0-0-0	93.3	135.0	6-2769	1093	41
Concord, N. C.	15-14	2,280-2,400	3,000	84-24	10	3-1-0-0-1	30.5‡	34.7	6-2886	1078	47
Connellsville, Pa.	8-45	....-....	....	72-..	14	4-0-1-0-0	....	....	not available		
Conshohocken, Pa.	4-..	....-....	....	84-24	14	4-1-0-0-0	....	....	not available		
Corning, N. Y.	18-8	2,500-2,800	3,750	72-10	15	2-1-0-1-0	51.5‡	57.1	4-1507	509	38
Corsicana, Tex.	14-8	....-....	2,730	..-SP	15	4-2-1-0-0	....	....	23-note 1		
Cortland, N. Y.	18-154	2,550-2,850	....	72-10	14	3-1-0-1-0	54.0	66.3	5-2238	975	38
Coshocton, Ohio	11-..	2,460-2,520	2,775	72-24	..	1-1-0-0-1	28.9‡	38.0	7-3121	1133	30
Cranford tp, N. J.	12-24	2,800-3,200	4,500	56-10	15	3-0-0-1-0	44.5‡	52.5	C-note 2		
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19-0	2,196-2,700	3,576	72-24	15	2-1-0-1-0	49.2	57.9	6-2688	762	40
Cudahy, Wis.	6-24	3,132-3,432	....	84-24	15	2-0-0-1-0	23.4‡	26.5	7-3200	988	37
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	17-2	2,760-3,480		72-24	14	2-0-0-0-2	58.0	70.4	5-2447	668	43
Dalton, Ga.	14-0	....-....		84-10	15	3-0-0-0	....	....	7-3165	1231	47
Danbury, Conn.	36-350	....-....		56-10	14	3-0-0-1-0	....	....	6-note 3		
Danvers t, Mass.	19-27	2,808-2,808	3,635	70-..	14	5-0-0-1-0	60.3‡	69.1	5-note 3		
Daytona Beach, Fla.	38-0	2,436-2,520	4,200	84-24	15	7-0-0-1-1	101.8	119.0	5-2186	516	45
Decatur, Ala.	17-..	....-2,700	3,600	..-24	7	3-0-1-0-1	49.2	77.8	7-3041	1121	48
Decatur, Ga.	22-6	....-....	....	72-10	14	3-0-0-0-0	....	....	5-2282	941	48
Del Rio, Tex.	5-34	....-....	....	84-24	0	3-0-0-0-0	....	....	32-note 1		
Denison, Tex.	26-0	1,980-2,100	3,000	84-24	15	4-0-1-.-.	55.0	58.9	16-note 1		
Denton, Tex.	12-37	....-....	....	84-24	14	4-1-1-0-0	....	....	23-note 1		
Derby, Conn.	0-..	....-....	....	..-..	0	2-1-0-1-0	....	....	5-note 3		
Dickson City, Pa.	0-65	....-....	....	..-..	..	0-1-1-0-0	....	....	not available		
Donora, Pa.	2-30	3,262-3,862	3,862	70-10	14	2-0-1-0-0	10.6‡	30.0	not available		
Dothan, Ala.	22-0	....-....	3,400	84-24	12	3-1-0-0-0	....	....	6-2513	862	47
Dunmore, Pa.	19-..	....-2,580	2,760	84-10	15	4-0-1-0-0	49.1	55.5	not available		
Durant, Okla.	9-0	2,016-2,220	2,832	84-24	15	1-3-0-0-1	21.3‡	24.2	8-3673	1178	38
Dyersburg, Tenn.	14-10	1,800-1,800	2,400	84-10	15	3-0-0-0-1	28.4	30.4	6-2763	969	35
E. Hartford t, Conn.	54-200	3,022-3,222	4,900	60-10	14	4-0-0-1-0	141.0‡	151.2	6-note 3		
E. Liverpool, Ohio	22-0	....-....	....	72-24	14	5-2-0-1-0	....	....	7-3361	1426	40
East Moline, Ill.	11-0	2,540-2,820	3,240	84-24	15	3-0-0-0-0	27.9	30.6	6-2861	910	44
East Point, Ga.	27-0	2,700-3,000	4,500	72-11	15	4-0-0-0-0	85.1	88.4	4-1619	465	48
Easthampton t, Mass.	13-12	....-2,652	3,582	56-10	16	2-0-0-1-0	37.6	45.7	5-note 3		
Ecorse, Mich.	34-..	3,567-3,827	5,757	63-24	20	2-1-0-0-0	....	....	6-2917	799	30
El Centro, Calif.	23-6	2,970-3,240	4,800	72-24	15	4-0-1-0-0	48.7‡	122.2	6-2912	551	37
El Dorado, Ark.	15-10	2,460-2,580	3,300	72-24	15	4-0-1-0-0	37.2	....	6-2701	876	49
El Dorado, Kan.	9-0	1,920-2,520	3,600	72-10	15	2-1-0-0-1	22.8	24.5	6-2708	861	44
El Reno, Okla.	9-10	2,040-....	3,600	84-24	15	4-0-0-1-0	21.1‡	24.3	6-2727	1072	43
Elizabeth City, N. C.	14-32	1,680-2,280	3,120	..-24	11	4-1-1-0-0	31.5‡	39.8	5-2437	888	46
Ellwood City, Pa.	4-36	2,728-2,728	3,324	56-24	14	2-0-0-1-0	14.0‡	30.0	not available		
Elmhurst, Ill.	4-20	....-....	....	84-24	15	4-0-0-0-0	....	....	6-2777	1061	42

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Elmwood Park, Ill.	7-13	$2,600-2,806	$3,477	..-24	21	1-0-0-0-1	18.9‡	20.1	6-2504	882	39
Elwood, Ind.	15-0	....-....	....	72-24	15	2-1-0-0-1	....	....	6-2919	984	38
Emporia, Kan.	12-0	2,220-2,340	3,000	84-10	15	3-0-0-0-1	28.6	31.6	6-2573	835	40
Endicott, N. Y.	36-0	2,834-3,120	....	84-24	21	3-0-0-1-0	....	....	4-1955	820	38
Euclid, Ohio	35-0	....-....	....	56-24	14	1-1-0-0-1	....	....	7-3006	948	44
Eugene, Ore.	38-20	2,760-3,135	4,800	78-24	14	5-2-1-1-0	94.6‡	104.5	6-2744	1118	38
Fairfield, Ala.	1-7	....-....	....	..-12	14	1-0-0-0-0	....	....	6-2851	1252	48
Fairhaven t, Mass.	6-46	....-2,340	3,231	..-SP	14	6-1-1-0-0	19.9‡	34.8	5-note 3		
Fairmont, W. Va.	32-0	2,640-2,640	3,240	72-24	15	4-0-0-1-0	85.0	91.8	6-2688	1127	29
Faribault, Minn.	14-0	2,520-2,640	3,120	72-24	14	3-1-0-1-0	36.7	42.3	7-3075	1253	47
Farrell, Pa.	9-60	2,904-2,904	3,558	72-10	15	2-0-1-0-0	27.4	28.5	not available		
Fayetteville, N. C.	44-0	2,340-2,820	3,900	84-24	10	8-0-1-0-0	102.8‡	124.5	4-1694	546	47
Fergus Falls, Minn.	0-27	....-....	....	..-..	..	3-0-0-1-0	8.3‡	11.6	7-3347	1266	49
Ferndale, Mich.	28-0	3,640-3,790	4,965	72-24	10	3-1-1-0-0	107.3	122.7	6-2704	865	30
Findlay, Ohio	23-0	2,340-2,820	3,360	72-24	14	2-0-0-1-0	65.5	88.2	6-2825	1102	37
Florence, S. C.	7-15	2,220-2,340	....	72-12	14	4-1-0-0-0	18.2‡	31.1	7-3326	1392	49
Forest Park, Ill.	13-2	3,356-3,709	....	72-24	21	2-0-0-0-0	....	....	6-2827	1056	35
Fort Collins, Colo.	18-0	2,190-2,460	3,090	84-24	14	4-0-1-0-0	38.5	46.5	4-1656	595	30
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25-0	2,460-2,760	3,900	78-24	14	5-0-0-1-0	67.2	74.2	4-1860	832	29
Fort Madison, Iowa	13-20	2,100-2,220	2,700	84-24	14	3-1-0-0-0	23.6	27.1	6-2964	1134	49
Fort Myers, Fla.	11-20	2,737-2,737	3,412	84-24	15	5-0-0-0-0	37.5‡	45.6	6-2771	852	49
Fort Scott, Kan.	12-0	....-....	....	86-24	15	2-1-0-0-0	....	....	6-2962	1089	44
Fort Thomas, Ky.	7-14	2,600-2,700	2,954	72-24	14	1-0-0-0-0	19.2	20.5	6-2677	975	49
Frankfort, Ind.	29-0	2,520-2,520	3,180	72-24	15	4-0-0-0-0	74.0	87.6	6-2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky.	11-0	2,016-2,412	2,835	80-24	14	2-1-0-0-0	23.8	26.7	6-2993	1168	48
Fredericksburg, Va.	8-50	2,190-2,379	....	72-24	7	2-0-0-0-1	19.4	22.7	7-3030	1277	45
Freeport, Ill.	25-0	....-....	....	84-24	15	5-0-0-1-0	....	....	5-2420	979	39
Freeport, N. Y.	3-398	....-....	....	..-..	14	6-0-0-1-0	....	44.2	6-2615	842	34
Fremont, Neb.	9-84	....-2,400	....	84-24	7	1-2-1-0-0	16.1‡	22.0	6-2791	1083	48
Fremont, Ohio	19-0	2,280-2,750	3,168	72-24	14	2-0-0-0-1	49.3	55.2	6-2968	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif.	9-20	3,060-3,180	4,500	72-24	25	3-1-0-0-0	26.1‡	29.8	6-2613	917	39
Fulton, N. Y.	15-20	2,516-2,928	3,749	72-24	14	2-1-1-0-0	44.6	50.0	4-1919	700	39
Gainesville, Fla.	27-20	2,380-2,880	4,200	72-24	14	5-1-0-1-1	66.0	80.2	4-1689	633	48
Gainesville, Ga.	13-0	2,100-2,400	3,120	84-24	15	2-0-0-1-0	....	27.8	6-2915	1172	49
Garden City, N. Y.	16-75	2,800-3,500	....	72-..	15	2-3-1-1-0	57.0	72.3	5-2190	811	34
Gardner, Mass.	21-50	2,983-3,008	3,960	70-10	14	7-1-1-1-0	76.1‡	98.7	5-note 3		
Gastonia, N. C.	32-..	2,070-2,238	3,498	72-24	10	5-0-0-0-0	....	....	5-2169	877	48
Glens Falls, N. Y.	32-0	....-....	....	72-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	....	....	4-1600	553	42
Gloucester, Mass.	56-19	....-....	....	70-10	14	5-1-2-1-0	....	....	4-note 3		
Gloucester City, N. J.	8-100	....-....	....	48-3P	14	4-0-0-1-0	....	....	E-note 2		
Gloversville, N. Y.	24-13	....-....	....	84-24	17	3-0-0-1-0	....	....	4-1695	646	41
Goldsboro, N. C.	26-0	1,862-2,176	3,182	84-24	15	4-0-1-0-0	57.3	69.9	5-2228	823	48
Goshen, Ind.	15-0	2,280-2,657	3,370	72-24	15	2-1-0-0-1	41.0	47.1	6-2619	952	41
Grand Forks, N. D.	30-4	2,340-2,730	3,880	72-24	14	3-2-0-1-0	76.1	82.3	5-2484	854	47
Grand Island, Neb.	30-0	1,980-2,220	....	84-24	10	3-1-1-0-0	67.6	82.2	6-2769	1078	39
Grand Junction, Colo.	17-0	2,826-3,600	4,500	84-24	15	2-1-0-0-0	50.4	60.9	7-3019	1203	28
Granite City, Ill.	16-0	3,000-3,000	3,540	73-24	10	2-0-1-0-0	44.2	54.9	6-2867	1123	38
Greeley, Colo.	15-..	2,400-3,300	3,900	80-24	15	2-1-1-0-0	40.9	53.4	6-2824	1170	35
Greenfield t, Mass.	20-35	1,926-3,001	4,065	56-3P	14	4-0-0-1-0	66.8‡	80.7	4-note 3		
Greensburg, Pa.	0-438	....-....	....	..-..	0	4-0-0-0-2	....	....	not available		
Greenville, Miss.	25-..	2,280-....	4,800	84-12	15	4-0-1-0-0	....	74.3	5-2124	775	38
Greenville, N. C.	7-48	2,160-2,460	3,600	84-24	15	3-0-0-1-0	18.9‡	27.6	5-2284	792	47
Greenville, Tex.	26-0	....-....		84-24	15	5-1-0-1-0	....	....	26-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.	20-..	2,320-2,400	3,900	84-24	11	2-0-0-0-0	42.2	49.7	6-2570	990	43
Gretna, La.	4-200	....-....	....	..-24	0	4-0-0-0-0	....	....	7-3446	829	32
Griffin, Ga.	19-0	2,310-2,310	3,600	84-24	15	4-1-0-1-0	45.9	53.2	5-2219	755	43
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	21-..	3,289-3,649	5,129	73-24	20	2-1-0-1-0	76.7	81.7	4-1863	720	43
Gulfport, Miss.	27-0	....-....	....	..-24	10	7-0-1-0-0	....	....	6-2814	977	40

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Guthrie, Okla.	14-0	$1,800-2,220	$2,700	84-10	15	3-0-0-1-0	27.5	29.6	6-2871	651	40
Hannibal, Mo.	23-0	2,010-2,280	3,000	84-24	15	3-0-1-0-0	53.6	61.8	6-2633	1021	47
Harlingen, Tex.	23-23	2,200-2,220	3,600	84-24	15	4-2-1-1-0	39.5	48.8	28-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill.	3-7	2,244-2,244	2,442	84-24	7	2-0-0-0-0	7.6‡	9.2	8-3847	1468	39
Harvey, Ill.	13-16	2,700-2,844	. . . .	72-24	21	2-1-0-1-0	36.7‡	39.9	5-2122	888	38
Hastings, Neb.	16-16	. . . .-. . . .		84-24	14	3-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2672	956	41
Hattiesburg, Miss.	38-0	2,220-2,220	2,640	72-24	14	6-0-0-1-0	81.9	90.3	6-2687	726	39
Hawthorne, N. J.	. .-120	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	2-1-1-0-0	2.0‡	19.0	D-note 2		
Helena, Mont.	19-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-3P	17	1-3-1-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2791	1143	42
Hempstead, N. Y.	1-483	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	14	7-2-1-1-0	32.7	72.1	5-2420	937	34
Henderson, Ky.	28-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	78-24	15	4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2861	883	49
Hibbing, Minn.	37-. .	2,100-2,340	3,234	48-3P	14	3-0-1-1-0	89.4	97.7	6-2607	1013	48
Hickory, N. C.	17-50	1,980-2,400	. . . .	84-24	15	5-0-1-1-0	40.9‡	95.6	5-2063	742	47
Highland Park, Ill.	15-0	. . . .-. . . .	5,004	84-24	14	2-0-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	not available		
Highland Park, Tex. . . .	21-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	78-24	10	3-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	19-note 1		
Hillsdale tp, N. J.	35-0	2,700-3,500	5,000	68-10	16	2-1-1-0-0	121.0	126.4	C-note 2		
Hobbs, N. M.	4-23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	15	3-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	8-3724	1092	39
Homestead, Pa.	18-0	3,500-3,500	. . . .	72-12	12	2-1-0-1-0	55.5	64.7	5-2313	956	24
Hopkinsville, Ky.	14-8	. . . .-. . . .	2,400	84-24	14	3-0-1-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2515	760	49
Hoquiam, Wash.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	2-1-1-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y.	14-10	2,512-2,710	. . . .	70-10	15	2-1-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2142	835	37
Hot Springs, Ark.	45-1	1,830-. . . .	3,480	72-24	15	4-1-0-1-0	98.3	107.2	5-2323	740	36
Hudson, N. Y.	0-120	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	5-0-0-1-0	. . . .	20.2	5-2263	925	42
Huntington, Ind.	27-. .	. . . .-2,660	3,360	72-24	15	2-1-0-0-1	72.8	79.7	6-2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala.	18-. .	1,980-2,323	4,200	96-24	14	3-1-0-0-1	45.9	51.4	7-3067	1044	49
Huron, S. D.	4-40	2,476-2,736	3,600	84-24	14	2-0-0-1-0	10.9	23.9	7-3449	1330	45
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	18-8	2,640-3,240	3,480	72-24	15	3-0-1-0-0	45.2‡	48.6	6-2723	851	48
Independence, Kan.	17-. .	2,100-2,230	3,000	84-24	14	3-1-0-0-1	25.8	28.9	6-2624	924	48
Independence, Mo.	26-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	14	3-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-note 3		
Iowa City, Iowa	21-0	2,211-. . . .	3,234	72-24	15	2-1-0-1-1	40.1	74.2	6-2857	1096	46
Iron Mountain, Mich. . .	13-0	1,806-2,000	2,812	56-24	15	3-0-1-0-0	29.7	36.0	6-2843	1072	27
Ironwood, Mich.	15-25	2,370-2,370	3,120	63-24	10	0-3-1-0-0	39.3‡	46.0	6-2841	1036	27
Ithaca, N. Y.	35-600	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	14	5-1-2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2474	969	46
Jackson, Tenn.	43-. .	2,340-2,340	3,780	84-24	15	5-0-0-1-0	97.5	126.4	5-2466	973	37
Jacksonville, Ill.	13-10	2,460-2,460	3,060	72-24	14	7-1-1-1-0	33.2	50.5	7-3006	1066	41
Janesville, Wis.	31-0	2,700-3,000	4,260	72-24	15	3-1-0-1-0	90.2	126.7	5-2253	968	48
Jeannette, Pa.	6-24	2,772-3,036	3,432	72-9	14	2-0-0-1-0	21.7‡	23.4	not available		
Jefferson City, Mo. . . .	21-0	2,400-2,400	3,000	84-24	15	3-1-0-1-0	45.8	52.6	6-note 3		
Jeffersonville, Ind.	14-. .	2,520-2,520	3,150	72-24	10	2-0-1-0-0	36.2	42.2	5-2379	782	40
Johnson City, N. Y. . . .	27-0	2,431-2,860	4,345	84-24	24	3-0-0-1-0	79.5	83.3	4-1965	799	38
Johnston t, R. I.	0-185	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	6-3-1-0-0	. . . .	7.9	note 3		
Johnstown, N. Y.	14-12	2,263-2,529	3,100	84-12	15	2-1-0-0-1	37.4	44.1	4-1953	783	41
Jonesboro, Ark.	13-10	2,160-2,160	3,000	72-12	15	3-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2302	836	47
Kankakee, Ill.	27-0	2,596-2,770	3,462	84-24	15	3-1-0-1-0	. . . .	84.3	6-2684	1080	37
Keene, N. H.	11-51	2,444-2,636	3,900	84-24	14	3-4-0-1-0	38.3‡	45.3	A1-note 4		
Kenmore, N. Y.	8-96	3,300-3,617	4,650	48-3P	21	2-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-1903	761	31
Keokuk, Iowa	17-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	18	2-1-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2676	1056	39
Key West, Fla.	22-168	2,000-2,250	3,300	84-12	23	2-0-0-0-1	50.3	60.4	6-2674	798	47
Kingsport, Tenn.	17-10	2,505-2,880	3,480	. .-. .	14	3-1-0-1-0	48.0	55.3	5-2192	883	49
Kingston, Pa.	13-60	2,280-2,280	. . . .	56-3P	10	2-1-0-1-0	26.3	62.4	not available		
Kinston, N. C.	18-0	2,080-2,472	3,600	84-24	10	4-1-1-0-0	48.0	54.5	5-2340	786	43
Kirksville, Mo.	6-4	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	2-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-note 3		
Kirkwood, Mo.	17-0	2,340-2,580	3,600	80-24	15	0-0-0-0-3	43.9	50.3	6-note 3		
La Grange, Ill.	4-19	2,574-3,102	. . . .	72-12	14	. .-. .-1-0-0	12.8‡	14.4	5-2347	872	44
La Porte, Ind.	30-0	2,888-3,000	3,960	72-24	15	2-0-0-2-0	93.0	106.8	5-2120	711	40
Lackawanna, N. Y.	85-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-3P	14	2-0-0-2-0	. . . .	. . . .	4-1998	683	32
Laconia, N. H.	13-60	. . . .-. . . .	3,100	72-10	14	4-1-0-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	A1-note 4		
Lafayette, La.	16-32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	15	4-1-0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2452	788	38

Table XVII-B.—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Lake Charles, La.	39-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	5-0-1-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2450	920	39
Lakeland, Fla.	31-0	$2,340-2,700	$4,320	72-24	14	5-0-0-1-0	79.3	87.7	5-2113	764	48
Lancaster, Ohio	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	2-0-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3080	1292	38
Lansdowne, Pa.	. .-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	2-1-1-0-0	. . . .	1.8	5-2168	818	47
Laramie, Wyo.	15-10	2,208-2,880	3,600	72-24	15	4-0-0-0-1	39.7‡	60.7	6-2613	967	38
Latrobe, Pa.	1-180	. . . .-2,442	. . . .	. .-. .	0	4-1-1-0-0	3.3‡	12.1	not available		
Laurel, Miss.	27-0	2,250-2,280	. . . .	84-12	14	5-1-1-0-0	61.7	67.2	7-3240	964	38
Lawrence, Kan.	22-. .	1,920-2,220	2,880	. .-11	14	3-0-0-1-0	44.8	47.1	5-2276	743	38
Lawton, Okla.	25-0	. . . .-. . . .	3,000	84-24	15	5-1-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2654	944	48
Leavenworth, Kan.	18-0	2,100-2,208	. . . .	84-10	15	3-0-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2479	867	44
Leominster, Mass.	29-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-10	14	4-3-1-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	4-note 3		
Lewiston, Idaho	. .-. .	2,700-2,880	4,500	84-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	61.1	80.2	5-2060	642	40
Lewistown, Pa.	0-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	5-0-0-1-0	8.0‡	8.4	not available		
Lexington t, Mass.	26-16	2,823-3,142	. . . .	71-24	14	5-3-0-1-0	83.2‡	99.7	5-note 3		
Lexington, N. C.	11-18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	10	3-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2603	916	46
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15-0	3,389-3,636	4,600	63-24	14	1-1-0-0-0	49.4	57.7	6-2646	971	28
Linden, N. J.	89-0	2,900-3,500	5,300	56-3P	15	4-2-1-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	B-note 2		
Little Falls, N. Y.	7-27	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	2-2-1-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2114	829	41
Lockport, N. Y.	46-0	2,500-2,830	3,600	60-10	14	. .-. -. -1-3	132.7	146.0	4-1874	681	32
Lodi, Calif.	15-19	3,000-3,160	5,040	62-10	14	2-0-0-0-1	41.4	44.4	5-2246	825	49
Logan, Utah.	24-0	2,280-2,600	3,540	63-10	15	3-0-0-1-0	53.7	56.6	4-1965	472	41
Logansport, Ind.	46-0	. . . .-. . . .	3,580	72-24	14	5-0-1-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2284	727	48
Long Branch, N. J.	15-400	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	5-4-2-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	D-note 2		
Longview, Tex.	22-0	2,460-2,700	4,200	. .-24	12	5-0-0-1-0	54.4	69.4	22-note 1		
Longview, Wash.	18-0	3,120-3,360	4,520	70-24	17	2-0-0-1-0	62.5	66.7	4-1963	673	46
Lynbrook, N. Y.	0-230	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	4-1-1-1-0	. . . .	24.5	5-2181	874	33
Lynwood, Calif.	20-0	3,444-. . . .	4,469	72-24	15	2-0-0-0-0	64.6	68.8	6-2582	992	41
McAlester, Okla.	19-0	1,782-1,980	2,640	84-24	15	4-0-0-1-0	38.4	41.8	6-2910	864	33
McAllen, Tex.	5-. .	2,400-2,700	4,500	72-. .	15	4-1-0-0-0	23.4‡	40.3	28-note 1		
McKees Rocks, Pa.	10-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	14	1-0-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2667	956	31
Manhattan, Kan.	11-5	1,980-2,220	2,910	84-24	14	2-1-0-0-1	24.7‡	31.2	6-2753	944	42
Manitowoc, Wis.	38-0	2,970-3,090	4,010	72-24	15	3-1-0-1-0	117.3	127.0	4-1960	648	41
Mankato, Minn.	26-10	2,520-2,760	3,840	78-24	14	3-1-0-2-0	64.7	74.7	5-2424	835	37
Maplewood, Mo.	10-0	2,646-. . . .	3,540	84-. .	14	1-0-0-0-1	26.5	. . . .	6-note 3		
Maplewood, N. J.	28-. .	2,640-3,838	5,400	70-10	14	3-0-0-1-0	101.5	112.6	B-note 2		
Marietta, Ohio	16-0	2,498-2,528	2,832	72-24	14	3-1-0-1-0	42.5‡	44.3	6-2882	937	28
Marinette, Wis.	17-0	2,400-2,400	2,760	84-24	14	2-0-1-0-0	41.4	60.6	6-2899	905	46
Marlborough, Mass.	15-39	2,758-2,758	3,300	70-10	14	3-1-0-1-0	54.2‡	62.1	4-note 3		
Marquette, Mich.	21-0	2,376-2,676	3,210	72-24	14	2-0-1-0-0	60.4	68.3	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	24-. .	1,980-2,280	3,180	84-24	15	4-2-0-1-0	47.9	59.4	24-note 1		
Marshfield, Wis.	17-4	2,520-2,640	3,600	72-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	44.3	56.4	6-2817	1049	43
Martins Ferry, Ohio	. .-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0	3-0-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2907	1117	38
Martinsville, Va.	16-32	2,400-2,520	3,240	84-24	12	4-0-0-1-0	46.5‡	90.4	8-3667	1292	46
Mattoon, Ill.	18-0	2,400-2,580	3,420	73-24	14	1-0-1-1-2	41.6	49.2	7-3361	1142	44
Maywood, Calif.	9-0	3,204-3,684	4,279	72-24	15	1-0-0-0-0	33.0	35.3	7-3156	900	47
Meadville, Pa.	17-75	2,724-2,856	3,318	72-10	14	5-0-0-1-0	51.4‡	66.9	not available		
Medford, Ore.	15-24	3,000-3,000	. . . .	72-24	14	3-1-0-0-0	37.7‡	57.8	5-2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill.	6-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	17	2-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2869	1031	44
Menasha, Wis.	14-. .	2,760-2,880	3,350	72-24	15	2-0-0-1-0	39.3	43.1	6-2770	1024	39
Menominee, Mich.	17-0	1,935-2,400	2,700	72-24	15	3-0-0-1-0	37.8	40.0	6-2768	699	28
Merced, Calif.	13-25	2,760-3,120	4,800	72-24	14	3-0-0-0-1	29.6‡	34.3	5-2306	914	48
Methuen t, Mass.	41-15	3,036-3,036	4,196	56-3P	14	5-1-0-1-0	129.6	138.5	4-note 3		
Middlesborough, Ky.	11-0	1,920-2,220	2,400	84-24	15	. .-. -. -0-0	15.9	16.9	7-3387	1274	48
Middletown, N. Y.	23-6	2,375-2,875	. . . .	72-. .	. .	5-0-0-1-1	68.0‡	91.8	4-1829	703	37
Midland, Mich.	17-10	3,295-3,520	5,100	72-24	20	2-0-0-0-1	58.9	90.2	7-3080	1048	49
Milford, Mass.	18-39	3,016-. . . .	4,000	70-. .	14	4-2-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-note 3		
Millburn t, N. J.	14-42	2,900-3,600	4,500	63-10	21	3-1-1-0-0	51.3	60.0	. . . .		
Millville tp, N. J.	3-42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-. .	15	2-3-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	E-note 2		

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Milton t, Mass.	41-5	....-....	....	56-10	14	4-2-0-2-0	....	....	4-note 3		
Mineola, N. Y.	0-125	....-....	....	..-..	..	3-1-1-1-0	....	....	6-2822	892	34
Minot, N. D.	22-35	$2,460-3,059	$4,410	70-24	12	3-1-0-1-0	52.0	58.3	6-2690	1036	49
Missoula, Mont.	25-24	2,700-3,060	3,540	48-3P	17	4-0-0-1-0	69.1	74.9	6-2813	1266	45
Mitchell, S. D.	7-28	1,980-2,100	2,520	84-24	10	3-0-1-0-0	16.4‡	19.0	7-3143	954	26
Moberly, Mo.	19-0	2,056-2,099	3,900	84-24	15	3-0-0-0-0	29.3	31.8	6-note 3		
Modesto, Calif.	34-16	3,120-3,540	5,400	72-11	15	3-3-0-2-0	108.6‡	135.0	3-1465	419	42
Monessen, Pa.	3-110	....-....	....	56-3P	14	3-1-0-1-0	....‡	23.4	not available		
Monroe, Mich.	33-0	3,258-3,258	4,062	72-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	106.7	146.8	5-2414	624	30
Monrovia, Calif.	18-4	2,670-2,880	4,500	70-24	15	2-3-0-0-0	51.5‡	58.4	5-2458	811	37
Monterey, Calif.	27-10	2,952-3,228	4,224	70-24	14	3-1-0-0-0	64.4‡	98.6	5-2338	936	35
Morgantown, W. Va.	19-13	2,178-2,760	3,660	72-24	14	3-1-1-0-0	42.9‡	45.4	6-2924	1008	48
Moultrie, Ga.	20-0	....-....	....	84-24	14	4-0-0-0-0	....	....	5-2136	721	49
Mount Clemens, Mich.	19-23	3,050-3,200	3,900	73-24	15	3-.-0-1-0	64.8	71.4	6-2882	920	29
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	7-32	2,400-3,372	4,168	52-3P	14	1-0-1-0-1	27.4‡	29.6	4-1971	747	33
Mount Vernon, Ill.	10-8	2,640-2,844	2,964	74-24	15	2-0-0-0-0	31.5‡	32.5	8-3810	1499	39
Mount Vernon, Ohio	13-..	....-....	....	72-24	14	1-1-0-0-1	....	....	6-2819	1031	49
Muscatine, Iowa	21-0	2,238-2,419	3,146	74-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	50.7	54.9	5-2433	908	49
Muskegon Hgts, Mich.	15-15	2,960-3,060	4,200	72-24	14	3-1-0-1-0	48.3‡	56.1	6-2658	866	30
Nampa, Idaho	17-..	2,574-2,838	4,290	72-10	14	1-1-0-0-1	52.5	60.0	6-2863	521	47
Natchez, Miss.	16-0	....-....	....	56-24	20	3-1-1-1-0	....	....	7-3409	1020	37
Natick t, Mass.	29-10	....-....	....	70-10	14	5-1-0-1-0	....	....	4-note 3		
Naugatuck, Conn.	13-77	2,912-2,912	3,600	72-9	14	3-1-0-1-0	30.1‡	45.5	6-note 3		
Needham t, Mass.	27-18	2,825-3,125	4,534	70-10	14	3-2-0-1-0	90.3	106.3	4-note 3		
Neenah, Wis.	17-0	2,316-2,868	3,828	72-24	14	2-0-1-0-0	45.5	51.4	6-2628	962	37
Neptune tp, J. J.	1-..	....-....	....	48-..	14	4-0-1-0-2	....	....	D-note 2		
New Bern, N. C.	6-122	2,460-2,460	....	84-24	15	0-1-0-0-5	17.7‡	27.2	5-2496	829	49
New Castle, Ind.	19-..	2,400-2,400	3,420	72-24	15	2-0-0-0-1	....	....	6-2814	1029	38
New Philadelphia, Ohio	9-20	2,683-2,683	2,976	72-24	14	3-0-0-0-0	26.5‡	46.7	6-2666	943	49
Newton, Iowa	10-6	2,340-2,580	2,880	84-24	14	.-.-.-1-3	22.8	39.4	6-2762	1074	41
Newton, Kan.	11-0	2,232-2,474	3,403	84-24	14	3-0-0-0-1	28.5	49.3	6-2750	955	47
Niles, Mich.	19-0	2,928-3,123	3,828	72-24	14	4-0-1-0-0	52.2	70.5	6-2730	897	49
Niles, Ohio	16-..	....-....	....	72-24	15	2-0-1-0-0	....	....	5-2308	960	47
Norfolk, Neb.	13-80	2,040-2,160	2,880	84-24	24	3-0-1-0-0	27.3	46.8	6-3000	853	37
Norman, Okla.	16-15	2,220-2,400	3,720	72-24	15	3-.-1-0-0	44.4‡	52.4	6-2757	701	39
North Adams, Mass.	28-0	....-....	3,720	70-10	14	3-0-1-1-0	90.2	98.0	4-note 3		
North Braddock, Pa.	12-125	....-....	....	48-3P	14	2-0-0-0-0	....	....	4-2000	772	25
N. Little Rock, Ark.	56-0	2,160-2,520	3,900	72-12	15	7-1-0-1-0	152.2	213.6	5-2163	621	47
North Platte, Neb.	11-27	....-....	....	84-24	14	1-2-1-0-0	....	....	6-2994	1149	38
N. Providence t, R. I.	0-125	....-....	....	..-..	..	5-0-1-0-1	....	18.4	not available		
Northampton, Mass.	51-4	2,600-2,912	4,004	56-10	14	4-0-0-1-1	145.5	161.7	5-note 3		
Northbridge t, Mass.	0-60	....-....	....	..-..	0	2-0-1-0-0	....	....	4-note 3		
Norwich, Conn.	43-12	2,391-2,890	....	68-10	..	7-6-1-1-0	129.7‡	160.9	4-note 3		
Nutley, N. J.	14-65	2,600-3,300	....	84-24	12	4-1-1-0-0	49.2‡	78.4	C-note 2		
Oil City, Pa.	23-0	....-....	....	72-10	14	4-1-0-1-0	....	....	6-2528	826	48
Okmulgee, Okla.	22-0	1,920-2,040	2,520	84-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	48.5	54.1	6-2881	1238	46
Olean, N. Y.	28-..	....-....	....	60-10	14	2-2-0-1-0	....	....	4-1713	634	39
Olympia, Wash.	21-0	2,925-3,000	3,780	96-24	14	4-1-0-1-0	64.9	80.9	4-1826	709	49
Oneida, N. Y.	13-60	2,475-2,795	3,633	78-24	14	2-1-0-1-0	38.4‡	47.7	4-1859	619	39
Oneonta, N. Y.	10-22	2,500-2,740	3,190	84-24	14	.-.-0-1-0	30.5‡	36.3	4-1854	724	41
Ontario, Calif.	18-15	2,826-3,120	4,740	72-24	15	4-0-1-0-0	58.7‡	71.9	6-2842	979	49
Orangeburg, S. C.	13-10	2,040-2,340	3,600	84-24	15	0-1-1-1-3	31.8‡	40.9	5-2358	751	47
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10-6	2,250-2,400	2,640	84-24	15	1-1-0-0-1	25.7‡	30.6	6-2827	960	40
Ossining, N. Y.	0-535	....-....	....	..-..	0	6-0-1-1-0	....	....	5-2307	879	37
Oswego, N. Y.	41-0	2,420-2,600	3,800	60-10	15	4-0-0-1-0	106.6	220.0	5-2087	834	39
Ottawa, Ill.	13-11	2,460-2,580	3,000	72-..	17	2-1-0-1-0	34.4‡	46.3	6-2841	1155	39
Ottawa, Kan.	9-0	2,100-2,280	2,820	84-24	14	1-0-0-0-1	18.8	24.2	6-2963	1187	44
Owosso, Mich.	21-0	....-....	....	72-24	14	2-2-1-0-0	....	....	5-2418	784	28

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Painesville, Ohio	13-9	$3,108-3,372	$4,164	72-24	14	2-0-0-1-0	45.5‡	48.4	5-2232	645	48
Palestine, Tex.	10-0	1,950-2,160	2,400	..-SP	14	0-0-0-0-3	20.2	23.2	22-note 1		
Palo Alto, Calif.	36-..	3,240-3,900	6,000	72-10	28	4-2-1-0-0	111.1	125.5	4-1907	501	34
Pampa, Tex.	13-12	2,400-2,400	3,240	72-24	14	3-1-0-0-0	32.8‡	36.4	24-note 1		
Panama City, Fla.	14-11	2,100-2,400	3,120	84-24	7	3-1-0-0-0	32.1‡	35.6	7-3087	1034	45
Park Ridge, Ill.	5-17	2,550-3,180	....	72-24	14	2-0-0-0-0	21.2‡	30.0	5-2224	879	39
Parma, Ohio	15-0	....-....	....	72-24	14	2-0-0-0-0	....	....	6-2534	1115	47
Parsons, Kan.	17-0	2,250-2,280	2,760	84-24	15	5-0-0-1-0	39.0	42.0	5-2276	745	40
Peabody, Mass.	53-8	....-....	....	48-10	16	5-2-0-1-0	....	....	5-note 3		
Peekskill, N. Y.	18-600	3,000-3,300	....	56-10	14	4-0-0-1-1	63.8	110.0	5-2069	776	37
Pekin, Ill.	13-0	2,895-3,000	3,420	84-24	14	2-0-0-0-0	34.3	54.0	6-2889	1244	38
Peru, Ind.	28-..	2,760-2,760	3,600	72-24	14	4-0-1-0-0	78.7	90.7	5-2174	770	41
Phenix City, Ala.	9-2	....-....	....	84-24	10	2-1-0-0-0	....	....	7-3273	1127	44
Phillipsburg, N. J.	0-200	....-....	....	..-..	..	5-0-1-0-0	....	....	E-note 2		
Phoenixville, Pa.	5-60	....-....	....	72-12	14	5-0-0-1-2	....	....	not available		
Pine Bluff, Ark.	32-0	....-....	....	72-24	15	5-0-0-0-1	....	....	6-2766	1022	49
Piqua, Ohio	17-2	....-....	....	72-24	15	4-1-0-1-0	....	....	5-2165	883	26
Pittsburg, Kan.	18-..	....-....	3,000	84-24	14	3-1-0-1-0	....	....	6-2612	940	38
Pittston, Pa.	7-50	....-....	....	72-12	15	2-0-0-0-0	....	....	not available		
Plains tp, Pa.	7-90	....-....	....	56-3P	15	..-.-.-.-	....	....	not available		
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	13-6	2,400-2,700	3,400	84-24	15	2-0-0-0-2	34.8‡	71.9	5-2362	966	40
Plymouth t, Mass.	7-35	2,480-2,860	4,020	70-10	17	4-0-1-1-0	71.1‡	85.0	5-note 3		
Plymouth, Pa.	3-105	....-2,429	....	..-..	15	0-3-0-0-0	7.6	10.6	not available		
Pomona, Calif.	35-10	2,910-3,060	5,040	72-24	15	4-1-2-0-0	107.5	119.0	5-2301	715	36
Ponca City, Okla.	19-0	2,130-2,460	3,600	72-10	14	4-0-0-0-1	47.5	54.2	6-2745	876	37
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15-0	....-....	....	78-24	..	3-0-0-0-0	....	....	7-note 3		
Portsmouth, N. H.	17-45	2,000-2,750	3,500	84-24	15	5-1-0-1-0	....	....	A1-note 4		
Pottstown, Pa.	7-3	....-....	....	72-..	7	..-0-0-1-0	19.6‡	....	not available		
Pottsville, Pa.	1-160	....-....	3,600	..-..	..	11-1-1-1-0	3.6	34.5	not available		
Provo, Utah	22-0	....-....	....	67-10	12	3-1-0-1-0	....	....	6-2590	1058	33
Rahway, N. J.	57-25	2,650-3,350	4,800	61-10	15	4-0-0-.-0	97.7‡	111.0	B-note 2		
Rapid City, S. D.	17-15	2,400-2,664	3,465	74-24	14	..-1-0-1-5	45.0‡	51.3	6-2627	791	41
Reading t, Mass.	13-45	3,000-3,200	4,100	70-10	14	2-3-0-1-0	48.0‡	68.6	5-note 3		
Red Bank, N. J.	0-245	....-....	....	..-..	..	5-0-0-1-0	....	17.5	D-note 2		
Redlands, Calif.	15-8	2,694-3,276	4,836	72-24	15	4-1-1-0-0	46.9‡	51.6	5-2142	637	37
Redondo Beach, Calif.	17-..	2,760-3,252	4,560	72-24	15	3-0-0-0-0	46.0	51.3	7-3481	1281	32
Redwood City, Calif.	24-10	3,114-3,780	5,400	65-10	15	4-2-0-0-1	80.2‡	101.8	4-1729	494	41
Reidsville, N. C.	4-19	1,800-2,504	....	84-24	12	3-0-1-0-0	11.6‡	14.7	7-3082	1119	47
Reno, Nev.	80-0	3,060-3,240	6,000	84-24	12	8-0-0-2-0	270.7	308.8	4-1980	605	45
Rensselaer, N. Y.	13-250	2,760-2,760	....	..-24	14	4-3-0-1-0	34.1‡	45.6	5-2086	830	41
Richmond, Calif.	140-0	3,540-3,720	6,840	67-10	20	8-1-1-1-0	434.9	521.5	5-2054	628	43
Ridgewood, N. J.	23-35	2,610-3,580	4,170	84-24	15	5-1-0-1-0	75.9‡	81.0	C-note 2		
River Rouge, Mich.	25-..	3,354-3,600	4,867	65-24	10	2-0-0-0-0	77.1	177.6	6-2959	1192	30
Rochester, N. H.	10-64	2,510-2,510	3,900	..-SP	7	6-1-0-1-0	39.0‡	45.7	A1-note 4		
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	0-320	....-....	....	..-..	..	5-1-0-1-0	....	35.1	5-2076	804	33
Roselle, N. J.	10-20	....-....	....	68-10	18	2-2-0-1-0	....	....	C-note 2		
Roswell, N. M.	11-2	1,980-2,520	3,600	72-24	15	3-0-0-0-0	35.2‡	48.6	8-3592	1340	32
Rutland, Vt.	29-12	2,347-2,530	4,100	78-24	14	3-0-0-1-1	86.5‡	99.6	not available		
St. Charles, Mo.	6-16	2,340-2,400	2,820	84-24	12	2-0-1-0-0	13.2‡	15.8	7-note 3		
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	23-5	3,125-3,600	4,250	73-24	15	2-2-0-0-0	81.9‡	105.1	7-3426	1050	28
St. Cloud, Minn.	28-0	2,280-2,700	3,600	72-24	15	3-0-1-0-0	68.0	88.0	5-2188	838	36
Salina, Kan.	30-0	2,220-2,520	3,900	84-24	14	4-2-0-1-0	74.0	81.3	5-2228	851	36
Salinas, Calif.	11-20	3,180-3,456	5,520	84-24	16	4-1-0-1-0	43.1‡	50.8	5-2285	808	44
Salisbury, Md.	12-..	2,080-2,210	3,000	48-3P	12	7-0-0-1-0	....	....	5-2288	945	49
Salisbury, N. C.	25-12	2,307-2,406	3,774	72-10	7	4-0-1-1-0	59.3‡	81.3	5-2138	618	49
San Buenaventura, Cal.	19-3	3,150-3,576	5,064	72-24	12	2-2-0-0-1	58.4	66.7	5-2220	492	42
San Gabriel, Calif.	19-0	2,556-3,060	4,632	67-24	15	2-1-0-0-0	44.7	48.9	6-2940	825	33
San Leandro, Calif.	28-..	3,360-3,720	4,980	72-24	..	4-1-0-1-0	87.3	110.0	4-1980	541	49

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
San Mateo, Calif.	45-2	$3,132-3,708	$5,940	72-24	25	4-1-1-1-0	164.0‡	181.3	3-1395	437	49
Sandusky, Ohio.	31-0	2,640-2,940	3,600	72-24	14	5-0-0-2-0	96.2	114.4	5-2337	875	45
Sanford, Fla.	11-0	2,068-2,393	3,134	84-24	15	3-1-1-1-0	27.9	45.8	6-2698	865	49
Santa Cruz, Calif..	23-0	2,964-3,504	. . . .	72-24	14	3-0-0-0-0	63.1	71.6	6-2633	1122	47
Santa Fe, N. M.	5-23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3422	1311	42
Santa Rosa, Calif.	27-0	2,694-3,276	5,400	72-24	22	4-0-0-1-1	85.0	123.9	4-1885	510	49
Sapulpa, Okla.	17-. .	2,100-2,100	2,640	84-24	15	3-0-0-1-0	31.1	34.3	7-3083	1102	40
Sarasota, Fla.	14-12	2,220-2,520	3,540	72-24	14	3-2-0-1-0	29.9‡	39.4	6-2748	812	47
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. .	30-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	17	2-1-1-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2071	855	42
Saugus t, Mass.	18-8	2,600-2,808	3,640	48-. .	14	3-1-1-0-0	53.6‡	57.2	5-note 3		
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. .	15-19	2,735-2,886	4,104	72-24	15	2-2-1-0-0	46.7‡	57.7	7-3274	1148	40
Scarsdale, N. Y.	23-140	3,189-3,891	5,937	72-10	21	3-0-1-1-0	81.7	91.4	4-1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13-43	2,400-2,640	3,900	84-24	14	2-1-0-0-1	24.4‡	27.2	7-3470	1327	40
Selma, Ala.	25-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	10	4-0-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2325	619	49
Shaker Heights, Ohio. . .	49-0	3,180-3,600	5,280	72-. .	14	1-0-0-0-2	165.9	179.3	3-1474	483	48
Shaler tp, Pa.	. .-86	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	2-0-0-0-0	6.0‡	. . . .	6-2607	911	41
Shawnee, Okla..	27-0	2,004-2,136	2,994	72-10	15	0-0-0-1-5	59.0	62.8	6-2792	1129	46
Shelby, N. C.	10-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	7	3-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	7-3226	1277	47
Shelbyville, Ind.	13-6	2,600-2,600	3,600	72-24	14	2-0-0-0-1	36.4‡	43.2	5-2352	758	40
Shelton, Conn.	. .-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	4-1-1-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-note 3		
Sherman, Tex.	29-0	1,890-2,100	2,700	84-24	15	4-1-1-0-0	62.9	70.0	17-note 1		
S. Charleston t, W. Va. .	15-20	2,520-2,580	3,600	72-24	15	3-0-1-0-0	41.7‡	47.6	6-2514	913	49
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	7-21	3,187-3,427	. . . .	84-24	15	2-0-0-0-1	22.4‡	47.0	6-2767	905	43
South Orange, N. J. . . .	21-. .	3,100-3,774	5,600	68-10	21	3-0-0-1-0	81.0	88.0	D-note 2		
South Pasadena, Calif.. .	21-0	2,676-3,204	4,848	72-24	15	3-1-0-0-0	60.5	71.4	4-1991	610	49
South Portland, Me. . . .	19-110	2,356-2,514	3,300	84-24	16	8-1-2-1-0	57.9‡	76.5	Note 3		
S. St. Paul, Minn.	10-7	2,952-2,952	4,512	72-24	14	2-1-0-0-0	34.3‡	40.2	7-3370	854	36
Southbridge t, Mass. . .	19-33	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-10	21	5-2-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	4-note 3		
Statesville, N. C.	11-17	2,400-2,400	3,000	84-24	7	3-0-2-0-0	24.3‡	54.5	6-2529	898	45
Staunton, Va.	5-45	2,160-2,400	. . . .	84-. .	14	3-0-0-1-0	10.5‡	18.9	6-2729	948	49
Sterling, Ill.	9-15	2,700-2,700	3,180	84-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	. . . .	25.1	5-2347	802	36
Stevens Point, Wis. . . .	18-0	2,480-2,700	3,360	72-24	15	2-2-1-0-0	51.1	55.6	6-2796	1090	41
Stillwater, Okla.	18-18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	5-0-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2824	728	34
Stoneham t, Mass.	16-18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-10	16	3-1-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-note 3		
Stratford, Conn.	27-40	2,320-3,040	4,600	56-. .	14	. .-. -0-0-. .	74.6	92.0	6-note 3		
Streator, Ill.	12-0	2,596-2,596	3,115	84-24	14	0-0-0-1-2	32.1‡	44.4	7-3034	1285	37
Struthers, Ohio	3-16	. . . .-. . . .	3,168	72-24	14	2-0-0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2651	1179	48
Suffolk, Va.	19-. .	2,280-2,460	3,400	84-24	15	5-0-0-1-0	47.0	69.7	5-2164	814	46
Sumter, S. C.	11-17	. . . .-. . . .	3,840	84-24	15	3-1-0-1-0	34.7‡	42.5	6-2843	866	49
Sunbury, Pa.	21-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-3P	7	6-2-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	not available		
Swampscott t, Mass. . .	29-0	. . . .-. . . .	4,055	63-24	16	3-1-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	4-note 3		
Sweetwater, Tex.	15-8	1,980-2,280	3,000	84-24	15	2-2-0-0-1	41.6‡	53.6	19-note 1		
Swissvale, Pa.	6-125	2,645-2,910	3,400	84-24	14	1-0-0-0-1	20.9‡	23.4	4-1950	649	24
Tallahassee, Fla.	34-0	2,160-2,820	4,800	84-24	14	7-0-0-1-0	81.9	97.8	6-2840	933	40
Tamaqua, Pa.	0-1200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	5-0-0-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	not available		
Temple, Tex..	28-3	1,980-2,160	3,120	72-24	15	0-2-1-0-5	61.0	73.9	19-note 1		
Terrell, Tex..	4-26	1,980-2,220	. . . .	84-24	15	3-0-0-0-0	11.5‡	18.7	36-note 1		
Texarkana, Ark.	21-0	1,950-2,160	3,000	72-10	15	3-1-0-1-0	47.2	58.6	4-1559	655	35
Texarkana, Tex.	36-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	14	. .-. -. -0-0	. . . .	. . . .	14-note 1		
Thomasville, Ga.	12-0	2,220-2,340	3,300	72-24	15	3-1-0-0-0	32.7	46.9	5-2384	787	45
Thomasville, N. C.	. .-. .	2,000-2,344	3,000	84-24	10	3-1-0-0-0	27.9‡	36.4	6-2578	801	49
Tiffin, Ohio	20-0	2,460-2,760	3,600	72-24	15	2-1-0-1-0	57.8‡	68.9	5-2199	803	36
Tonawanda, N. Y.	21-0	2,950-3,050	3,550	72-10	14	3-1-0-1-0	62.0	71.0	5-2282	641	40
Traverse City, Mich. . .	13-12	2,310-2,520	3,300	73-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	30.4	53.1	6-2756	740	28
Trinidad, Colo.	13-0	2,200-2,400	3,000	84-24	15	2-1-1-0-0	32.4	36.2	6-2794	1103	31
Twin Falls, Idaho	25-2	2,310-2,460	3,480	84-24	14	3-1-0-0-0	58.7‡	69.3	6-2983	1090	40
Two River, Wis.	11-. .	2,640-2,970	3,810	72-24	14	3-0-0-0-1	32.9	38.7	5-2287	852	40
Union tp, N. J.	32-40	3,100-3,500	5,300	65-10	15	4-2-0-1-0	114.8‡	. . . .	D-note 2		

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1950—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Number of Pieces of Equipment (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Uniontown, Pa.	14-100	$2,940-2,940	$3,420	72-24	15	4-1-0-1-0	39.8	44.0	not available		
University Park, Tex.	26-0	2,430-3,000	....	84-24	15	2-0-0-1-0	74.7	95.4	19-note 1		
Urbana, Ill.	11-0	....-....	....	84-24	15	2-0-0-0-1	....	....	6-2855	1229	40
Vallejo, Calif.	87-0	2,880-3,360	5,100	72-24	15	10-0-0-0-1	286.2	313.5	5-2489	933	41
Vancouver, Wash.	42-0	2,820-3,135	4,404	72-24	21	4-0-0-1-1	....	....	4-1592	443	49
Vandergrift, Pa.	0-53	....-....	....	..-..	..	3-0-1-0-0	....	....	not available		
Vicksburg, Miss.	35-0	2,380-2,380	3,180	..-24	14	4-0-0-1-0	77.2	86.2	5-2144	807	45
Victoria, Tex.	9-90	2,079-2,376	2,976	84-24	15	3-1-1-0-0	24.0	29.1	16-note 1		
Vincennes, Ind.	29-0	2,400-2,400	3,600	72-24	14	3-1-0-1-0	72.0	81.0	5-2335	812	40
Wakefield t, Mass.	21-30	....-....	4,066	70-..	16	3-1-0-1-0	....	....	5-note 3		
Walla Walla, Wash.	47-0	2,700-2,844	4,008	72-24	14	3-1-0-1-0	121.2	128.7	3-1483	488	32
Wallingford, Conn.	16-25	3,120-3,120	3,500	72-10	14	2-1-0-1-0	56.9‡	62.9	6-note 3		
Warren, Pa.	16-0	2,136-2,382	3,426	84-24	14	4-1-0-1-0	47.4	77.9	not available		
Watertown, S. D.	13-..	2,280-2,700	3,300	84-24	15	3-1-0-0-0	....	....	7-3138	977	34
Watertown, Wis.	16-11	2,481-2,736	3,520	72-24	14	4-0-1-0-0	45.2‡	65.1	6-2708	1014	39
Waterville, Me.	10-68	....-....	....	84-10	14	3-1-1-1-1	....	....	not available		
Watervliet, N. Y.	25-0	2,200-2,400	3,048	66-24	21	2-1-0-0-1	53.7	59.9	5-2049	770	30
Waukesha, Wis.	30-0	....-....	....	72-24	15	4-0-0-1-1	....	....	5-2191	729	40
Waycross, Ga.	18-..	....-....	3,600	84-24	15	3-2-0-1-0	....	....	6-2783	998	49
Webster Groves, Mo.	17-2	2,700-2,700	4,500	72-24	15	3-0-0-0-0	....	....	6-note 3		
Weehawken tp, N. J.	69-0	....-....	....	56-10	21	4-0-0-2-0	....	....	C-note 2		
Wellesley t, Mass.	36-30	3,150-3,150	4,500	70-10	15	3-1-0-2-0	122.0‡	144.3	4-note 3		
Wenatchee, Wash.	18-0	2,820-3,180	4,500	..-24	12	3-0-0-1-0	59.2	71.0	4-1807	724	31
West Frankfort, Ill.	3-9	2,520-2,520	2,820	48-3P	10	1-1-0-0-0	....	....	8-3849	1490	46
W. Springfield t, Mass.	39-0	2,977-3,029	4,438	56-10	14	4-0-2-0-0	123.9	152.7	5-note 3		
West Warwick t, R. I.	15-125	....-....	....	84-10	7	5-0-2-0-0	....	....	note 3		
Westbrook, Me.	78-72	2,548-2,548	...	..-SP	14	4-0-1-0-0	21.0	30.5	note 3		
Westerly t, R. I.	2-120	....-....	3,300	..-..	..	3-1-0-1-0	....	....	....		
Westfield, Mass.	45-10	2,900-2,900	4,000	48-10	14	3-2-0-1-0	135.3‡	143.8	5-note 3		
Westfield, N. J.	17-25	2,960-3,200	5,100	72-10	16	4-0-0-1-0	58.2‡	91.0	C-note 2		
Wewoka, Okla.	5-10	....-2,400	2,700	84-12	10	3-0-0-0-0	11.9‡	13.3	7-3458	899	38
Weymouth t, Mass.	53-20	....-....	....	70-10	16	4-5-1-1-0	....	....	4-note 3		
Whiting, Ind.	17-0	3,030-3,480	4,020	72-24	15	1-0-1-0-0	57.3	65.5	4-1919	819	38
Whittier, Calif.	25-0	2,760-3,276	4,848	72-24	15	2-0-1-0-1	73.2	82.6	5-2325	715	48
Willimantic, Conn.	12-30	2,860-2,860	3,878	84-10	15	3-0-1-0-0	39.3‡	50.2	6-note 3		
Wilmette, Ill.	17-1	3,180-3,360	5,200	76-24	15	1-0-0-0-1	54.3	58.2	5-2086	888	46
Wilson, N. C.	16-22	2,328-2,700	3,540	84-24	14	3-0-1-0-0	45.8‡	53.4	6-2618	1075	49
Winchester t, Mass.	28-18	2,600-3,050	4,400	56-10	14	4-0-0-1-0	84.3‡	101.7	4-note 3		
Winchester, Va.	8-350	....-....	....	84-12	15	5-0-0-1-0	....	29.6	7-3024	848	48
Winnetka, Ill.	13-11	2,940-3,480	6,000	84-24	14	1-0-0-0-1	49.3‡	56.3	4-1700	579	48
Winona, Minn.	36-0	2,400-2,640	3,900	72-24	15	3-0-0-1-1	91.5	114.5	5-2148	646	28
Winthrop t, Mass.	16-32	2,900-2,900	....	70-10	14	3-0-1-1-0	59.9	90.2	4-note 3		
Wooster, Ohio	13-15	2,220-2,520	3,240	72-24	14	3-0-0-1-0	32.4‡	39.1	6-2934	1051	34
Xenia, Ohio	9-8	3,180-3,180	3,600	72-24	14	1-1-0-0-1	29.9‡	32.7	6-2999	1107	30
Ypsilanti, Mich.	19-0	3,071-3,399	4,335	84-24	14	2-0-0-1-0	68.1	79.5	7-3062	1054	48

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Police Administration

Developments in 1949

By J. D. Holstrom

Chief of Police, Berkeley, California

THE President of the United States, in greeting the International Association of Chiefs of Police at its 1949 conference, said most significantly: "As representatives of the police departments . . . . you have responsibilities greater, perhaps, than even you realize . . . . Certainly all of us depend heavily upon you and your associates as the first line of defense against subversive influences aimed at invasion of our personal freedom." To this the President of the Association, in addressing the conference later, added: "We must continue to reinforce public safety programs to combat the threat of encroaching Communism." There is little doubt that law enforcement officers will experience a growing concern and increased activity against those forces which threaten the internal security of the nation.

Civil Defense. Police administrators, conscious of the responsibility of police in civil defense, anxiously awaited federal guidance in the anticipated activation of a national civil defense program in 1949. At the end of June, by Presidential order, responsibility for civil defense planning was transferred from the Department of Defense, which had done the basic postwar planning, to the National Security Resources Board. At the end of 1949 the NSRB indicated to the police, through state governments, that activation of all phases of a national program would await further action by Congress, which probably would consider the program in the spring of 1950. In the meantime NSRB urged the perfecting of local plans to meet emergencies arising from natural disasters. By the beginning of 1950 many police administrators turned their attention to a review of their responsibilities in disaster preparedness. San Antonio, for example, reported the adoption of a comprehensive disaster plan.

Crime Rates. The crime rate, which had continued to decline in 1948, rose in 1949. According to Uniform Crime Reports, for the first six months of 1949 major crime increased 2.7 per cent in urban centers and 7.6 per cent in rural areas compared with the first six months of 1948. The urban crime rate exceeded by substantial margin the level of 1941. Murders decreased 6.6 per cent in 1949 compared with the first six months of 1948, and auto theft decreased 3.7 per cent. Rape increased 1.3 per cent, robbery 0.5 per cent, aggravated assault 4.1 per cent, burglary 4.4 per cent, and larcenies 3.3 per cent. The urban crime increase was not as great as that in rural areas.

The number of persons arrested and fingerprinted increased over the previous year. Of all persons arrested 59.4 per cent had previous records. Persons under 25 years of age committed approximately one half of all crimes against property; and boys and girls under 21 years of age accounted for 15.3 per cent of all arrests. For all arrests, age 21 predominated again this year for males, and age 23 for females.

Labor-Management Disputes. In 1949 as in 1948 few labor-management disputes warranted the tactical intervention of police to control breaches of the peace. In this, the most difficult of all municipal police operations, there is continued need for training of police in control methods which will assure that firm but impartial law enforcement, the proper role of the police, is carried out.

Race Relations. Again in 1949, with few very minor and isolated exceptions, the racial tensions of some recent years were not evident. This factor and the success of the police in a very few situations seemed to indicate that the police of the nation are better than ever before prepared and trained to deal with potentially aggravated situations in American cities.

Juvenile Control. By 1949 exaggerated public attention to "the juvenile problem" seemed to have subsided to a reasonable level. It was possible for public agencies, including the police, to review some of the programs undertaken during the past five years and more clearly assess the problem and the effectiveness of the methods.

As previously reported in the Year Book many sound programs have been undertaken. It is evident that there is a serious problem of youth in relation to crime and it is evident that the police have a major responsibility in public juvenile control. The nature and extent of police programs necessarily vary between communities.

Based on experience, additional cities have organized special bureaus to deal with the police aspect of juvenile control. Recent examples are found in Alpena, Michigan; Merced, Compton, and Oakland, California; East Orange, New Jersey; Everett, Massachusetts; Paterson, New Jersey; and Spokane, Washington. These specialized units are variously entitled crime prevention divisions, juvenile bureaus, juvenile aid bureaus, youth aid, youth guidance, and young people division. They are variously staffed and operated.

Junior police programs have been continued in such cities as Oberlin, Ohio, which has developed a junior police manual; Mesa, Arizona, with the Mesa Youth Police Academy; and Bremerton, Washington, in its twelfth year with a highly successful juvenile program. Other examples are Laramie, Wyoming, with a police athletic club; the junior police force of some 900 boys aged 10 to 16 in Bloomington, Illinois; and the police boys club of Petersburg, Virginia, with nearly a thousand boys between the ages of 9 and 17.

Activities involving large numbers of juveniles are sponsored by some other cities, including Providence, Rhode Island, with special Fourth of July and Hallowe'en parties; Canton, Ohio, with a summer juvenile program; Bartlesville, Oklahoma, with a large youth program; and East Point, Georgia, with a boys' club and recreation center.

Other cities established or expanded policewomen activities, especially to assist or deal with women and children, as for example in Freeport, Illinois, and Oakland and San Francisco, California.

Police as widely separated as in New Jersey, Florida, and California are increasingly sponsoring or directing junior traffic police or schoolboy safety patrols. These programs, when properly administered, require competent police supervision in coordination with school authority participation. Their primary purpose is traffic safety for children going to and from school. Their incidental effects are among the most constructive available in police-youth relationships.

Such programs place a substantial number of grade school children in direct contact with uniformed police officers whom they learn to respect. A reasonable amount of responsibility is placed upon children to provide traffic safety for their schoolmates. A modest amount of discipline is imposed and leadership qualities and good citizenship are developed in youth. Economically, the programs cost communities less than police guards at school crossings. Socially, they are most constructive as is evidenced in more and more cities.

Personnel. The necessity for the specialized internal function of personnel management in police departments was beginning to be recognized more widely. The establishment of police divisions of personnel and training is a growing trend. This year witnessed the installation of such units in Seattle and Flint.

At the end of 1949 some departments were still finding it difficult to recruit to full strength because of competitive salaries in private business and industry coupled with antiquated residence requirements. More cities were reducing residence requirements, a progressive and necessary step.

Procedures for selection of recruits are still inadequately developed. Nationally, the greatest need in police personnel administration is the development of standards for recruits and recruitment methods. It is probable that few departments were making real use of the probationary period to separate substandard recruits. The use of efficiency ratings was not extensive, although Boulder, Colorado, and Portland, Maine, were among the cities undertaking efficiency rating systems.

The recruitment of auxiliary or reserve forces declined in 1947 and almost entirely disappeared in 1948. However, in 1949 the establishment of reserve forces was renewed, primarily because of recognized necessity in disaster planning and increased interest in civil defense. Examples were the auxiliary motorcycle corps of Indiana, Pennsylvania; the police reserves of Richmond, California; and the civilian reserves of New Orleans.

Within recent years the practice of employing Negro policemen has been noteworthy. In many cities Negroes compete on an equal basis with others in recruit examinations. In the country, including the south, the employment of Negro policemen continues to be a growing trend.

The statistical tables in the Year Book reflect the accelerated move in 1949 to establish the 40-hour work week for police, a trend which was just developing in 1948. Among others, the 40-hour week was adopted by Alhambra, Palo Alto, Pasadena, and Santa Monica, California; Lowell, Massachusetts; Columbus, Ohio; Cranford, New Jersey; Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Peekskill, New York. The five-day week was adopted by Norristown, Pennsylvania, and Everett, Massachusetts. Meantime, Duluth, Minnesota, and Wauwatosa and West Allis, Wisconsin, adopted the 44-hour week.

There is a continued trend to grant extra compensation for excellence in marksmanship. Examples are Alameda and Oceanside, California, and

Bismark, North Dakota. Cost of uniforms are borne by some cities, such as Evansville, Indiana, and Macon, Georgia.

During the year, under the sponsorship of the United States Military Government for Germany, six German police administrators toured selected American police departments to observe operations. Five police officials of the Austrian Ministry of Interior were also conducted on an eight-weeks tour. Two police presidents of large German cities attended the IACP Conference and observed selected departments. Under the sponsorship of the Department of the Army, selected police chiefs from the United States visited German police departments. A representative of the Swedish Ministry of Justice, interested in child welfare, spent four months in the country. And there were others.

Police Unions. The 1948 trend away from police affiliation with national labor unions continued. As is evidenced in "Police Unions and Other Police Organizations," published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1944, it is recognized that such affiliation is incompatible with the public interest and the traditional independence of action necessary for police. Opinions of the higher courts, including the United States Supreme Court, have confirmed the right of police administrators to prohibit union affiliation. To provide a channel for representation there have been developed such employee organizations as the very effective Los Angeles Fire and Police Protective League, and other small internal organizations such as the police employees committee of Everett, Massachusetts.

Training. The most significant innovation in police training in recent years, the "roll call training program," first reported in the 1949 Year Book as having been initiated by the Los Angeles Police Department, has enjoyed sustained success there after more than a year's experience. It has attracted wide notice throughout the nation. Similar programs have been instituted by such cities as Pasadena and San Mateo, California, thus indicating its adaptability to medium- and small-size cities.

Police training generally has continued to expand. Recruit schools particularly and some in-service schools have been variously conducted, throughout the country. Many were sponsored by the FBI in cooperation with local, county, and state law enforcement agencies. Some were sponsored by local departments and others by state police chiefs associations. Almost all of these programs are relatively short in terms of total class hours in any year. Despite their increasing number there is great need for expansion of these programs.

Notable among some of the longer established police training courses in 1949 were the 13th Annual Police Officers Short Courses at the University of Iowa, the 8th Indiana Police Training School, the 8th Annual California Technical Institute for Peace Officers Training, and the 5th Annual Seminar in Arson Detection at Purdue University.

Colleges and universities are continuing to expand their assistance both in in-service and pre-service police training. State departments of vocational education, too, are continuing to increase their assistance with police training.

The FBI National Academy at the 42nd Session in the fall had by then graduated over 2,000 police officers of this and some foreign countries from its 12-week courses. It had also continued its short retraining sessions for former graduates. The Academy, established primarily for police officers, has an outstanding reputation in its field.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute continued to maintain its pre-eminent position in the field of traffic training. It provides a course of nine months of full-time attendance and two institute-type courses which are offered at Northwestern and at other college locations throughout the country. Its programs include research in traffic problems, publication of training materials, and consulting service to cities and counties. Over 2,000 police officers, fleet operators, judges and prosecutors, and selected military personnel have been trained by the Institute.

The Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California completed another successful year, specializing in three-month courses in juvenile control. The Institute provides practice in-service training and makes available research opportunities in the least developed aspect of police administration.

The Institute for Training in Municipal Police Administration, sponsored by the International City Managers' Association, continued to provide the only correspondence course of its kind in police administration. At the year's end, the Institute had started the revision of "Municipal Police Administration," the basic text in this field.

Equipment and Facilities. In 1949 police buildings were planned, modernized, or constructed in Compton, Los Angeles, Merced, Pasadena, and Richmond, California; Ft. Myers, Florida; Evanston, Illinois; Bogalusa and New Orleans, Louisiana; St. Louis; Cincinnati; Eugene, Oregon; Knoxville; Staunton, Virginia; and Seattle. Firearms ranges were constructed in Beverly Hills; Macon, Georgia; New Orleans; Winthrop, Massachusetts; Portland, Maine; Kansas City, Missouri; Campbell, Ohio; and University Park, Texas.

More than 50 cities converted radio facilities from AM to FM frequencies. Much of this equipment permitted three-way operation.

In line with 1949's renewed emphasis on foot patrol, police call boxes were installed in Boulder, Colorado; Roanoke, Virginia; and Ashland, Wisconsin. Incidentally, Philadelphia police call boxes were opened to public use. Haverhill, Massachusetts, in an unusual move for recent years experimented by placing horns on call boxes.

The dictation by all patrolmen of their reports was in effect or in process of installation in Berkeley, Fresno, and Richmond, California. This innovation will increase time on patrol and reduce time spent by patrolmen in headquarters, reduce overtime accumulated in report writing, and result in better quality reports. In all three cities the system is based on use of mechanical dictating equipment connected to the police telephone box system and the police switchboard. The officer may, upon completion of an investigation, dictate his report from the field to be transcribed in the office for his signature. Mechanically, and from a personnel standpoint, the procedure is feasible and economical.

New York City placed in service 40 emergency patrol service cars carrying rescue and life saving equipment, a helicopter for patrol and water rescue, and a heavy duty patrol launch. A combination patrol cruiser and ambulance was placed in service at Alton, Illinois; Eau Claire, Wisconsin; and Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Police emergency trucks were placed in service by Paterson, New Jersey; Streator, Illinois; and Twin Falls, Idaho. First aid and light rescue equipment was placed in patrol cars in Newton, Massachusetts.

Lie detectors were purchased by such cities as Birmingham, Alabama; Anderson, Hamilton, and Michigan City, Indiana; and Eugene, Oregon. Equipment for chemical tests for intoxication was installed by Birmingham, Alabama; Middlesboro, Kentucky; Vincennes and Evansville, Indiana; Benton Harbor, Michigan; Oklahoma City; Eugene, Oregon; and Rochester, New York was working on alcohol testing methods.

Laboratory equipment was expanded in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Portland, Maine; New York City; and Madison, Wisconsin. Richmond, Virginia, installed a modern photographic laboratory in conjunction with which a motorized field unit was placed in service. Meanwhile, Wooster, Ohio, reported that two bloodhounds were added to the force.

In marking its 25th anniversary, in 1949, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's fingerprint file had grown to a collection of 112,000,000 fingerprints. The FBI reported that during the 1949 fiscal year its laboratory had conducted over 102,000 examinations, an increase of 37 per cent, and that 15,524 items were processed in the national fraudulent check file. These are three of the activities of the FBI which are of daily service to the police agencies of the country.

Reorganization. A number of cities continued or undertook organizational adjustments. New Orleans made further adjustments in its organizational structure. Chicago reorganized its administrative structure. Los Angeles increased the span of control of the chief from five to seven bureaus by adding the bureau of corrections and the bureau of internal affairs. Denver reorganized to reduce its span to only three major divisions. South Bend added the position of assistant chief of police to act in the capacity of an executive officer. Maywood, Illinois, created a sex bureau, identification bureau, and juvenile bureau. Madison, Wisconsin, undertook a major reorganization. Complete reorganizations were reported by Paris, Texas, and Henderson, Kentucky. Syracuse, New York, in a major reorganization, consolidated 17 divisions into five major bureaus. St. Louis made additional organizational adjustments and is still considering the possible consolidation of districts.

An unusual move was adopted in Tulsa with the formation of a "major crime commission" composed of doctors, psychologists, and attorneys to act in an advisory capacity on major crimes, with the identity of the members not being made public.

While St. Louis reorganized its office procedures, other central records systems were established or further consolidated in such cities as Bloomington, Illinois; Boulder, Colorado; Burlingame, California; Cheyenne; Denver; Flint, Michigan; Ft. Lauerdale, Florida; Laramie, Wyoming; Mitchell, South Dakota; Portland, Maine; Oakland, California; and Paris and Wichita Falls, Texas.

The FBI, through its records consulting service and its budget advisory service, continued to give assistance to many cities requesting advice and guidance.

Districts were realigned in Oakland, California. In Richmond, Virginia, patrol manpower assignments were correlated with crime experience.

Beat boundaries were changed in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

More cities were added to those which, for all or part of the patrol force, utilize one man cars. Changing to this practice this year were, for example, Richmond and Glendale, California; Madison, Wisconsin; and Alpena, Michigan, among others. San Leandro, California was contemplating the adoption of one man cars coincidental with a shift to the 40-hour week.

The 1948 move of Providence, Rhode Island, to substantially increase foot patrol was prophetic. In 1949 Philadelphia increased foot patrol as did San Diego. Xenia, Ohio, has reestablished foot patrol in the downtown area. Kansas City is planning to assign foot patrol to the residential area. Hammond, Indiana, adopted the system of having one of a pair of officers patrol by car while the other walks. Meantime, in Bessemer, Alabama, five beat men were assigned to patrol on bicycles, and in Ada, Oklahoma, officers on the graveyard shift now patrol in civilian clothes.

Traffic division reorganizations and developments continued to be very effectively assisted by the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. (See also the traffic section of this Year Book concerning traffic activity.)

Professional Organization. Fully functioning again this year were the established state organizations of peace officers, which are so vital to municipal coordination; the Associated Police Communications Officers, recognized by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as the official national organization in this field; the International Association for Identification, with a membership of over 1,000; and the Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officials with a membership of over 500 from Alaska to Mexico.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (1424 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.) listed a total of 2,445 members. The 56th annual conference was held at Dallas in September. Over 1,000 police executives and their guests, with representation from the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Mexico, and Europe, attended a six-day meeting. The proceedings are published in "The Police Year Book."

Measuring Local Crime Problems

By J. Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington

THE police administrator studying the crime problem is often interested, first, in the extent and fluctuation of crime in his city, and secondly, in the degree of success his department has in coping with the crime problem. For comparison purposes, national and regional averages for such data are available through the uniform crime reporting program inaugurated in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The program is handled by the FBI and is made possible through the voluntary contribution of monthly and annual crime reports by local law enforcement agencies, and the available data are published semi-annually in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin.

The general term "offenses known" covers reported violations of the Part I Classes including those in which no arrests were made, but excluding complaints of crimes which by virtue of the police investigation are established to be without foundation in fact. Attempted crimes are included as actually completed offenses.

Tables 1 and 2 show the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants as reported by 2,416 cities, representing a combined population of 60,781,747, and the 1940 Census figures were used in calculating the rates shown. Reports which were apparently improperly compiled were not used in preparing the data.

Persons interested in measuring the crime problem locally may convert the number of offenses known to the police for the year 1949 into the rate per 100,000 inhabitants. The rate for the individual city may then be

TABLE 1

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1949, BY POPULATION GROUP

(Data compiled by FBI under Uniform Crime Reporting Program)

Population Groups	No. of Cities Reporting	Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny Theft	Auto Theft
Cities over 250,000 . .	35	7.54	4.12	18.90	112.3	125.3	493.0	1,120.4	200.4
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	54	6.74	4.49	11.31	59.8	69.2	503.7	1,182.8	202.4
50,000 to 100,000	107	5.66	3.31	8.65	45.9	86.2	425.8	1,073.7	166.3
25,000 to 50,000	208	3.54	3.27	7.03	29.0	54.4	363.9	1,002.7	141.6
10,000 to 25,000	563	3.93	1.45	8.76	26.0	46.7	323.1	897.2	118.6
Cities under 10,000 . .	1,449	3.78	1.97	7.84	24.4	33.7	287.3	712.2	99.5
All Cities	2,416	5.76	3.32	12.49	64.7	82.6	419.1	1,023.4	165.5

compared with the national average for cities of that general population group as indicated in Table 1, or if desired the comparison may be made with cities within the same general location as shown in Table 2.

Tables 3 and 4 show the percentage change from 1948 to 1949 based on the number of offenses reported during both years by 2,193 cities representing a combined urban population of 59,284,126 according to the 1940 Census. Locally, of course, the police administrator is keenly interested in the percentage increase or decrease of crime in the various categories,

TABLE 2

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1949, BY POPULATION GROUP AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

(Data compiled by FBI under Uniform Crime Reporting Program)

Population Group and Geographic Division*	Number of Cities Reporting	Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary —Breaking or Entering	Larceny Theft	Auto Theft
NEW ENGLAND	188	1.19	18.6	11.7	269.2	631.2	102.5
Cities over 250,000. . . .	2	1.66	35.4	25.9	228.1	703.4	179.4
100,000 to 250,000	10	1.55	25.9	17.1	347.9	739.8	134.7
50,000 to 100,000	13	1.04	15.1	4.4	276.5	681.6	96.1
25,000 to 50,000	35	.79	12.5	8.1	260.3	596.1	66.4
10,000 to 25,000	62	.42	7.6	4.9	236.0	490.6	54.4
Less than 10,000	66	2.15	5.0	2.9	199.9	414.2	43.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC. . . .	555	2.70	30.5	31.7	234.7	481.3	97.5
Cities over 250,000. . . .	5	4.73	59.7	52.2	323.8	495.6	132.8
100,000 to 250,000	10	2.97	20.3	31.6	258.0	589.1	109.5
50,000 to 100,000	24	2.02	21.6	29.4	254.3	519.2	102.4
25,000 to 50,000	37	1.00	14.1	21.8	227.1	576.2	82.1
10,000 to 25,000	136	1.47	14.4	17.3	184.9	453.9	67.2
Less than 10,000	343	1.35	13.5	13.3	165.5	313.9	54.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL .	566	5.06	88.6	74.7	376.1	958.5	133.3
Cities over 250,000 . . .	8	7.29	144.5	119.7	425.4	985.7	147.0
100,000 to 250,000	10	6.27	77.0	80.2	473.6	1,209.3	170.5
50,000 to 100,000	23	3.29	46.3	50.0	384.1	1,081.0	152.3
25,000 to 50,000	59	2.74	27.1	21.3	304.0	945.1	122.7
10,000 to 25,000	117	1.88	28.4	17.0	280.5	928.8	100.3
Less than 10,000	349	1.70	20.8	13.6	251.9	575.4	71.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.	277	3.26	45.7	62.9	336.9	894.5	144.4
Cities over 250,000. . . .	4	6.06	84.9	146.2	393.3	959.0	170.2
100,000 to 250,000	5	3.61	41.7	28.3	409.3	1,111.8	217.4
50,000 to 100,000	8	.73	29.3	20.4	408.2	1,255.7	173.2
25,000 to 50,000	12	1.01	17.4	8.6	338.9	943.7	102.3
10,000 to 25,000	59	1.16	16.8	7.4	233.2	820.1	101.1
Less than 10,000	189	1.39	13.2	11.0	213.4	424.8	74.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC	230	13.37	69.6	253.1	540.8	1,159.4	212.3
Cities over 250,000. . . .	3	13.48	84.1	333.3	426.6	1,055.6	248.1
100,000 to 250,000	7	18.12	113.9	183.0	914.0	1,617.2	287.8
50,000 to 100,000	17	13.60	62.1	264.3	519.8	1,259.9	189.6
25,000 to 50,000	20	9.93	43.8	243.3	568.7	1,390.3	221.6
10,000 to 25,000	56	12.52	31.7	235.9	487.6	912.9	150.7
Less than 10,000	127	10.04	48.2	150.5	359.9	643.8	102.1

TABLE 2—OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE—Continued

Population Group and Geographic Division*	Number of Cities Reporting	Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny Theft	Auto Theft
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL .	108	15.04	65.3	153.5	503.2	860.8	222.3
Cities over 250,000. . . .	3	13.64	110.0	183.7	608.9	1,102.4	277.1
100,000 to 250,000	3	19.65	53.5	154.2	490.7	815.9	284.7
50,000 to 100,000	4	19.93	53.0	195.1	649.6	796.6	181.5
25,000 to 50,000.	9	12.12	51.6	166.9	434.9	997.9	215.4
10,000 to 25,000.	26	14.86	36.3	128.7	409.2	755.9	185.3
Less than 10,000	63	11.48	15.6	50.1	273.9	305.5	77.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.	161	12.44	56.5	108.9	564.9	1,267.7	232.0
Cities over 250,000. . . .	4	15.90	78.2	130.4	725.8	1,402.5	294.2
100,000 to 250,000	3	8.77	72.5	90.6	732.5	1,844.9	254.5
50,000 to 100,000	9	13.27	73.8	143.6	568.7	1,560.4	274.5
25,000 to 50,000.	13	10.23	31.6	120.2	462.8	1,222.3	204.1
10,000 to 25,000.	41	9.82	24.9	64.0	338.5	783.9	149.8
Less than 10,000	91	10.40	14.7	65.9	284.4	509.3	97.0
MOUNTAIN.	112	5.04	73.0	52.3	671.3	1,969.9	286.0
Cities over 250,000 . . .	1	5.89	145.5	28.2	1,071.3	2,321.3	355.4
100,000 to 250,000	1	.67	42.0	11.3	675.0	1,706.8	250.1
50,000 to 100,000	2	6.80	92.7	202.4	958.5	2,484.4	448.2
25,000 to 50,000.	7	6.10	61.4	57.8	640.1	2,297.4	418.9
10,000 to 25,000.	22	5.39	50.1	48.8	511.5	2,184.4	218.4
Less than 10,000	79	4.54	45.4	42.4	405.9	1,257.5	166.3
PACIFIC.	219	4.65	126.6	82.2	738.7	2,112.2	319.9
Cities over 250,000 . . .	5	5.71	169.1	120.3	764.1	1,894.2	339.2
100,000 to 250,000	5	4.11	102.3	43.3	638.6	2,148.9	339.9
50,000 to 100,000	7	3.49	116.3	56.2	786.1	2,224.3	280.9
25,000 to 50,000.	16	1.92	73.9	50.9	697.9	2,034.3	251.1
10,000 to 25,000.	44	2.73	75.8	33.5	803.1	2,616.3	307.4
Less than 10,000	142	4.93	60.4	40.9	673.0	2,535.4	305.0
Total	2,416	5.76	64.7	82.6	419.1	1,023.4	165.5

*The states in each of the nine geographic divisions are as follows: New England--Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., and Vt.; Middle Atlantic--N. J., N. Y., and Pa.; East North Central--Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, and Wis.; West North Central--Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., and S. D.; South Atlantic--Del., Dist. of Col., Fla., Ga., Md., N. C., S. C., Va., and W. Va.; East South Central--Ala., Ky., Miss., and Tenn.; West South Central--Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.; Mountain--Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, and Wyo.; and Pacific--Calif., Ore., and Wash.

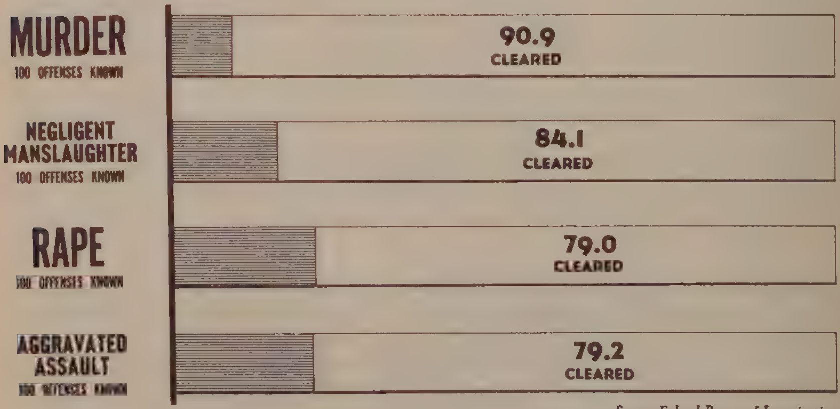
and with the use of the data presented in Tables 3 and 4 the local trends may be compared with those in cities of the same general population group or with cities in the same geographic division.

The charts present graphically the latest available data as to the average number of offenses cleared by arrest. Under the system of uniform crime reporting an offense is treated as cleared by arrest when one or more of the offenders involved in its commission have been arrested and made available for prosecution. The arrest of one individual may clear several offenses, providing the police investigation uncovers evidence identifying that individual as the perpetrator of other crimes. On the other hand, if several people were jointly involved in the commission of a single offense and all were arrested, only one offense is treated as cleared. Included also as cleared offenses are a few cases wherein the offender has not been arrested and made available for prosecution locally. This would include such instances as the suicide of the offender or the offender's arrest and prosecution in another jurisdiction. Such "exceptional clearances" are relatively few, and it should be observed that the recovery of stolen property does not, in itself, render an offense cleared by arrest under the system of uniform crime reporting.

TABLE 3

URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1948-1949,
BY POPULATION GROUPS
(Total urban population represented, 59,284,126)

Population Group	No. of Cities	Crimes Against the Person				Crimes Against Property			
		Murder	Negligent Man-slaughter	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
Over 250,000	35	-9.1%	-13.2%	+ 7.0%	+ 1.5%	+ 9.1%	+ 5.9%	+8.0%	+ .1%
100,000 to 250,000 .	54	-4.1%	-10.4	- .6	- 2.7	- 2.3	+ 2.6	+1.5	-5.5
50,000 to 100,000 . .	105	-7.0	- 2.0	+ .7	- 6.5	+ 4.5	+ 2.9	+3.0	-3.0
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	206	-9.5	+13.4	- 8.1	- 6.5	+ 2.6	+ 6.8	+ .6	-6.5
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	531	-2.3	-27.3	- 3.0	+32.7	+12.1	+13.9	+2.9	-5.8
2,500 to 10,000 . . .	1,262	-9.0	- 8.9	-15.8	-18.7	- 3.8	+16.7	+5.6	-2.3
All cities over 2,500	2,193	-7.6	- 9.7	+ 2.1	+ .3	+ 6.4	+ 6.7	+4.6	-2.6



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

RELATION BETWEEN OFFENSES KNOWN AND OFFENSES CLEARED, 1948;
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

This chart is based on offenses known to the police in 1,654 cities with over 2,500 inhabitants and a total population of 49,740,725.

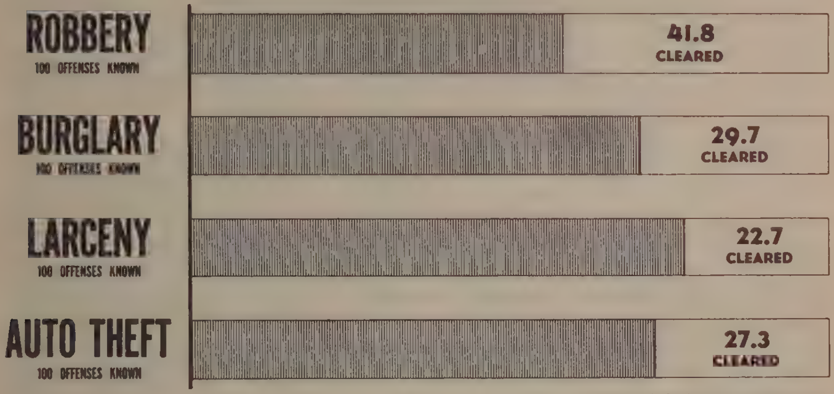
TABLE 4

URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1948-1949, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

(Total urban population represented, 59,284,126)

Geographic Division	No. of Cities	Crimes Against the Person				Crimes Against Property			
		Murder	Negligent Man-slaughter	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
New England	176	-12.8%	+15.4%	-11.0%	-22.5%	+12.0%	+ 1.4%	+ 4.1%	-13.6%
Middle Atlantic	521	- 7.5	- 4.5	- 3.4	-10.9	+ 6.9	+ .9	- 2.4	- 6.0
E. North Central	524	- 4.5	-19.8	+21.1	+11.4	+12.0	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	- 2.4
W. North Central	247	-22.1	- 8.3	+ 2.2	-10.5	+18.0	+ .5	+ 4.4	+ 9.8
South Atlantic	201	- 2.9	+21.0	- 1.5	- 2.4	- 6.4	+ 4.5	- 2.1	- 7.3
E. South Central	88	-22.1	-31.6	- 6.4	- 5.6	- 5.6	+ 2.0	+ 5.8	- 9.8
W. South Central	135	- 4.1	-14.4	- 4.8	(1)	+ 9.8	+11.8	+ 3.8	+ 6.5
Mountain	97	+ 2.7	-14.7	+10.5	- 8.9	+ 2.9	+ 9.4	+12.2	+ 9.3
Pacific	204	- 2.1	-15.4	- 6.7	+ 5.1	+ 2.3	+13.3	+ 6.9	- 2.3
All Divisions	2,193	- 7.6	- 9.7	+ 2.1	+ .3	+ 6.4	+ 6.7	+ 4.6	- 2.6

[1] No change.



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

RELATION BETWEEN OFFENSES KNOWN AND OFFENSES CLEARED, 1948; OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

This chart is based on offenses known to the police in 1,654 cities with over 2,500 inhabitants and a total population of 49,740,725.

Police Department Statistics

A DETAILED picture of police administration in 1949 is presented in Table XVIII for the cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, extent of patrol motorization, extent of one-man patrol cars, shifts when one-man patrol cars are used, whether policemen are regularly assigned to foot patrol and also whether the foot patrolmen ride in patrol cars part of the time. There are also personnel data covering work hours, and salaries, including entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and the chief's salary, as well as such financial data as the departmental expenditures for salaries and wages and total departmental expenditures. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" elsewhere in this Year Book.

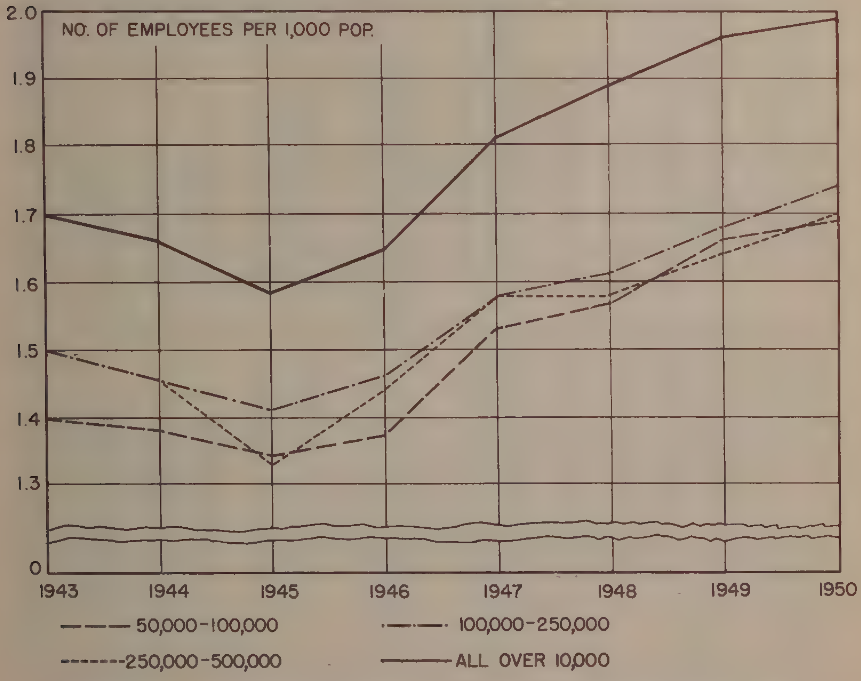
Number of Police Employees. Table XVIII shows for the cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police employees reported to the Year Book by the officials late in 1949 and early in 1950. A total of 948 cities over 10,000 have an average of 1.99 police employees per 1,000 population which is the highest average in nine years. Nevertheless the steady postwar upswing in police employment has slowed down since the 1950 national average is only 1.5 per cent greater than the 1.96 average prevailing at the start of 1949. The wartime low of 1.58 reached in 1945 was succeeded by a 1946 average of 1.65, a 1947 average of 1.81, a 1948 average of 1.89, a 1949 average of 1.96, and an average of 1.99 at the start of 1950.

Every city-size group had a higher average number of police employees in 1950 than in 1949 although for cities over 500,000 the increase was negligible .4 per cent. The largest increase of 4.3 per cent, from 1.41 in a 1949 to 1.47 in 1950, occurred in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. The cities between 250,000 and 500,000 showed an increase of 3.7 per cent, the cities from 100,000 to 250,000 an increase of 3.6 per cent, the cities from 25,000 to 50,000 an increase of 2.6 per cent, and the cities from 50,000 to 100,000 an increase of 1.8 per cent (see Table 1).

The number of police employees per 1,000 population is further analyzed in Table 2, which shows the range, quartiles, and median for each population group. As in previous years, the median number of employees is over two per 1,000 population in cities over 500,000 while the medians for cities under 500,000 ranged from 1.79 to 1.38 per 1,000 population. Table 2 shows a wide variation in number of employees among the cities within each population group; in the cities over 500,000 the city with the highest number of employees in relation to population has almost twice as many employees as the city with the lowest number, and in the 10,000 to 25,000 group approximately 28 times that of the lowest.

Comparisons between individual cities must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and radio system; or a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty. Furthermore, some cities reported personnel quotas rather than the actual number of employees on active duty.

Number of Policewomen. Information on policewomen was not obtained for this Year Book. The 1949 Year Book reports that on the average there is one full-time policewoman, excluding matrons and school-crossing guards, for every 100 full-time paid police employees in the 209 cities over 10,000 reporting to the Year Book that they employ policewomen. A total of 985 policewomen were reported by these 209 cities distributed as follows among the six city-size groups together with the percentages of policewomen to total police employees in each group: cities over 500,000, 12, 0.9 per cent; 250,000 to 500,000, 17, 1.2 per cent; 100,000 to 250,000, 31, 1.1 per cent; 50,000 to 100,000, 45, 1.4 per cent; 25,000 to 50,000, 53, 2.1 per cent; and 10,000 to 25,000, 51, 5.3 per cent. Although the smaller population groups employ more policewomen in relation to the total police employees than do the larger cities, the latter are much more inclined to have policewomen than their smaller neighbors. Only 51 of 429 cities be-



Trends in the Average Number of Police Department Employees Per 1,000 Population

See Table 2 for number of employees per 1,000 population and for all groups.

TABLE I

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRENDS, 1945–1950*

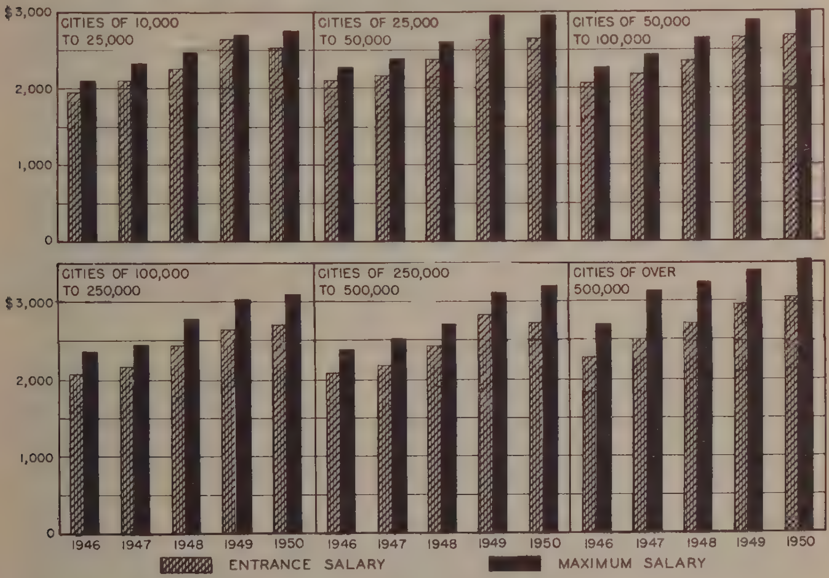
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION					
Cities over 500,000	2.16	2.36	2.47	2.60	2.61
250,000 to 500,000.	1.43	1.58	1.58	1.64	1.70
100,000 to 250,000.	1.46	1.58	1.61	1.68	1.74
50,000 to 100,000.	1.37	1.53	1.57	1.66	1.69
25,000 to 50,000	1.25	1.40	1.44	1.51	1.55
10,000 to 25,000	1.15	1.29	1.37	1.41	1.47
All Cities over 10,000 . . .	1.65	1.81	1.89	1.96	1.99
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$2,300	$2,500	$2,711	$2,978	$3,077
250,000 to 500,000.	2,100	2,197	2,431	2,819	2,742
100,000 to 250,000.	2,097	2,190	2,434	2,636	2,700
50,000 to 100,000.	2,080	2,205	2,343	2,646	2,689
25,000 to 50,000	2,100	2,163	2,375	2,640	2,663
10,000 to 25,000	1,945	2,100	2,250	2,640	2,520
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$2,700	$3,180	$3,210	$3,412	$3,534
250,000 to 500,000.	2,400	2,512	2,703	3,120	3,205
100,000 to 250,000.	2,400	2,476	2,781	3,020	3,108
50,000 to 100,000.	2,281	2,460	2,687	2,880	3,000
25,000 to 50,000	2,278	2,400	2,610	2,946	2,940
10,000 to 25,000	2,100	2,340	2,460	2,700	2,760
POLICE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$7,500	$8,400	$8,425	$10,150	$10,315
250,000 to 500,000.	5,384	5,700	5,812	7,500	6,292
100,000 to 250,000.	4,500	4,800	5,150	5,225	5,500
50,000 to 100,000.	4,020	4,500	4,620	5,104	5,082
25,000 to 50,000	3,400	3,745	4,000	4,260	4,400
10,000 to 25,000	2,880	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,660
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$6.39	$6.98	$7.66	$8.89	$9.89
250,000 to 500,000.	2.98	3.98	4.61	4.97	5.42
100,000 to 250,000.	3.46	3.87	4.26	4.92	5.35
50,000 to 100,000.	2.87	3.61	4.23	4.68	5.42
25,000 to 50,000	2.88	3.36	3.84	4.31	4.70
10,000 to 25,000	2.43	2.94	3.35	3.77	4.27
All Cities over 10,000 . . .	4.17	4.80	5.52	6.03	6.72
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
POLICE DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$7.25	$7.25	$8.32	$10.62	$12.10
250,000 to 500,000.	3.51	4.44	5.18	5.69	6.26
100,000 to 250,000.	3.87	4.47	4.89	5.61	6.16
50,000 to 100,000.	3.25	4.58	4.85	5.50	6.42
25,000 to 50,000	3.33	3.89	4.50	5.07	5.47
10,000 to 25,000	2.87	3.51	4.03	4.56	5.19
All Cities over 10,000 . . .	4.77	5.30	6.17	7.12	8.04

*These data are summarized from "Police Department Statistics," in the 1946 to 1949 editions of the Municipal Year Book and from data collected for this edition; expenditure data are for the years 1945 to 1949.

tween 10,000 and 25,000 have policewomen in contrast to the 29 of the 34 reporting cities over 250,000 that employ policewomen.

Number of Negro Policemen. Information on Negro policemen was not obtained for this Year Book. Revised data from the 1949 Year Book shows that a total of 2,177 Negro policemen were employed by 253 cities over 10,000 population late in 1948. In terms of the total number of full-time paid police employees, including civilians, Negro policemen constitute 2.5 per cent of the total police employees in those cities with Negro policemen. As in the case of policewomen, the smaller cities report a higher proportion of Negro policemen to total police employees than do the larger cities but they in turn are much more inclined to have Negro policemen than are the smaller cities. Thirteen of the 14 largest cities have Negro policemen while on the other hand only 75 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 employ Negro policemen. The number of cities employing Negro policemen and the ratio of Negro policemen to total police employees for each city-size group is as follows: Cities over 500,000, 13, 2.3 per cent; 250,000 to 500,000, 19, 2.3 per cent; 100,000 to 250,000, 39, 2.6 per cent; 50,000 to 100,000, 48, 3.1 per cent; 25,000 to 50,000, 59, 3.9 per cent; and 10,000 to 25,000, 75, 6.6 per cent.

Police Salaries. Table XVIII shows data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials late in 1949 and early in 1950. The entrance salary shown is the total



Trends in Median Salaries of Patrolmen, 1946 to 1950

The entrance salary is the total salary paid to uniformed patrolmen during the first 12 months on the force; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid patrolmen. See Table 2 for exact median salaries for each population group.

amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during a probationary period. Table 1 shows that uniformed policemen have received steady increases in salary for the five years for which comparable information was reported to the Year Book. The median entrance salary paid patrolmen at the start of 1950 is at least 27 per cent higher than it was in 1946. The greatest increases in entrance salaries were received by patrolmen in cities over 500,000 and totaled $777, or 34 per cent, over the 1946 salary. Median maximum salaries increased at least 29 per cent during the five-year period. The greatest increases occurred in the cities 250,000 to 500,000 and totaled $805, or 33 per cent.

For the first time since 1942, some median entrance salaries for some of the population groups are lower in 1950 than in 1949. This also is true of maximum police salaries and police chiefs' salaries. In four of the six population groups the entrance salaries average higher in 1950 than in 1949,

TABLE 2

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1950)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting. . . .	13	20	50	95	198	580
Lowest	1.82	1.27	1.08	.94	.79	.22
Lower Quartile.	2.27	1.38	1.40	1.37	1.22	1.10
Median	2.53	1.71	1.79	1.67	1.50	1.38
Upper Quartile	2.92	1.88	2.01	1.98	1.80	1.75
Highest	3.54	2.51	2.96	2.88	2.86	6.13
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1950)						
No. of Cities Reporting. . . .	11	20	49	88	168	458
Lowest	$2,800	$2,100	$2,150	$1,860	$1,800	$1,800
Lower Quartile.	2,844	2,603	2,506	2,377	2,442	2,280
Median	3,077	2,742	2,700	2,689	2,663	2,520
Upper Quartile	3,724	2,994	2,902	2,949	2,917	2,820
Highest	3,480	3,420	3,261	3,850	3,514	3,750
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1950)						
No. of Cities Reporting. . . .	11	20	49	88	171	452
Lowest	$3,300	$2,700	$2,400	$2,280	$2,040	$1,900
Lower Quartile.	3,424	2,993	2,910	2,705	2,700	2,510
Median	3,534	3,205	3,108	3,000	2,940	2,760
Upper Quartile	3,780	3,524	3,300	3,300	3,210	3,120
Highest	4,150	3,780	3,840	4,375	4,356	3,900
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1950)						
No. of Cities Reporting. . . .	12	20	49	82	165	449
Lowest	$8,010	$5,000	$3,450	$3,300	$2,700	$2,160
Lower Quartile.	9,001	5,923	4,900	4,408	3,900	3,268
Median	10,315	6,292	5,500	5,082	4,400	3,660
Upper Quartile	12,132	8,438	6,204	5,706	5,045	4,310
Highest	15,000	10,000	8,148	8,500	8,112	6,600

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[1] For explanation of quartiles and medians see p. 10.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in calculating ratios.

the highest a 3.3 per cent increase reported by the cities over 500,000 but the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 and those from 10,000 to 25,000 indicate lower median entrance salaries now than a year ago. Increase in median maximum salaries ranged from $60, or 2.2 per cent, in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 up to $120, or 4.2 per cent in cities between 50,000 and 100,000. But the cities between 25,000 and 50,000 report a slightly lower median maximum salary in 1950 than in 1949.

Police chiefs' salaries similarly do not show the regular increases so common during the last eight years. Four of the six population groups show higher average salaries in 1950 than in 1949 with increases ranging from 1.6 per cent for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 to 5.3 per cent for cities from 100,000 to 250,000. Two city-size groups report lower median salaries in 1950 than in 1949, the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 and those between 50,000 and 100,000. Lower median salaries can result in part from variations in the cities reporting, particularly in the top three population groups, as for example when cities reporting last year failed to do so this year and were replaced by cities reporting lower salaries this year.

Hours of Work. The median hours of work per week is 48 for every population group and for all cities over 10,000 with data for individual cities reported in Table XVIII. The four top city-size groups all show ranges in the work weeks from 40 to 56 hours, the 25,000 to 50,000 group a range of 40 to 60 hours, and the 10,000 to 25,000 group a range of 40 to 84 hours. The 14 cities over 500,000 report seven different combinations of work weeks. The four most popular work weeks among these cities are 48, 44, 40, and 51 used by 5, 2, 2, and 2 cities, respectively, with one city each reporting a 46, 54, and 56-hour work week.

The 20 reporting cities between 250,000 and 500,000 report six types of work week hours with 13 cities using a 48-hour work week, three a 40-hour work week, and one city each a work week of 42, 44, 46, and 56 hours. The 47 cities reporting between 100,000 and 250,000 show six combinations of work weeks with 32 cities using a 48-hour week, eight use 40 hours, three 44, two 56, and one city each a 51 and 52-hour work week. The 91 reporting cities between 50,000 and 100,000 show 10 varieties of work weeks, 71 cities using a 48-hour week, eight 40 hours, four 56, two 52, and one city each a 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, and 50-hour work week.

The 192 reporting cities from 25,000 to 50,000 report 16 types of work weeks, the five most popular being 48, 56, 40, 52, and 46 used by 133, 14, 14, 5, and 5 cities, respectively. The 547 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 indicate 24 varieties of work weeks, the five most popular being 48, 56, 40, 54, and 60 hours used by 373, 56, 24, 20, and 17 cities, respectively.

Number of Days on Shift. Information on the number of days on shift was not obtained for this Year Book. The 1949 Year Book reports the number of cities that rotate their policemen on patrol duty from one shift to another according to a regular schedule. In 626, or 68 per cent, of 917 reporting cities over 10,000, patrolmen are rotated from one shift to another while in 291 cities the policemen are not so rotated. As a rule, 30 days is the usual length of stay on any one shift although individual cities report shift tours ranging from three to 180 days. Nevertheless for every city-size group at least 66 per cent of the cities reported regular shift rotations. In a very few cities only two of the three shifts would be rotated, such as the evening and the night shift, with the personnel on the day shift remaining unchanged.

Retirement Systems. More than three-fourths of the cities over 10,000 population have some kind of retirement plan for police employees. Information on retirement systems for police department employees is contained in the Personnel section elsewhere in this Year Book.

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1949

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1949				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000. . .	10	15,816	$156,490	$9.89	$191,370	$12.10	81.8
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	20	6,712	36,831	5.42	42,035	6.26	87.6
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	41	5,889	31,514	5.35	36,249	6.16	86.9
50,000 to 100,000	77	5,178	28,061	5.42	33,218	6.42	84.5
25,000 to 50,000.	163	5,747	26,996	4.70	31,429	5.47	85.9
10,000 to 25,000.	425	6,337	27,080	4.27	32,860	5.19	82.4
All cities over 10,000.	736	45,679	$306,972	6.72	$367,161	8.04	83.6

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XVIII shows for the cities over 25,000 the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of any confirmation by other authorities. For the 320 cities over 25,000 for which data are reported, the chief is appointed by the mayor in 87 cities, the city manager in 82 cities, the city council in 56 cities, a police or safety board in 53 cities, a police or safety commissioner in 37 cities, the governor in two cities (Boston and Baltimore), and elected directly by the people in three cities.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1949 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; and (2) all other police expenditures including new equipment but excluding pension payments to retirement fund and to former employees. These figures are reported for individual cities in Table XVIII and in summary form in Table 3.

As shown in Table 3, total police department expenditures, not including retirement, for the 736 cities reporting was $8.04 per capita for the year 1949, an increase of 92 cents per capita over the previous year. Total expenditures per capita increased in 1949 in all city-size groups. The increases range from 40 cents in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 to $1.48 in cities over 500,000.

While average total police department expenditures have increased $3.27 in the five years 1945 to 1949, expenditures for salaries and wages have increased $2.55. Average salary expenditures continued to increase in

1948 for all six city-size groups, raising the national average from $6.03 in 1948 to $6.72 in 1949.

Salaries and wages comprise almost 84 per cent of the total police expenditures, excluding retirement payments, this ratio showing a small decrease from the largest to the smallest cities except for cities over 250,000 (Table 3). Per capita police expenditures in the largest population group are much greater than in the other groups, and are slightly more than two times as great as those in cities between 10,000 and 50,000. Since total expenditures are so much a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels, it is to be expected that the larger cities with their many more employees per capita, as well as higher average salaries than the small cities, will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Police Radio Facilities. City officials reported the number of police vehicles, other than motorcycles, regularly used for patrol duty that are equipped with one-, two-, and three-way radio. Of the 884 cities over 10,000 population reporting radio-equipped patrol cars, 500 cities use two-way radio in their patrol cars, 319 use only three-way radio, 27 use one- and two-way radio, 22 use one-way only, seven use a combination of one, two- and three-way radio, five use two- and three-way radio combined, and four cities use one- and three-way radio together. Twenty cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group had no police radio equipment.

Table 4 shows for 867 cities to what extent their 8,299 patrol vehicles are equipped with one-, two-, and three-way radio. Almost 65 per cent of these patrol cars are equipped with two-way radio, 24 per cent with three-way radio, and 11 per cent with one-way radio. Similar data for late 1947 and early 1948 show the relative growth in the use of three-way radio. The 1948 Year Book reported only 13 per cent of the 9,007 patrol vehicles with three-way radio, 71 per cent with two-way radio, and 16 per cent with one-way radio.

Number of Motor Vehicles. Late in 1949 a total of 933 cities over 10,000 reported 8,859 police patrol vehicles and 6,029 motorcycles. City officials were asked to report the number of motor vehicles used for regular police patrol service and also the number of two- and three-wheeled motorcycles. Table 5 summarizes the patrol vehicles and motorcycles in terms of population and the number of full-time police employees. The cities over 10,000 used almost 16 police patrol vehicles for every 100,000 population, or 8 such vehicles for every 100 full-time police employees. Both ratios represent increases over 1948 for which the corresponding figures are 14.3 and 7.2. Similarly more motorcycles were placed in use during 1949, in terms of both population and the number of employees. The ratio of motorcycles per 100,000 population rose from 9.7 in 1948 to 11.2 in 1949, and the ratio of motorcycles per 100 employees from 4.9 in 1948 to 5.5 in 1949.

Approximately 67 per cent as many motorcycles are used in police patrol as all other vehicles assigned to regular patrol service. For all cities over 10,000 there is approximately one motor patrol vehicle for each 13 employees and one motorcycle for each 18 employees. In relation to the number of employees, cities under 500,000 are more highly motorized than cities over 500,000. The number of police patrol cars per 100 employees in the small cities is more than double that of the large cities, and the number of motorcycles in the small cities is also more than double that of the large cities.

The preceding data on motorcycles includes both two-wheeled and three-wheeled motorcycles. Of the 6,029 motorcycles in Table 5, 1,616, or 26.6 per cent, are of the three-wheel type. The 1,616 three-wheeled motorcycles are distributed among the population groups as follows: 400 in cities over 500,000; 212 in cities 250,000 to 500,000; 219 in cities 100,000 to 250,000; 252 in cities from 50,000 to 100,000; 245 in cities from 25,000 to 50,000; and 288 in cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

TABLE 4

PATROL VEHICLES WITH ONE,- TWO,- AND- THREE-WAY RADIO: 1949

Population Group	Patrol Vehicles					Motorcycles			
			Per Cent With					Per Cent With	
	Number of Cities Reporting	Total No. Patrol Vehicles With Radio	One-way Radio Only %	Two-way Radio Only %	Three-way Radio Only %	Number of Cities Reporting	Total No. of Motorcycles	One-way Radio Only %	Two-way Radio Only %
Cities over 500,000	11	2,565	26.4	70.4	3.2				
250,000 to 500,000	19	1,110	9.4	68.7	21.9				
100,000 to 250,000	46	946	3.5	68.8	27.7				
50,000 to 100,000	90	1,080	2.5	66.3	31.2				
25,000 to 50,000	179	1,027	1.4	59.7	38.9				
10,000 to 25,000	522	1,541	3.6	52.4	44.1				
All cities over 10,000	867	8,299	11.0	64.9	24.1				

Extent of Motorized Patrol. Of the 961 cities reporting the extent of which the police force was motorized, 34 cities do all police patrol work with motor vehicles, and 927 use both motor vehicles and patrolmen on foot. Thirty of the 34 cities using completely motorized patrols are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Every city above 250,000 uses both men on foot and men in patrol cars. Only four cities between 25,000 and 100,000 use completely motorized patrols.

By population groups the degree of patrol motorization is as follows: all of the 13 reporting cities over 500,000 use both foot and motor patrols, all of the 20 reporting cities between 250,000 and 500,000 use both foot and motor patrols; and 49 of the 50 reporting cities between 100,000 and 250,000 use both types of patrols with one city using motor patrols entirely. Similarly, 95 of the 96 reporting cities between 50,000 and 100,000 use both foot and motorized patrols with one city using motorized patrols entirely; 197 of the 199 reporting cities between 25,000 and 50,000 use both foot and motor patrols with two cities using motorized patrols entirely; 553 of the 583 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 using both types of patrols with 30 of these cities using only motorized patrols.

Extent of One-Man Patrol. A total of 111 cities over 10,000 population, or 12 per cent, of the 947 cities whose police chiefs reported to the Municipal Year Book late in 1949, use one-man cars exclusively; 513 cities, or 54 per cent, of the reporting cities, use both one- and two-man patrol cars;

while 323 cities, or 34 per cent, use only two-man patrol cars (see Table 6). Seventy-seven of the 111 cities using one-man cars exclusively are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Of the 92 cities over 100,000, three use one-man cars exclusively, 39 use both one- and two-man cars, 39 use only two-man cars, and the practice of 11 cities is unknown. Thus a comparatively small number of cities use one-man police cars exclusively but nearly 66 per cent of the 947 reporting cities make use of some one-man patrol cars.

Shifts When One-Man Patrol Cars Are Used. The cities using one-man patrol cars indicated the shifts when such patrols were employed--during the day, evening, and night shifts. All of the 597 cities reporting when the one-man patrol cars are used employ them on the day shift. One-man patrol cars are used on the day shift only in 214 cities, on the day and evening shifts in 101 cities, and on all three shifts--day, evening, and night--in 282 cities. No other shift arrangements were reported by these 597 cities over 10,000 population (Table XVIII).

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950

Population Group	Motor Vehicles				Motorcycles			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Total Number		Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Total Number	
			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000. . .	13	2,812	13.6	5.2	12	1,811	8.7	3.3
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	18	1,089	17.4	10.1	21	804	11.3	6.4
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	48	1,025	15.0	11.7	52	950	12.8	7.4
50,000 to 100,000	94	1,152	17.8	10.5	93	857	13.5	7.9
25,000 to 50,000.	198	1,135	16.5	10.6	176	775	12.8	8.0
10,000 to 25,000.	562	1,646	19.2	13.0	387	832	13.9	8.8
All cities over 10,000 .	933	8,859	15.9	8.0	648	6,029	11.2	5.5

One-Man Patrol Cars in Commercial and Industrial Areas. A total of 577 cities using one-man patrol cars reported whether they assign one-man patrol cars to police the industrial and commercial areas of the municipality. Of these 577 cities, 472 cities do use one-man cars in industrial and commercial areas while 105 cities do not. But 318 of the 472 are cities between 10,000 and 25,000 and one-man patrol car assignments to such areas can be expected. Nevertheless in every other city-size group a majority of the cities using one-man patrol cars assign them to commerical and industrial areas: three of five cities over 500,000; eight of 13 from 250,000 to 500,000; 14 of 23 from 100,000 to 250,000; 33 of 42 from 50,000 to 100,000; and 96 of 121 from 25,000 to 50,000.

Foot Patrol. City officials were asked to report whether uniformed patrolmen were regularly assigned to foot patrol. Of the 966 cities over 10,000 population reporting, 905 cities do assign their uniformed patrolmen regularly to foot patrol tasks, 40 do not so assign their policemen, and 21 cities did not answer the question. Every city over 500,000 regularly places patrolmen on foot patrol, as do most of the cities in the five other city-size groups: 19 of 20 reporting cities from 250,000 to 500,000; 49 of 50 cities from 100,000 to 250,000; 93 of 96 cities from 50,000 to 100,000; 195 of 199 cities from 25,000 to 50,000; and 535 of 587 cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

These cities are more equally divided on the question of placing their foot patrolmen in patrol cars part of the time. Of the 891 cities reporting, 487 cities, or 54.7 per cent, have their foot patrolmen ride in patrol cars as part of their duty chores, and 404 cities do not so assign their patrolmen. A different picture occurs if these data are analyzed by population group. In all but the lowest city-size group most of the cities do not have their patrolmen work in patrol cars part of the time. Of these 891 cities patrolmen remain on foot in 11 of 12 cities over 500,000; 15 of 17 cities between 250,000 and 500,000; 33 of 48 cities between 100,000 and 250,000; 65 of 92 cities between 50,000 and 100,000; and 112 of 192 cities between 25,000 and 50,000. The cities from 10,000 to 25,000, on the contrary, report that 362 of 530 reporting cities have foot patrolmen ride in cars part of the time.

TABLE 6

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000.	13	8	61.5	5	38.5	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	20	7	35.0	12	60.0	1	5.0
100,000 to 250,000	48	24	50.0	22	45.8	2	4.2
50,000 to 100,000	95	50	52.6	35	36.8	10	10.5
25,000 to 50,000.	199	67	33.7	111	55.8	21	10.6
10,000 to 25,000.	572	167	29.2	328	57.3	77	13.5
All cities over 10,000 . . .	947	323	34.1	513	54.2	111	11.7

Emergency Ambulance Service. The Year Book reports for the first time whether police provide emergency ambulance service. The police render this service in 317 of 755 reporting cities over 10,000 while in the 438 remaining cities another city department or a private agency supplies the ambulance service. In 396 of these 438 cities the name of the other department or agency providing ambulance service was indicated. In 165 of these 396 cities emergency ambulance service is provided by private establishments (undertakers, taxi companies, private hospitals, and ambulance companies), fire departments in 114 cities, undertakers in 75, hospitals (public and private) in 30, health departments in three, and by a combination of the above agencies in nine cities. By population groups police departments render emergency ambulance service in seven of 14 cities over 500,000; nine of 17 reporting cities between 250,000 and 500,000; 27 of 51 cities between 100,000 and 250,000; 45 of 76 between 50,000 and 100,000; 84 of 167 between 25,000 and 50,000; and 145 of 430 between 10,000 and 25,000.

TABLE XVIII

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950

This table includes all the 410 incorporated municipalities over 25,000 population and 587 of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, according to the 1940 Census. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1949 and early in 1950 by city officials. Under "Number of Full-time Paid Employees" is shown the total number of full-time paid officers and civilians. "Work Hours Per Week" shows the average number of hours worked in seven days. Under "Salary of Patrolman--Entrance, Maximum," the figure to the left of the dash (-) is the total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman during his first 12 months on the force, and the figure to the right of the dash is the highest yearly salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. Under "Patrol Methods: Motorized; One-man," the first letter shows the extent to which the patrol force is motorized, "A" (all), "S" (some), "N" (none); the second letter shows with the same symbols the extent to which patrol cars are manned by one man. "Patrol Methods: Shifts One-man Patrol Used" indicates the shifts that one-man patrol cars are used, "D" for day shift, "E" for evening shift, and "N" for night shift. Under "Patrol Methods: Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time," the first letter, "Y" (yes) and "N" (no), indicates whether some uniformed men are regularly assigned to foot patrol; the second letter shows with the same symbols whether foot patrolmen ride in patrol cars part of the time. Under "No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio" is shown the number of motor vehicles except motorcycles used for regular police patrol service that are equipped with one-, two-, and three-way radio. Under "Number of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel," the number to the left of the dash is the number of two-wheel motorcycles, and the number to the right of the dash is the number of three-wheel motorcycles. "Total Expenditures for Department" include new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A dagger (†) indicates 1948 figures. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation. Refer to Table IV, page 49, for population figures for these cities.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED (shown only for cities over 25,000)

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S —by police or safety commissioner or director
‡city has commission government; appointing officer may be a councilman serving as a department head.

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	7,265	48	$3,012-3,480	$11,088M	SN	...	YN	45-324-0	153-65	$26,371	$27,746
Detroit, Mich.	4,721	..	3,257-3,971	14,271S	SN	...	YN	0-202-0	80-0	17,362	18,200
Los Angeles, Calif. .	5,173	40	3,480-4,080	12,480B	SN	...	YN	40-312-12	395-66	18,220	19,733
New York, N.Y. . . .	19,521	46	3,150-4,150	15,000M	SN	...	YN	515-454-0	345-96	78,279	102,011
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	4,870	48	3,024-3,424	10,300S	SS	D	YN	8-227-0	62-40	16,377	17,502
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md. . . .	2,175	56	2,600-3,120	10,000†G	SS	DEN	Y..	.. - ... -0	91-..	....	....
Boston, Mass.	2,730	48	2,800-3,300	10,000G	SN	...	YN	0-100-0	12-18	8,721	9,621
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,337	48	2,800-3,300	8,200M	SN	...	YY	0- ... -0	50-9	4,053	8,397
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	1,938	44	2,748-3,816	8,010S	SN	...	YN	3- 0-133	22-15	6,983	7,892
Milwaukee, Wis. . .	1,365	48	3,364-3,724	9,004B	SS	DEN	YN	0- 75-0	53-10	4,983	5,312
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	1,224	54	2,979-3,418	8,000†M	SN	...	Y..	0- 29-0	63-0	3,962	4,080

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
500,000 to 1,000,000—Continued											
St. Louis, Mo.	2,256	51	$3,228-3,480	$ 9,000B	SS	DEN	YN	70- 65-2	89-14	$ 6,290	$ 7,291
San Francisco, Calif.	1,703	44	3,420-3,780	10,680B	SS	D	YN	.. - ... -0	89-65	6,121	6,561
Washington, D.C.	2,045	51	3,077-3,755	10,330	SN	...	YN	0- 48-0	.. -2	6,461	7,053
250,000 to 500,000—Continued											
Atlanta, Ga.	534	48	2,616-3,120	8,100C	SN	...	YN	0- 21-1	49-18	1,574	1,799
Birmingham, Ala.	359	48	2,700-2,940	5,960C‡	SS	D	YN	0- 70-0	4-7	1,033	1,172
Cincinnati, Ohio	777	48	3,003-3,532	8,221A	SS	DEN	YN	26- 68-0	22-8	2,783	2,891
Columbus, Ohio	413	40	2,784-2,976	5,550S	SS	D	YN	0- 0-110	40-10	1,230	1,772
Dallas, Tex.	508	48	2,610-3,540	8,880A	SS	DEN	YN	4- 33-0	26-21	1,539	1,844
Denver, Colo.	570	48	3,212-3,450	6,465†M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 44-0	24-20	1,833	2,044
Houston, Tex.	604	48	2,880-3,600	9,000M	SS	DEN	N..	0- 18-15	25-0	1,823	2,120
Indianapolis, Ind.	721	48	2,400-3,000	6,300B	SN	...	YY	0- 0-88	46-9	2,015	2,232
Jersey City, N.J.	947	48	....-....	....	SN	...	YN	0- 0-51	22-0	....	....
Kansas City, Mo.	743	48	2,100-3.120	7,500B	SS	D	YN	22- 88-3	21-25	1,782	2,213
Louisville, Ky.	518	56	2,400-2,700	5,000S	SN	...	YN	0- 71-0	38-10	1,357	1,615
Memphis, Tenn.	328†	56†	2,616-2,946	5,910C‡	S.†	...	....	..- .. - ..	0-4†	1,022	1,239
Minneapolis, Minn.	626	40	3,084-3,564	6,284M	SN	...	YY	0- 30-0	15-4	2,169	2,359
Newark, N.J.	...	..	2,600-3,500	.....S‡	..	...	....	..- .. - ..	.. - ..	4,750	5,292
New Orleans, La.	934	48	2,280-2,580†	10,000	SN	...	Y..	0- 41-0	21-6	1,733†	1,946†
Oakland, Calif.	759	44	3,420-3,780	9,600A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 36-0	58-16	2,764	3,222
Portland, Ore.	688	48	2,970-3,300	6,000M‡	SS	D	YN	0- .. -0	26-8	2,068	2,401
Providence, R.I.	501	48	2,652-2,990	6,201B	SS	DEN	YN	0- 16-0	22-4	1,547	1,726
Rochester, N.Y.	472	42	2,900-3,100	5,800S	SN	...	Y..	0- 35-0	10-21	1,481	1,622
St. Paul, Minn.	381	40	3,066-3,438	6,858B‡	SS	DEN	YN	0- 24-0	12-2	1,193	1,298
San Antonio, Tex.	341	48	2,445-3,240	6,180S‡	SA	DEN	YN	20- 40-0	15-3	825	974
Seattle, Wash.	720	46	3,120-3,360	8,500M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 89-24	32-16	2,405	2,706
Toledo, Ohio	422	48	2,800-3,770	5,620S	SN	...	YN	32- 39-2	28-4	1,470	1,538
100,000 to 250,000											
Akron, Ohio	265	48	2,640-3,000	5,880M	SN	...	YN	0- 24-0	24-9	816	934
Albany, N.Y.	340†	48†	2,150-2,400	5,225B	SN†	...	....	.. - .. -..	0-13†	818	982
Bridgeport, Conn.	290	56	2,500-3,150	6,710B	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-20	11-5	869	977
Cambridge, Mass.	228	48	2,825-3,400	6,000A	SN	...	YN	0- 14-0	4-2	722	773
Camden, N.J.	...	..	2,650-3,160	4,885	..	...	....	.. - .. - ..	.. -..	584	647
Canton, Ohio	131	48	2,610-3,000	4,440M	SN	...	YY	0- 7-0	10-4	398	496
Charlotte, N.C.	179	48	2,927-3,046	6,180C	SN	...	YN	0- 0-24	12-4	466	527
Chattanooga, Tenn.	156	48	2,400-3,120	4,980S‡	SS	D	YY	0- 15-0	6-0	464	560
Dayton, Ohio	305	48	2,985-3,450	5,850A	SS	DN	YN	0- 0- ..	5-12	877	1,054
Des Moines, Iowa	179	48	2,700-3,000	5,240C‡	AS	DE	N..	0- .. - ..	0-11	472	548
Duluth, Minn.	139	44	2,640-3,000	5,340S‡	SS	DEN	YN	0- 26-0	0-1	418	480
Elizabeth, N.J.	235	48	2,700-3,300	5,500B	SN	...	YN	0- 7-0	12-4	775	834
Erie, Pa.	152	48	2,940-3,240	5,080M‡	S.	...	YN	0- 7-0	12-0	570	680
Fall River, Mass.	225	48	2,628-2,628	4,900B	SS	D	YN	0- 4-0	5-0	619	682
Flint, Mich.	197	48	3,261-3,642	7,188A	SS	DEN	YY	0- 27-0	3-7	752	956
Fort Wayne, Ind.	178	40	2,790-2,880	4,600M	SN	...	YN	0- 11-0	7-4	523	600
Fort Worth, Tex.	339	48	2,700-3,300	6,000A	SN	...	YY	..- 0-..	33-12	978	1,130
Gary, Ind.	239	40	2,850-3,300	5,400M	SN	...	YN	0- 29-0	14-6	675	752
Grand Rapids, Mich.	279	40	2,808-3,208	6,075A	SN	...	YY	0- 18-0	24-4	906	1,032
Hartford, Conn.	335	48	2,916-3,504	7,624B	SA	DEN	YN	0- 30-0	9-1	1,085	1,202
Jacksonville, Fla.	334	48	2,513-3,256	6,270C	SN	...	YN	0- 0-14	20-6	1,013	1,145
Kansas City, Kan.	155	48	....-....	....	SN	...	YY	0- 0-23	15-4	....	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	200	56	2,520-2,880	....	SS	DE	YN	4- 10-2	5-0	543	643
Long Beach, Cal.	401	40	3,012-3,660	6,756A	SS	DE	YN	0- 28-0	37-6	1,366	1,537
Lowell, Mass.	187	40	3,016-3,016	4,800A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 8-0	2-0	573	618
Miami, Fla.	509	48	2,646-3,348	7,200A	SN	...	YN	0- 0-35	32-0	1,521	1,935
Nashville, Tenn.	224	48	3,000-3,000	6,000M	SN	...	YN	0- 12-0	14-4	680	743

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—Continued											
ew Bedford, Mass.	211	51	$2,368 2,577	$4,150M	SN	...	YN	0- 5-0	4-0	$ 556	$ 852
ew Haven, Conn.	346	48	2,498-3,163	7,320M	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-15	10-2	1,032	1,120
orfolk, Va.	309	48	2,418-3,108	5,364A	SN	...	YN	0- 31-0	19-5	...	...
kla. City, Okla.	266	48	2,460-2,640	6,000A	SN	...	YN	0- 0-17	13-5	696	805
maha, Neb.	302	48	....-....	....C‡	SS	DEN	YY	0- 47-0	15-9	763†	861†
Paterson, N.J.	250	44	2,700-3,100	....B	SN	...	YN	0- 0-7	9-4	784	849
Peoria, Ill.	146	48	2,550-3,000	4,800	SN	...	YN	0- 0-17	3-7	433	504
eading, Pa.	154	40	2,552-2,792	3,752C‡	SN	...	YN	0- 0-13	0-3	...	440
ichmond, Va.	346	48	2,400-2,760	6,228S	SS	DEN	YN	0- 67-0	7-5	902	1,093
acramento, Calif.	213	48	3,192-3,840	7,260A	SS	D	YN	0- .. -0	21-9	747	807
alt Lake City, U.	210	48	2,940-3,180	5,100†S‡	SN	...	YY	1- 9-20	11-5	650	769
an Diego, Calif.	445	44	2,856-3,732	8,148A	SN	...	YN	0- 74-0	46-4	1,649	1,882
cranton, Pa.	180	48	2,645-3,059	3,450M	SS	D	YY	0- 0-9	0-7	...	...
omerville, Mass.	164	52	....-....	....	SN	...	YN	0- 3-0	0-0	474†	496†
outh Bend, Ind.	182	..	2,974-3,434	5,250M	SS	DEN	Y..	0- 24-0	2-4	561	635
pokane, Wash.	201	40	2,889-3,295	4,853S‡	SS	D	YY	0- 0-17	16-5	651	761
pringfield, Mass.	322	48	2,964-3,120	6,817B	SN	...	YN	0- 10-0	18-0	1,036	1,137
yracuse, N.Y.	367	48	2,800-3,100	6,600M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-30	25-2	1,191	1,297
acoma, Wash.	225	..	2,940-3,240	5,400	SS	D	YN	0- 0-15	18-13	681	895
ampa, Fla.	186	48	2,340-2,592	6,000M	SS	DEN	YY	0- 29-0	11-4	469	577
renton, N.J.	239	48	2,550-3,400	5,600S‡	SN	...	YN	0- 0-11	5-1	825	897
ulsa, Okla.	218	48	2,448-2,880	4,920M‡	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-10	6-5	652	768
tica, N.Y.	164	48	2,150-2,600	4,700S	S.	...	YN	0- 10-0	9-3	403	467
ichita, Kan.	189	40	2,550-2,940	6,180B	SA	DEN	YN	0- 27-0	15-6	540	652
ilmington, Del.	211	48	2,650-2,840	5,000B	SN	...	YY	0- 16-0	10-8	573	620
orcester, Mass.	406	..	2,597-3,327	6,800	SN	...	YN	0- 10-0	9-2	....	1,165
onkers, N.Y.	274	40	2,800-3,800	6,000	SN	...	YY	28- 4-0	10-2	927	980
oungstown, Ohio	260	48	2,768-3,105	4,900M	SS	DEN	YY	0- 20-0	4-4	713	798
50,000 to 100,000											
llentown, Pa.	108†	48†	2,740-2,890	4,000†M‡	SS†	...	....	..-.. -..	3-1†	303	413
ltoona, Pa.	85	48	2,160-2,580	3,360C‡	SN	...	YN	0- 5-0	3-1	...	...
marillo, Tex.	118	48	2,400-2,760	5,100A	SN	...	YY	0- 13-0	12-4	238	335
sheville, N.C.	79	48	2,280-2,640	....	SN	...	YN	0- 4-0	2-3	213	272
tlantic City, N.J.	245	48	2,650-3,150	5,400	SN	...	YY	0- 11-0	14-0	742	794
ugusta, Ga.	132	48	2,400-2,646	4,320B	SN	...	YN	0- 10-0	15-0	353	423
ustin, Tex.	152	48	2,340-2,760	4,800A	SS	DEN	YN	5- 24-0	5-8	415	511
ayonne, N.J.	...	..	3,300-3,300	6,300	..	...	....	.. - .. -..	..-..	820	868
eaumont, Tex.	85	48	2,400-2,760	5,520A	SS	D	YN	0- 0-4	7-4	211	243
erkeley, Calif.	127	40	3,396-3,720	8,400A	AA	DEN	N..	1- 49-8	0-5	480	624
ethlehem, Pa.	...	..	....-2,580†	3,360†	..	...	....	.. - .. -..	..-..	158†	201†
inghamton, N.Y.	119	48	2,755-3,210	5,200M	SS	DE	YN	0- 5-0	4-2	...	...
rockton, Mass.	103	..	...-...	4,250M	SS	D	YN	1- 6-0	4-3	...	...
edar Rapids, Iowa	85	48	2,643-2,940	4,500C‡	SN	...	YY	0- 8-0	4-3	251	286
harleston, S.C.	144	56	2,325-2,688	5,104M	SN	...	YY	9- 0-0	12-3	388	425
harleston, W. Va.	89	48	2,370-2,670	5,100	SN	...	YY	0- 3-0	3-1	265	288
hester, Pa.	84	48	2,424-2,928	4,584M‡	SN	...	YN	0- 11-0	0-3	247	285
icero, Ill.	80	48	....-3,476†	5,304M	SN	...	YN	1- 6-0	4-2	...	...
leveland Hgts., O.	63	48	2,750-3,575	5,465A	SN	...	YY	0- 9-0	2-2	244	...
olumbia, S.C.	145	48	2,280-2,508	4,500M	SN	...	YY	0- 0-21	15-2	350	401
olumbus, Ga.	110	48	2,412-2,664	6,048C	SS	D	YN	0- 0-8	12-1	273	362
orpus Christi, Tex.	122	48	2,918-3,315	5,865C	SN	...	YN	6- 9-0	16-4	297	394
ovington, Ky.	73	48	2,592-2,592	3,914A	SN	...	YY	0- 10-0	2-1	...	...
avenport, Iowa	82	48	2,724-3,000	4,400M	SN	...	YN	0- 11-0	1-4	223	256
earborn, Mich.	182	40	3,850-4,375	7,500M	SS	D	YY	0- 17-0	6-0	702	718
ecatur, Ill.	62	48	2,280-2,760	3,660B‡	SN	...	YN	0- 7-0	2-4	172	197
urham, N.C.	97	48	2,082-2,808	5,670A	SN	...	YN	0- 0-16	6-3	272	344
ast Chicago, Ind.	108	48	2,700-3,480	5,040M	SS	DEN	Y..	0- 14-0	7-3	387	458

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
East Orange, N.J.	115	48	$2,750-3,500	$5,800M	SN	...	YN	0- 0-5	5-2	$ 397	$ 441
East St. Louis, Ill.				(not reporting)							
El Paso, Tex.	155	48	2,796-2,952	5,004C‡	SN	...	NN	0- 14-0	11-2	435	540
Evanston, Ill.	105	48	3,300-3,552	. . . .M	SN	...	YN	0- 10-0	11-4	...	445
Evansville, Ind.	171	48	2,500-2,880†	4,800†M	SN	...	YY	0- 2-14	6-2	421†	482†
Fresno, Calif.	175	40	3,000-3,480	. . . .M‡	SS	DEN	YN	0- 18-0	10-11	551	665
Galveston, Tex.	86	48	. . . - . . .	. . . .	..	...	YY	0- 15-0	4-1	...	...
Glendale, Calif.	140	44	3,294-3,996	7,140A	SS	D	YY	0- 0-19	4-4	528	633
Greensboro, N.C.	117	48	2,280-2,709	5,202A	SS	DE	YN	0- 15-0	3-4	330	398
Hamilton, Ohio	71	48	2,520-3,228	5,064A	SS	D	YN	0- 8-0	4-1	189	217
Hammond, Ind.	136	48	3,000-3,480	4,980M	SS	D	YN	0- 0-16	12-2	408	466
Harrisburg, Pa.	131	48	2,583-2,703	4,100M‡	SN	...	YN	0- 4-0	4-4	387	428
Highland Pk., Mich.	128	40	3,834-4,008	7,000B‡	SA	DEN	YN	0- 12-0	4-0	408	441
Hoboken, N.J.	198†	42†	2,600-3,200	. . . .	S.†	...	....	..-.. -..	6-0†	678	703
Holyoke, Mass.	104	48	2,822-3,069	4,575	SA	DEN	YY	0- 5-0	3-0	359	387
Huntington, W. Va.	100	48	2,730-2,790	4,410M	SN	...	YN	0- 0-20	10-3	282	340
Irvington, N.J.	101	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0- 6-0	6-2	...	...
Jackson, Miss.	132	48	2,160-2,640	4,680C‡	SN	...	YN	.. - .. -..	8-2	345	448
Johnstown, Pa.	82	48	2,520-2,880	3,720M‡	SN	...	YN	0- 4-0	6-2	215	281
Kalamazoo, Mich.	89	48	2,975-3,276	6,323A	SS	DE	Y..	0- 11-0	5-3	308	424
Lakewood, Ohio	65	48	3,000-3,600	5,220M	SN	...	YN	0- 5-0	2-1	268	292
Lancaster, Pa.	69†	48†	2,500-2,940	4,170	SN†	...	....	.. - .. -..	4-3†	202	235
Lansing, Mich.	115	48	2,883-3,233	5,560B	SS	DE	YY	0- 13-0	10-4	367	475
Lawrence, Mass.	140	40	2,860-2,860†	4,000†S‡	SS	D	YN	0- 6-0	2-2	384†	414†
Lincoln, Neb.	104	48	2,340-2,700	4,800C	SN	...	YN	.. - .. -0	9-2	272	339
Little Rock, Ark.	122	48	2,306-2,543	4,125†B	SN	...	YY	0- 0-13	10-4	304	354
Lynn, Mass.	189†	48†	2,734-2,960	4,340M	SN†	...	....	.. - .. -..	7-0†	500	545
McKeesport, Pa.	77	48	3,325-. . .	4,146C‡	SA	DEN	YY	0- 6-0	2-0	...	259
Macon, Ga.	97	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,500C	SN	...	YN	0- 0-11	19-2	...	...
Madison, Wis.	135	48	2,911-3,271	5,723C	SA	DEN	YN	0- 0-20	4-5	415	519
Malden, Mass.	105	..	3,000-3,000	. . . .S	SN	...	YY	0- 6-0	0-0	313	361
Manchester, N.H.	120	..	2,903-2,994	6,000†B	SA	DEN	YN	0- 8-0	1-2	362	410
Medford, Mass.	114	48	2,900-3,200	5,500M	SN	...	YN	1- 7-0	0-0	361	379
Mobile, Ala.	178	52	2,172-2,496	. . . .C‡	SN	...	YY	0- 16-0	4-2	404	509
Montgomery, Ala.	146	48	1,980-2,520	. . . .M‡	SN	...	YY	0- 20-0	16-4	...	...
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	149	48	2,800-3,800	6,500	SN	...	YN	0- 0-13	6-3	515	550
New Britain, Conn.	121	48	3,109-3,252	. . . .B	SA	DEN	YN	0- 8-0	4-1	428	467
New Rochelle, N.Y.	146	..	3,185-4,185	6,754S	SS	DEN	YN	0- .. -0	9-4	641	714
Newton, Mass.	152	52	2,800-3,200	5,500M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 10-0	..-..	...	535
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	164	48	2,847-3,721	5,654A	SA	DEN	YN	0- 6-0	9-0	629	657
Oak Park, Ill.	88	48	3,342-3,502	6,540M	S.	...	YN	0- 8-..	4-4	283	314
Pasadena, Calif.	168	40	3,250-3,807	. . . .A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 23-4	23-3	600	708
Passaic, N.J.	116	48	2,900-3,300	5,500S	SN	...	YN	0- 8-0	5-4	389	421
Pawtucket, R.I.	161	48	2,314-2,314	4,000	SS	D	YN	.. - .. -0	9-0	352	441
Phoenix, Ariz.	187	48	3,370-3,820	6,600A	SS	D	YY	0- 27-0	16-4	633	735
Pontiac, Mich.	84	48	2,808-3,132	5,280A	SS	DE	YN	0- 0-4	3-1	274	305
Portland, Me.	125	..	2,346-2,555	4,432A	SA	DEN	YN	0- 9-0	0-5	313	346
Portsmouth, Va.	85	48	2,481-2,886	4,400A	SN	...	YN	0- 12-0	6-2	231	255
Pueblo, Colo.	62	56	2,952-2,952	3,888A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-8	2-1	182	211
Quincy, Mass.	141	43	2,700-2,900†	4,500†M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-13	4-1	421†	460†
Racine, Wis.	108	49	3,084-3,444†	5,300†B	SN	...	YY	1- 12-0	4-3	275†	293†
Roanoke, Va.	128	48	2,580-2,880	4,740A	SN	...	YN	0- 0-6	7-1	364	436
Rockford, Ill.	90	48	. . . .-3,219	5,225B	SN	...	YY	0- 13-0	3-2	320	358
Saginaw, Mich.	138	40	3,000-3,180	5,940A	SS	DN	YN	0- 27-0	0-4	440	522
St. Joseph, Mo.	97	50	1,890-2,340	3,570B	SN	...	YY	0- 12-0	4-2	204	230
St. Petersburg, Fla.	90	48	2,310-2,640	5,040A	SS	DEN	YY	0- 10-0	4-2	217	252
San Jose, Calif.	116	40	3,378-3,864	7,140A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-19	14-2	419	505
Santa Monica, Cal.	144	45	3,216-3,768	7,500A	SS	D	YN	0- 12-0	15-5	525	632

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Savannah, Ga.	173	48	. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	SN	...	YN	2- 0-29	17-3	$ ...	$ ...
Schenectady, N.Y.	173	48	2,600-3,050	6,150A	SN	...	YY	0- 8-0	12-2	489	527
Shreveport, La.	155	48	2,280-2,520†	6,000†S‡	SN	...	YN	0- 11-0	14-4	430†	475†
Sioux City, Iowa	92	48	$2,280-2,700	3,720S‡	SS	DE	N..	0- .. -0	0-3	226	274
Springfield, Ill.	120	48	2,820-2,820	. . . .	SN	...	YN	0- 7-0	7-4	333	393
Springfield, Mo.	..	48	1,860-2,280	3,300M‡	SA	DEN	YY	0- 0-7	7-2	184	215
Springfield, Ohio	81	48	2,805-3,120	5,100A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 12-0	5-1	257	293
Stockton, Calif.	100	48	3,456-3,864	6,756A	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-20	7-5	406	473
Terre Haute, Ind.	86	48	2,940-3,120	4,800M	SN	...	YN	0- 12-0	2-2	244	276
Topeka, Kan.	100	48	2,364-2,616	3,804S‡	SN	...	YN	0- 0-11	5-3	237	286
Troy, N.Y.	170	48	2,500-2,700	4,500S	SN	...	YN	0- 6-0	10-1	442	456
Union City, N.J.	114	42	3,100-3,500	5,700S‡	SN	...	YY	0- 9-0	0-0	370	410
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	104	56	2,806-2,806†	6,000†	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-13	0-6	269†	330†
Waco, Tex.	87	48	2,460-2,820	4,680C	SN	...	YN	0- 9-0	11-2	205	232
Waterbury, Conn.	205	56	2,683-3,026	6,800B	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-15	0-0	634	705
Waterloo, Iowa	66	48	2,400-2,880	4,600	SS	D	YN	0- .. -..	0-3	...	...
Wheeling, W. Va.	77	48	2,220-2,784	5,000A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 6-0	5-1	212	242
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	97	48	2,400-2,830	4,440C‡	SS	DEN	YY	0- 6-0	2-7	...	...
Winston-Salem, N.C.	160	48	2,460-3,168	8,500C	SN	...	YN	0- 20-0	2-6	439	528
York, Pa.	74	48	2,400-3,000	3,800C‡	SN	...	YN	0- 6-0	2-3	...	...
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	58	48	2,340-2,520	4,200	SS	D	YN	0- 6-0	1-1	128	161
Alameda, Calif.	68	40	3,372-3,792	6,486A	AS	DE	....	0- 18-0	0-2	255	299
Albuquerque, N.M.	72	48	2,715-2,880	5,040A	SA	DEN	YN	0- 0-7	6-2	204	271
Alexandria, La.	54	48	2,460-2,640	4,560M‡	SS	DEN	YN	0- 9-0	1-0	158	188
Alexandria, Va.	83	48	2,520-3,360	5,250A	SS	D	YY	0- 0-12	10-2	244	271
Alhambra, Calif.	60	40	2,760-3,432	5,328A	SN	...	N..	0- 6-0	9-3	199	156
Aliquippa, Pa.	..	..	2,835-3,000†	3,960†	..	...	....	.. - .. -..	..-..	69†	79†
Alton, Ill.	37	48	2,580-2,820	. . . .	SN	...	YN	1- 3-0	3-0	104	117
Amsterdam, N.Y.	42	48	2,510-2,810	3,740	SS	D	YN	0- 0-2	2-2	118	135
Anderson, Ind.	67	48	2,700-3,000	5,380M	SS	DE	YY	1- 0-6	3-1	211	229
Ann Arbor, Mich.	56	48	2,829-3,198	4,920B	SS	DE	YY	0- 4-0	5-2	164	194
Anniston, Ala.	31	56	2,160-2,340	3,900	SN	...	YN	0- 3-0	5-1	84	107
Appleton, Wis.	38	56	2,535-2,775	4,000B	SS	D	YN	0- 5-0	5-3	102	109
Arlington t, Mass.	67	48	2,613-3,131	4,992M	SS	D	YN	0- 0-3	2-1	208	232
Ashland, Ky.	34	48	2,580-2,580†	3,792†C	SN	...	YN	0- 4-0	0-0	88†	103†
Auburn, N.Y.	51	48	2,400-2,700	4,005A	SN	...	YN	0- 0-3	3-0	137	148
Aurora, Ill.	59	48	2,640-2,820	4,260M	SN	...	YY	0- 3-0	3-3	151	171
Bakersfield, Cal.	83	48	3,072-3,780	6,000A	SS	EN	YN	0- 7-0	17-5	266	328
Bangor, Me.	54	48	2,496-2,496	4,420A	SS	DE	YN	0- 5-0	2-1	152	178
Baton Rouge, La.	94	48	2,340-2,580	6,000C	SN	...	YY	0- 13-0	13-1	225	307
Battle Creek, Mich.	57	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .C‡	SS	D	YN	0- 4-0	0-2	...	...
Bay City, Mich.	81	40	3,026-3,026	4,430C	SS	DE	YN	0- 10-0	0-1	261	289
Belleville, Ill.	32	48	2,460-2,460	. . . .M	SN	...	YY	0- .. -0	2-0	69	...
Belleville, N.J.	54	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S‡	SS	DEN	YN	0- 7-0	3-1	...	...
Bellingham, Wash.	36	40	2,880-3,060	3,600M	SS	D	YY	0- 6-0	1-2	114	130
Belmont t, Mass.	42	48	. . . .-. . . .	C	SS	DEN	YN	0- 3-0	1-0	...	...
Beloit, Wis.	39	46	2,700-3,000	3,900B	SS	DE	YN	.. - 0-..	1-2	121	136
Berwyn, Ill.	..	..	2,580-3,130	4,000	..	...	....	.. - .. -..	..-..	146	161
Beverly, Mass.	55	40	2,868-2,868	3,600M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 4-0	0-0	164	174
Beverly Hills, Cal.	58	44	3,240-3,948	7,560C	SA	DEN	YN	0- 10-0	9-3	231	315
Bloomfield, N.J.	86	48	2,700-3,300	5,500C	SS	DEN	YN	0- 7-0	4-1	311	327
Bloomington, Ill.	38	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,238M	SN	...	YY	0- 3-0	2-2	...	...
Boise City, Idaho	55	48	2,700-2,880	4,200M	SS	D	YY	0- 0-7	1-3	130	191
Bristol, Conn.	39	48	3,068-3,172	4,950	SS	D	YY	1- 0-5	0-1	146	164
Brookline t, Mass.	117	..	3,380-3,380	6,500C	SS	DEN	YY	0- 11-0	0-0	374	430
Burbank, Calif.	90	42	3,108-3,828	7,296A	SS	D	YN	0- 9-0	15-1	340	392

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Burlington, Iowa . . .	40	49	$2,384-2,700	$3,600A	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-4	0-2	$ 97	$ 117
Burlington, Vt. . . .	40	48	2,340-2,600	3,750C‡	SS	D	YN	0- 0-3	1-0	97	119
Butte, Mont.	34	47	3,000-3,120†	3,600†M	SN	...	YY	0- 3-0	0-3	87†	110†
Central Falls, R.I. .	34	48	2,374-2,545†	4,440†	SS	D	YN	0- 1-0	0-0	80†	93†
Chelsea, Mass. . . .	84	48	2,920-2,920	4,330M	SN	...	YN	0- 0-5	0-0	246	260
Chicopee, Mass. . .	73	40	3,026-3,026	4.300M	SA	DEN	YY	0- 4-0	0-0	212†	236†
Clarksburg, W. Va. .	27†	48†	2,670-2,700	. . . .	SN†	...	....	..- .. -..	1-1†	...	...
Clifton, N.J.	58	48	2,640-3,520	. . . .A	SN	...	YN	0- 5-0	4-1	202	258
Clinton, Iowa	27	56	2,825-2,825	. . . .M	SN	...	Y..	0- 0-3	0-1	76	...
Colo.Springs, Colo. .	..	48	2,760-3,180	6,000A	SA	DEN	Y..	0- 6-0	3-3	207	242
Concord, N.H.	36	48	2,600-2,900	5,000B	SA	DEN	YN	0- 4-0	0-1	103	123
Council Bluffs, Iowa	37	48	2,340-2,820	4,200M	SN	...	YY	0- 5-0	3-1	92	121
Cranston, R.I.	54	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,700C	SA	DEN	YN	0- 7-0	4-0	163	192
Cumberland, Md. . .	51	48	2,280-2,640	. . . .C‡	SS	D	YY	0- 3-0	1-0	159	186
Danville, Ill.	36	60	2,640-2,760	3,552B‡	SS	...	YY	0- 0-4	0-3	83	103
Danville, Va.	60	48	2,508-2,838	4,700S	SN	...	YY	0- 7-0	2-0	188	195
Dubuque, Iowa	42	48	2,523-2,952	4,800	SS	N	YN	0- 0-4	1-2	119	139
E. Cleveland, Ohio .	59	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,400A	SS	D	YN	0- 0-10	0-0	166	183
Easton, Pa.	47	48	2,690-2,960	4,490M‡	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-5	0-0	137	147
E.Providence t, R.I.	50	56	2,600-2,654	4,467C	SA	DEN	YN	0- 7-0	6-1	150	172
Eau Claire, Wis. . .	45	43	2,700-3,000	4,100B	SS	D	YN	0- 2-0	2-2	141	166
Elgin, Ill.	40	52	2,820-2,820	3,600	SN	...	YY	0- 0-5	0-3	118	148
Elkhart, Ind.	60	48	3,000-3,000	4,200M	SS	DEN	YY	0- .. -0	1-1	...	177
Elmira, N.Y.	79	48	2,888-3,080	4,580A	SA	DEN	YN	0- .. -0	0-0	258	285
Elyria, Ohio	32	48	3,060-3,240	4,080M	SN	...	YN	0- 4-0	1-1	100	113
Enid, Okla.	30	48	2,220-2,280	3,300M	SS	DEN	YY	2- 4-0	0-0	71	82
Everett, Mass. . . .	111	40	2,700-3,100†	4.500†M	SS	EN	YN	0- .. -0	2-0	306†	337†
Everett, Wash. . . .	50	42	3,135-3,420	4,560S‡	SS	DE	YN	0- 0-10	1-1	172	204
Fargo, N.D.	49	48	2,340-2,808	C	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-3	0-1	130	163
Fitchburg, Mass. . .	61	48	2,675-2,884	4,307M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-..	0-0	207	235
Fond Du Lac,Wis. . .	35	56	2,476-2,677	3,540B‡	SS	DEN	YY	0- 4-0	2-1	...	...
Fort Smith, Ark. . .	44	56	2,196-2,700	3,500M‡	SS	DN	YN	0- 6-0	2-1	109	137
Gadsden, Ala.	73	48	2,400-2,460	4,140C‡	SN	...	YY	0- 6-0	4-3	...	...
Galesburg, Ill.	36	48	2,400-2,685	3,140M	SN	...	YY	0- 0-3	3-2	66	87
Garfield, N.J.	41†	48†	2,700-3,100†	4,000†M	SN†	...	....	.. - .. -..	1-0†	121†	130†
Great Falls, Mont. .	31	48	2,700-3,210	3,600M	SA	DEN	YN	0- 5-0	0-3	109	137
Green Bay, Wis. . . .	72	42	2,850-3,150	4,770B	SS	E	YN	0- 5-0	6-2	215	228
Greenville, S.C. . . .	100	48	2,259-2,700	4,250C	SN	...	YY	0- 0-8	6-5	272	337
Hackensack, N.J. . .	45	48	2,700-3,300	5,000A	SA	DEN	YN	0- 5-0	2-2	191	231
Hagerstown, Md. . . .	48	48	. . . .-2,562	. . . .B	SS	D	YN	0- 2-0	2-1	...	...
Hamtramck, Mich. .	90	40	3,500-3,980	. . . .S	SN	...	YY	0- 9-0	5-0	374	382
Haverford tp, Pa. . .	42	48	2,760-3,062	. . . .	SN	...	YN	0- 5-0	1-0	134	163
Haverhill, Mass. . . .	65	46	2,650-2,650	3,960C‡	SS	N	YY	0- 3-0	3-0	166	189
Hazleton, Pa.	32	48	2,940-2,940	3,360C‡	SN	...	YY	0- .. -0	2-0	100	107
High Point, N.C. . .	65	48	2,340-2,640	4,620A	SN	...	YN	0- 7-0	4-2	170	205
Huntington Pk.,Cal. .	41	48	3,514-3,693	5,880C	SS	D	YN	0- 6-0	10-1	159	190
Hutchinson, Kan. . .	35	48	2,370-3,076	3,840M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-7	3-0	77	97
Inglewood, Cal. . . .	50	40	2,874-3,456	6,000C	SS	D	YY	0- 0-8	1-2	175	213
Jackson, Mich. . . .	73	48	2,908-3,304	5,500C	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-11	2-2	235	263
Jamestown, N.Y. . .	67	48	2,906-3,186	4,340M	SS	DE	YY	0- 8-0	3-2	209	246
Johnson City, Tenn. .	29	54	1,920-2,040	2,700A	SN	...	YN	0- 4-0	2-1	49	62
Joliet, Ill.	65	48	2,880-2,880	3,930B‡	SN	...	YN	0- 0-4	4-2	169	186
Joplin, Mo.	40	56	1,597-1,906	2,795†M‡	SN	...	YY	0- 0-5	3-1	76	98
Kearny, N.J.	92	45	3,100-3,600	5,350†M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 12-0	2-0	344	399
Kenosha, Wis.	70	43	3,129-3,255	5,500B	SA	DEN	YN	0- 0-6	5-1	235	285
Kingston, N.Y.	44	48	2,590-2,950	4,210B	SN	...	YN	0- 5-0	2-1	127	138
Kokomo, Ind.	56	48	2,760-2,760	4,200B	SN	...	YY	0- 6-0	1-0	161	177
La Crosse, Wis. . . .	65	48	2,708-3,224	4,400B	SS	D	YY	0- 0-6	2-4	205	242

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Lafayette, Ind.	47	48	$2,400-2,700	$3,820M	SN	...	YY	0- 0-5	3-0	$ 130	$ 150
Laredo, Tex.	42	48	1,800-2,560	3,750E	SN	...	YY	0- 4-0	0-2	99	114
Lebanon, Pa.	30	48	2,400-2,400	3,360M‡	SS	D	YN	0- 0-4	0-0	78	86
Lewiston, Me. . . .	55	48	2,184-2,640	4,200B	SS	DN	YN	0- 0-..	1-0	145	168
Lexington, Ky.	91	48	. . . .-2,706	4,224A	SN	...	YN	0- 8-0	4-3	230	260
Lima, Ohio	52	48	2,415-2,800	3,900M	SN	...	YY	0- 5-0	0-3	143	162
Lorain, Ohio	44	48	3,276-3,276	4,236S	SS	DEN	YN	0- 6-0	2-1	150	174
Lower Merion, tp, Pa.	106	48	2,762-3,300	6,250C	SA	DEN	YN	0- 0-7	4-4	335	415
Lubbock, Tex.	80	48	2,661-2,796	5,004C	SS	DE	YN	0- 9-0	2-1	200	262
Lynchburg, Va. . . .	69	48	2,436-2,703	5,400A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-10	6-1	213	231
Mansfield, Ohio . . .	43	..	2,805-3,000†	. . . .S	SN	...	YY	0- 2-0	2-2	87†	...
Marion, Ind.	38	48	2,580-2,820	3,500M	SN	...	YN	0- 4-0	1-0	101	123
Marion, Ohio	28	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	SS	DEN	YN	0- 4-0	1-1	77†	95†
Mason City, Iowa . .	34	48	2,370-2,550	4,500A	SA	DEN	YY	0- 3-0	0-2	84	99
Massillon, Ohio . . .	27	48	2,574-2,784	3,384S	SS	D	YY	0-.. -0	2-1	77	84
Maywood, Ill.	25	48	3,120-3,240	5,300	SS	DN	N..	0-.. -..	2-1	81	96
Melrose, Mass. . . .	37	51	2,900-3,200	4,700M	SN	...	YN	0- 3-0	0-0	128	149
Meriden, Conn. . . .	61	48	3,096-3,096	4,836B	SA	DEN	YN	0- 4-0	0-1	205	217
Meridian, Miss. . . .	54	56	2,160-2,400	. . . .M‡	SS	D	YN	0- 0-7	2-0	139	170
Miami Beach, Fla. .	163	48	3,504-4,356	8,112	SS	DE	YN	0- 11-0	11-3	515	638
Michigan City, Ind. .	43	48	. . . .-2,940	3,920M	SN	...	YN	0- 3-0	1-2	124	142
Middletown, Conn. .	37	48	3,125-3,125	4,180C	SS	DE	YY	0- 0-2	1-0	114	126
Middletown, Ohio . .	42	40	2,832-3,060	4,440C‡	SN	...	YN	0- 3-0	4-1	135	168
Mishawaka, Ind. . . .	44	46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	SS	D	YN	0- 5-0	0-2	...	...
Moline, Ill.	30	56	2,747-3,048	3,920M	SS	DEN	YN	.. - .. -..	2-3	89	97
Monroe, La.	48	48	2,340-. . . .†	3,750†C‡	SS	DE	YY	0- 0-6	3-2	88†	119†
Montclair, N.J. . . .	79	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S‡	SN	...	YY	0- 0-10	6-1	...	...
Muncie, Ind.	72	48	2,880-2,880	4,673M	SN	...	YN	0- 7-0	1-1	221	248
Muskegon, Mich. . .	64	48	2,930-3,200	5,750A	SS	DEN	YY	0- .. -0	5-3	168	191
Muskogee, Okla. . .	43	..	2,316-2,316	3,852M	SS	DE	YN	0- 0-5	0-1	101	120
Nashua, N.H.	51	48	2,652-. . . .†	5,200B	SS	D	YN	0- .. -0	0-1	...	...
New Albany, Ind. . .	24	48	2,400-2,400	3,500M	SN	...	YY	0- 3-0	4-1	...	...
Newark, Ohio	35	48	2,760-2,820	3,540S	SN	...	YN	0- 0-4	0-1	81	85
New Brunswick, N.J.	57†	48†	2,400-3,300	4,900	SN†	...	....	.. - .. -..	0-2†	185	205
Newburgh, N.Y. . . .	52	48	2,500-3,000†	5,000A	SS	DE	YY	0- 0-3	3-2	144†	163†
New Castle, Pa. . . .	50	48	2,878-3,028	3,394C‡	SN	...	YY	0- 3-0	0-0	153	186
New London, Conn. .	59	48	3,020-3,140	4,400A	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-3	1-0	184	203
Newport, Ky.	55	48	2,600-2,600	3,600A	SN	...	YN	4- 0-0	0-0	144	179
Newport, R.I.	73	50	2,323-2,597	3,704	SA	DEN	YN	0- 3-0	2-0	194	212
Newport News, Va. .	91	48	2,400-2,940	5,600A	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-11	6-2	229	271
Norristown, Pa. . . .	42	48	2,595-2,700	4,000C	SS	DEN	YN	0- .. -..	1-0	108	134
N. Bergen, tp, N.J. .	73	48	. . . .-3,000	. . . .S‡	SS	DEN	YN	0- 11-0	0-0	248	275
Norwalk, Conn. . . .	66	..	2,785-3,345	5,621	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-6	0-0	217	243
Norwood, Ohio	33	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-8	1-1	...	...
Ogden, Utah	57	48	2,664-2,904	4,320M‡	SS	DEN	YY	0- 6-0	2-2	174	203
Orange, N.J.	68	48	2,500-3,500	5,500S‡	SN	...	YN	0- 6-0	2-2	240	268
Orlando, Fla.	83	48	2,700-2,880	4,200C	SN	...	YN	0- 0-13	9-2	21	...
Oshkosh, Wis.	55†	45†	3,083-3,263	4,533B	SN†	...	....	.. - .. -..	5-1†	183	218
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	48	2,640-2,880	3,600S‡	SS	D	YN	0- 2-0	1-1	...	...
Owensboro, Ky. . . .	46	48	2,280-2,280†	3,600†C‡	SN	...	YN	0- 3-0	2-1	92†	143†
Paducah, Ky.	42	48	2,280-2,400	3,420A	SS	DE	YN	0- 7-0	1-1	103	118
Parkersburg, W. Va.	32	..	2,232-2,592	3,110C‡	SN	...	YN	0- 3-0	0-1	91	117
Pensacola, Fla. . . .	75	48	2,430-2,700	5,400A	SS	D..	YY	0- 0-9	6-2	209	262
Perth Amboy, N.J. .	82	48	2,900-3,300	5,050S‡	SS	DEN	YN	0- 2-0	2-1	278	323
Petersburg, Va. . . .	45	48	2,130-2,400	4,200A	SN	...	YN	0- 5-0	3-1	126	147
Pittsfield, Mass. . .	72	48	3,018-3,100	5,200M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 8-0	0-0	221	236
Plainfield, N.J. . . .	64	48	2,860-3,560	5,300M	SN	...	YY	0- 4-0	4-0	210	238
Port Arthur, Tex. .	53	48	2,280-2,640	5,100A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-10	6-1	124	180

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Port Huron, Mich. .	51	48	$3,204-3,264	$4,338A	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-5	4-2	$ 162	$ 189
Portsmouth, Ohio . .	40	48	2,520-2,760	3,900A	SN	...	YY	.. - .. -0	3-1	123	138
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. .	70	46	3,200-3,500	4,040†S	SS	DEN	YN	0- 6-0	6-1	216	244
Quincy, Ill.	46	56	2,400-2,400	3,300M	SS	DEN	YN	0- 5-0	2-1	103	115
Raleigh, N.C.	70	48	2,460-2,580	4,500S	SN	...	YY	0- 9-0	3-2	190	231
Revere, Mass.	69	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0- 2-0	2-0	...	...
Richmond, Ind. . . .	47	48	2,640-2,640†	4,500†	SN	...	YN	0- 6-0	0-3	110†	122†
Riverside, Calif. . .	72	48	2,856-3,300	5,700†B	SS	DE	YY	0- 8-0	10-3	221	275
Rochester, Minn. . .	41	40	2,790-3,000	4,500B	SA	DEN	YY	0- 4-0	1-1	106	125
Rock Island, Ill. . . .	46	52	2,550-2,880	3,180B	SN	...	YN	0- 0-6	2-3	123	144
Rocky Mount, N.C. .	39	52	2,460-2,724	4,452A	SN	...	YY	0- 3-0	2-2	107	142
Rome, Ga.	40	56	2,208-2,364	4,020C	SN	...	YY	0- 0-3	1-1	106	136
Rome, N.Y.	42	48	2,550-2,950	4,250S	SN	...	YY	0- 3-0	3-0	127	135
Royal Oak, Mich. . .	38	48	3,190-3,780	4,760A	SS	DEN	YY	0- 6-0	1-0	124	157
Salem, Mass.	65	40	2,990-2,990	4,360	SN	...	YY	0- 4-0	2-0	236	255
Salem, Ore.	49	48	2,940-3,135	4,800A	SA	DEN	YN	0- 0-5	2-2	125	149
San Angelo, Tex. . .	34	48	2,250-2,340	3,000†E	SS	D	YN	0- 0-5	5-1	98	114
San Bernardino, Cal.	119	44	2,670-3,096	4,980M	SS	DEN	YY	0- 13-0	14-3	362	430
Santa Ana, Calif. . .	64	48	3,029-3,185	4,800E	SN	...	YY	0- .. -0	11-1	182	220
Santa Barbara, Cal. .	60	48	3,000-3,420	5,100B	SS	DE	Y..	0- 0-11	10-2	205	266
Sharon, Pa.	..	..	3,210-3,300	4,500C‡	..	...	....	.. - .. -..	.. -..	91	131
Sheboygan, Wis. . . .	48	42	2,905-3,002	4,172B	SS	D	YN	0- 5-0	0-2	144	158
Sioux Falls, S.D. . .	65	48	2,436-2,820	3,960M‡	SS	D	YY	0- 7-0	3-5	185	235
South Gate, Calif. . .	45	44	3,330-3,528	6,000C	SS	DN	YN	0- 8-0	4-0	164	192
Spartanburg, S.C. . .	65	48	2,525-2,710	3,583A	SN	...	YY	0- 0-6	2-4	162	203
Stamford, Conn. . . .	117	48	3,105-3,450	6,270	SN	...	YN	0- 0-8	6-0	...	...
Steubenville, Ohio .	40	48	3,096-. . . .	3,336S	SN	...	YN	0- 0-2	2-3	126	148
Superior, Wis.	55	45	2,736-2,916	4,670B	SS	D	YN	1- 5-0	2-0	163	191
Taunton, Mass. . . .	55	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,752M	SS	D	YN	0- .. -0	0-0	179	187
Teaneck, tp, N.J. . .	36	52	2,500-3,450	5,520A	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-7	0-0	146	179
Torrington, Conn. .	41	48	2,936-3,046†	4,419†M	SS	DEN	YY	0- 4-0	0-0	115†	147†
Tucson, Ariz.	75	48	2,952-3,432	6,036A	SS	D	YN	0- 0-14	5-2	229	302
Tuscaloosa, Ala. . .	44	48	2,100-2,600	. . . .C‡	SN	...	YY	0- 0-3	..-..	114	153
Tyler, Tex.	35	..	2,460-2,640	4,200A	SS	D	YY	0- 0-4	1-5	98	120
University City, Mo. .	38	52	1,943-2,940	4,400	SS	...	YY	0- 0-6	6-1	105	120
Waltham, Mass. . . .				(not reporting)							
Warren, Ohio	48	48	3,180-3,504	4,800S	SN	...	YN	0- 4-0	1-1	...	...
Warwick, R.I.	42	57	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B	AA	DEN	....	0- 18-0	3-0	...	...
Washington, Pa. . . .	33	48	2,520-2,520†	3,300C‡	SS	DEN	YY	0- 2-0	0-0	64†	78†
Watertown, t, Mass. .	63	48	2,640-3,120	4,800C	SS	DE	YN	0- 6-0	3-0	205	225
Watertown, N.Y. . .	43	48	2,570-2,870	4,200A	SS	DE	YY	0- 0-2	2-2	125	142
Waukegan, Ill.	36	56	2,520-2,940	4,020M	SN	...	YN	0- .. -0	2-1	109	120
Wausau, Wis.	39	56	2,484-2,664	3,780B	SA	DEN	YN	0- 3-0	1-1	...	112
Wauwatosa, Wis. . .	39	44	3,060-3,480	5,220B	SS	DEN	YN	.. - .. -0	3-1	147	167
West Allis, Wis. . . .	59	45	3,424-3,664	5,164B	SS	DEN	YN	0- 0-6	0-2	219	237
W.Hartford, t, Conn.	74	40	3,126-3,439	5,879A	SA	DEN	YN	0- 0-7	0-0	236	280
W.Haven, t, Conn. . .	37	56	. . . .-. . . .	4,180†B	SA	DEN	YN	0- 0-4	0-0	104†	122†
W.New York, N.J. . .				(not reporting)							
West Orange, N.J. . .	50	51	2,500-3,250†	4,800†S‡	SN	...	YY	0- 0-5	1-0	160†	188†
W.Palm Beach, Fla. .	69	48	2,520-2,940	6,000E	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-10	6-0	178	234
White Plains, N.Y. . .	109	46	2,630-3,630	5,980S	SS	DEN	YY	0- 0-7	8-3	374	412
Wichita Falls, Tex. .	70	48	2,340-2,700	4,800A	SS	D	YY	0- 6-0	1-2	142	249
Wilkinsburg, Pa. . .	29	..	2,640-2,904	3,792C	SN	...	YY	0- 0-3	0-0	85	108
Williamsport, Pa. . .	40	48	2,246-2,246†	3,520†M‡	SS	D	YN	0- 3-0	0-3	99†	113†
Wilmington, N.C. . .	80	48	2,220-2,640	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0- 0-8	4-1	205	258
Woodbridge, tp, N.J.	52	48	3,000-3,600	5,300	SS	DE	YN	0- .. -..	1-0	...	...
Woonsocket, R.I. . . .	88	48	2,288-2,600	. . . .B	SN	...	YN	.. - .. -..	0-2	...	...

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Wyandotte, Mich. . .	56	40	$3,505-3,895	$5,740B	SS	DE	YN	0-5-0	0-1	$ 223	$ 252
Yakima, Wash. . . .	56	48	....-....	....C‡	SS	DEN	YN	4-8-0	0-3	176	214
Zanesville, Ohio . . .	30	48	....-....	....S	SS	DEN	YY	0-4-0	1-2	...	...
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S.D. . . .	22	48	2,280-2,616	3,720	SS	DEN	YN	0-2-0	1-1	37.4	47.0
Abington, tp, Pa. . . .	30	48	2,400-2,600	6,000	S.	.1.	N..	0-.-0	2-0	92.7	118.6
Ada, Okla.	18	48	1,980-2,178	2,640	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	1-0	33.3	36.7
Albany, Calif.	18	44	3,300-3,840	4,740	SS	DEN	N..	0-0-5	0-1	63.0	81.5
Albany, Ga.	33	..	2,520-2,940	4,500	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-4	3-0	94.8	117.0
Albert Lea, Minn. . .	16	48	2,568-2,808	3,600	SS	DEN	YY	0-4-0	0-1	44.2	55.1
Alliance, Ohio	28	48	2,550-2,640	3,240	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	2-1	77.0	95.0
Alpena, Mich.	14	48	2,350-2,700	3,500	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-0	38.3	43.7
Ambridge, Pa.	19	48	2,448-3,239	3,839	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
Ames, Iowa	16	56	2,376-2,838	3,564	SS	DEN	YY	.-.-.	0-1	42.1	50.4
Amesbury, t, Mass. .	9	54	2,496-....	2,782	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-0	1-0	26.3	28.1
Anaconda, Mont. . . .	11	..	....-....	....	AS	D	N..	.-0-.	0-0	...	...
Anaheim, Calif. . . .	21	48	2,802-3,000	4,700	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	1-1	76.9	91.3
Anderson, S.C.	37	56	2,340-2,400	3,324	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	2-3	92.0	110.1
Andover, t, Mass. . .	19	40	2,652-2,912	3,800	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	2-0	53.8	61.5
Annapolis, Md.	18	..	....-....	....	SS	DE	YN	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
Arkansas City, Kan.	15	60	2,398-2,398	3,228	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	1-0	37.1	46.1
Arnold, Pa.	11	48	....-2,760	3,000	SA	DEN	YY	0-1-0	0-1	20.9	23.9
Ashland, Ohio	14	48	....-2,900	....	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	.-.	24.3	31.5
Ashland, Wis.	13	56	2,244-2,508	3,120	SS	D	YY	0-1-0	1-0	31.1	34.2
Ashtabula, Ohio . . .	28	48	3,090-3,440	4,400	SS	DEN	YY	1-4-0	0-1	92.7	108.2
Astoria, Ore.	19	48	2,760-3,120	4,200	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-4	0-0	...	83.6
Atchison, Kan.	14	56	2,250-2,340	2,880	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	0-0	33.0	40.8
Athens, Ga.	55	56	2,280-2,580	3,600	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	6-1	93.5	106.1
Athol t, Mass.	14	54	2,808-2,808	3,245	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	0-0	37.2	43.9
Attleboro, Mass. . .	32	56	....-....	....	SS	D	YN	0-4-0	3-0	82.3	102.4
Auburn, Me.	24	50	2,215-2,438	4,000	SS	D	YN	0-0-.	0-0	59.7	73.1
Augusta, Me.	23	56	2,080-2,496	3,328	SS	DEN	YY	0-1-0	0-0	48.1	53.6
Austin, Minn.	27	46	3,240-3,360	4,560	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	1-1	84.8	98.1
Barberton, Ohio . . .	25	44	2,610-2,874†	3,600†	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	3-1	65.6†	79.7†
Bartlesville, Okla. .	18	48	2,160-2,580†	3,900†	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	0-0	32.8†	40.0†
Batavia, N.Y.	22	48	2,410-2,725	3,500	SS	DE	YN	0-0-2	1-1	57.0	68.0
Bath, Me.	13	48	2,184-2,184	2,650	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	0-0	27.7	30.7
Beacon, N.Y.	22	48	3,100-3,100	3,700	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-0	...	...
Beatrice, Neb.	10	54	....-....	....	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
Beaver Dam, Wis. . .	11	44	2,460-2,820	3,600	SA	DEN	YN	0-2-0	0-1	30.6	38.5
Beckley, W. Va. . . .	17	48	2,850-3,036	4,500	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	0-0	46.9	53.7
Bedford, Ind.	15	48	2,520-2,520	3,300	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-1	39.8	51.3
Bell, Calif.	18	48	3,180-3,590	4,800	AN	...	....	0-4-0	4-0	66.4	78.2
Bend, Ore.	13	48	3,240-3,540	4,284	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	1-1	25.4	42.1
Benton Harbor, Mich.	34	48	2,587-2,900	4,200	SS	D	YY	0-4-0	0-1	103.3	121.7
Bergenfield, N.J. . .	17	48	....-....	....	SS	D	YY	1-0-2	0-0	...	...
Berlin, N.H.	30	48	....-....	....	AA	DEN	N..	0-1-0	0-0	...	...
Berwick, Pa.	6	48	2,520-2,520	2,820	SS	DE	N..	0-2-0	0-0	19.7	25.3
Bessemer, Ala. . . .	35	56	2,634-2,841	3,945	SN	...	YN	0-0-5	2-1	...	130.6
Biddeford, Me.	14	54	....-....	....	SS	...	YY	0-.-.	0-0	...	...
Big Spring, Tex. . .	20	48	2,337-2,508	3,960	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	51.2	65.6
Billings, Mont.	38	49	2,715-3,000	....	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	2-2	93.5	107.9
Biloxi, Miss.	26	56	2,016-2,016	....	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	1-0	57.5	67.8
Birmingham, Mich. .	21	48	3,300-3,600	5,520	SS	D	YY	0-0-3	0-1	74.7	89.7
Bismarck, N.D. . . .	20	48	1,980-2,460	4,200	SS	DEN	YY	0-2-0	1-1	54.0	73.6
Bloomington, Ind. . .	32	48	....-....	....	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	2-2	...	...

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Blue Island, Ill. . . .	13	..	$2,880-. . . .	$3,460	SN	...	YY	2-0-0	0-0	$ 38.3	$ 40.5
Bluefield, W.Va. . . .	22	48	2,700-2,880	3,660	SS	DE	NN	0-3-0	0-0	68.4	84.5
Bogalusa, La.	22	48	2,180-2,280	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	1-0	44.9	68.6
Boone, Iowa	15	48	2,706-2,946	3,366	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	0-0	38.8	44.4
Boulder, Colo.	16	65	2,376-2,592	3,384	SS	DE	Y..	0-4-0	0-1	40.8	52.4
Bowling Green, Ky. .	26	..	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	.N	...	....	0-2-0	1-0	...	...
Braddock, Pa.	25	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	AN	...	....	2-0-0	0-0	...	...
Bradford, Pa.	22	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,600	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	2-0	...	...
Brainerd, Minn. . . .	11	48	2,832-3,162	3,540	SS	D	YY	0-1-0	0-0	30.7	32.6
Braintree t, Mass. .	30	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DEN	YN	0-3-0	2-0	...	...
Brawley, Calif.. . . .	18	48	2,940-3,420	4,500†	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	2-1	54.4	68.3
Bremerton, Wash.. .	52	40	3,024-3,144	4,164	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-12	4-4	157.6	178.9
Bridgeton, N.J.. . . .	20	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	0-0	...	...
Bristol, Pa.	..	..	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	.S	D	....	0-1-0	0-1	...	...
Bristol, t, R.I.	11	54	2,470-2,704	3,640	SA	DEN	YN	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
Bristol, Tenn.	17	56	1,980-2,520†	3,000†	SN	...	YY	0-1-0	2-1	38.3†	61.2†
Brookfield, Ill.	15	48	2,610-3,180	4,200	AS	D	N..	0-2-0	0-0	42.3	49.6
Brownsville, Tex. . .	41	..	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	YN	0-0-5	1-0	...	...
Brownwood, Tex. . .	19	48	2,160-2,160	3,300	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	2-0	49.1	63.2
Brunswick, Ga.. . . .	31	48	2,178-2,442	4,910	SN	...	YN	0-0-4	3-0	76.1	105.0
Bryan, Tex.	24	48	2,280-2,400†	3,900†	SS	D	YN	0-0-5	0-0	41.0†	48.5†
Burlingame, Calif. .	..	48	3,420-3,660	5,400	SS	DE	YY	.-.-0	2-1	95.2	116.1
Burlington, N.J. . . .	20	40	2,835-2,835	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-0	60.0	69.2
Burlington, N.C. . . .	39	48	2,190-2,580	4,000	SS	DE	YN	0-0-3	2-1	85.8	108.4
Butler, Pa.	33	48	2,520-2,640†	. . . .	SS	D	YN	0-2-0	3-0	68.1†	86.2†
Cairo, Ill.	8	72	2,010-2,010	2,190	AN	...	N..	0-2-0	0-0	20.5	26.6
Calumet City, Ill. . .	12	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	NN	0-2-0	1-0	...	...
Cambridge, Ohio. . .	16	48	2,136-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-0-1	0-1	...	...
Campbell, Ohio. . . .	16	48	3,000-3,000	3,900	SS	D	YN	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
Canonsburg, Pa. . . .	16	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DEN	YN	0-0-0	1-0	...	...
Canton, Ill.	11	48	2,400-2,400	2,640	AA	DEN	....	0-2-0	0-0	24.8	30.9
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16	56	. . . .-. . . .	2,280	SS	DE	YY	1-1-0	1-1	33.5	40.1
Carbondale, Pa. . . .	13	60	2,260-. . . .†	2,790†	SS	D	YY	1-0-0	0-0	24.9†	25.9†
Carlisle, Pa.	12	48	2,000-2,000	2,436	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	25.6	41.7
Carteret, N.J.	21	..	2,950-3,350	4,000	SN	...	YN	0-0-2	0-0	81.0	89.0
Carthage, Mo.	14	48	2,015-2,080	2,640	SN	...	YY	0-.-0	1-1	27.4	48.0
Casper, Wyo.	24	48	2,700-3,300†	3,900†	SS	DEN	YY	0-4-0	0-1	49.5†	62.3†
Centralia, Ill..	16	48	3,145-3,145	3,960	AN	...	N..	0-2-0	0-0	41.0	50.5
Chambersburg, Pa. .	18	48	2,231-2,280	3,480	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	0-0	45.2	62.5
Charlottesville, Va..	37	48	2,220-2,520	3,720	SS	D	YN	0-4-0	2-1	93.0	108.6
Cheltenham, tp, Pa. .	37	56	2,200-3,000	4,250	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-11	0-0	96.2	126.0
Cheyenne, Wyo. . . .	30	48	2,256-2,880	3,600	SS	D	YN	0-5-0	4-2	98.0	119.0
Chicago Hghts, Ill. .	31	48	2,784-2,784	4,250	SN	...	YN	0-4-0	2-2	87.1	108.0
Chickasha, Okla.. . .	18	50	2,040-2,040	2,640	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	1-0	36.8	39.8
Chillicothe, Ohio. . .	18	48	2,100-2,280	3,000	SS	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-1	40.3	44.1
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	14	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	Y..	0-0-1	0-0	...	...
Clairton, Pa.	26	45	3,099-3,162	4,632	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-1	81.0	93.5
Claremont, t, N.H.. .	13	52	2,730-2,730	3,500	SS	EN	YY	0-0-2	0-0	41.8	47.1
Clarksville, Tenn.. .	21	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
Clayton, Mo.	28	48	2,520-3,000	4,200	SS	DEN	YY	3-0-0	3-1	84.8	92.2
Clearwater, Fla. . .	30	48	2,190-2,520	3,900	SS	D	YY	0-0-3	.-.	68.7	96.2
Cleburne, Tex.	11	..	2,400-. . . .	3,000	SS	D	YN	0-1-0	1-1	28.2	32.7
Cleveland, Tenn.. . .	15	72	2,100-2,880	2,880	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	0-1	32.4	40.8
Clinton, t, Mass. . . .	13	46	. . . .-. . . .	3,280	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-2	0-0	...	...
Clovis, N.M.	13	..	2,675-2,820	3,000	SN	...	YY	.-.-0	2-0	44.8	52.3
Coatesville, Pa. . . .	..	48	2,640-2,640	3,600	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	0-0	53.6	68.9
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho .	13	48	2,090-2,700	3,600	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	1-0	32.8	38.5
Coffeyville, Kan.. . .	24	56	2,340-2,520	3,540	SS	DE	YY	0-0-3	0-0	60.3	70.0

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Cohoes, N.Y.	44	48	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-0-0	0-2	$ ...	$ ...
Collingswood, N.J.	22	48	2,000-3,000	3,800	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-3	0-0	51.0	62.2
Columbia, Mo.	26	48	1,908-2,280	5,000	SS	DE	Y..	0-0-4	1-0	65.8	91.6
Columbia, Pa.	8	48	2,040-. . . .	2,160	SA	DEN	YY	0-1-0	0-0	18.5	20.7
Columbia, Tenn.	15	60	2,400-2,400	. . . .	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-3	0-0	...	...
Columbus, Ind.	20	48	2,640-2,640	3,498	SS	DEN	YY	0-2-0	1-0	51.2	58.8
Compton, Calif.	41	40	3,210-3,360	5,700	AS	D	....	0-6-0	9-1	127.5	146.3
Concord, N.C.	25	56	2,280-2,520	3,480	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	0-1	57.4	79.4
Connersville, Ind.	25	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-1	...	...
Conshohocken, Pa.	10	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	AA	DEN	....	0-1-0	0-0	...	...
Coraopolis, Pa.	12	48	2,940-2,940	3,480	SS	D	YN	0-. -0	0-0	35.9	47.3
Corning, N.Y.	18	48	2,500-2,800	3,750	SA	DEN	YN	0-2-0	0-0	52.5	57.4
Corsicana, Tex.	16	72	2,093-2,160†	3,180	SS	DE	YN	0-2-0	0-0	30.5†	36.7†
Cortland, N.Y.	22	48	2,550-2,850	4,000	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	1-1	66.6	74.1
Coshocton, Ohio	13	48	2,460-2,520	2,775	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	0-1	33.4	36.4
Cranford tp, N. J.	28	40	2,800-3,200	4,500	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-3	0-0	84.4	95.8
Crawfordsville, Ind.	18	48	2,256-2,640	3,576	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-1	50.2	56.1
Cudahy, Wis.	14	56	3,132-3,432	3,240	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	0-0	50.0	59.9
Cumberland t, R. I.	12	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	AS	D	N..	0-0-2	0-0	...	...
Cuyahoga Falls, O.	23	44	2,760-3,480	4,140	SN	...	YN	0-0-3	3-1	73.6	77.5
Dalton, Ga.	22	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YN	0-0-2	2-0	...	...
Danbury, Conn.	76	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-3	0-0	...	...
Danvers t, Mass.	13	54	2,808-2,808	3,597	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	0-0	41.4	46.4
Darby, Pa.	23	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YN	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
Daytona Beach, Fla.	45	48	2,436-2,520	4,200	SS	D	YY	0-0-4	5-2	122.5	175.6
Decatur, Ala.	22	48	. . . .-2,700	3,600	SN	...	YN	0-4-0	2-1	61.4	62.2
Decatur, Ga.	26	48	2,280-2,280	. . . .	SS	DE	YN	0-0-4	2-1	62.5	77.6
Dedham t, Mass.	25	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	0-0	...	...
Denison, Tex.	16	48	1,980-2,100	3,000	SS	DE	YY	0-3-0	1-1	36.4	44.8
Denton, Tex.	19	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	1-1	...	...
Dickson City, Pa.	9	..	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-0-0	0-0	...	...
Dixon, Ill.	16	48	2,340-2,580	3,120	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	1-0	40.1	46.1
Donora, Pa.	13	48	2,994-3,050	3,644	SA	DEN	YY	0-1-0	1-1	40.6	43.1
Dothan, Ala.	32	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,400	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	2-1	...	...
Dover, N.H.	17	48	2,444-2,964	4,030	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	0-0	45.2	52.6
Dover, N.J.	15	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-0	...	...
Du Bois, Pa.	9	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	...	YY	0-0-0	0-0	...	...
Dunkirk, N.Y.	24	48	2,600-2,800	3,820	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	2-1	65.8	74.9
Duquesne, Pa.	22	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
Durant, Okla.	6	84	2,016-2,220	2,700	SA	...	YY	0-1-0	0-0	17.6	23.2
Dyersburg, Tenn.	20	52	2,010-2,040	4,200	SS	DE	YY	0-3-0	1-0	41.3	50.6
E. Hartford t, Conn.	55	40	3,022-3,222	4,900	SA	DEN	YN	0-6-0	0-0	147.9	159.4
E. Liverpool, Ohio	25	..	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-6	0-0	...	...
East Moline, Ill.	13	48	2,540-2,820	3,240	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	1-0	33.5	40.6
East Point, Ga.	24	48	2,700-3,000	4,500	SN	...	YY	0-0-4	2-2	78.8	88.9
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	48	. . . .-2,652	3,582	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	0-0	33.5	58.6
Ecorse, Mich.	41	40	3,567-3,827	5,757	SN	...	YN	4-0-0	1-0	...	...
El Centro, Calif.	21	54	2,970-3,489	4,800	SS	D	YN	0-3-0	1-3	67.1	88.4
El Dorado, Ark.	18	..	2,640-3,000	3,580	SN	...	YN	0-2-0	1-0	36.2	42.2
El Dorado, Kan.	11	58	2,460-2,700	3,600	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	0-0	22.2	29.8
Elizabeth City, N.C.	19	58	2,310-2,400	3,330	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	2-0	43.6	54.9
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	48	2,728-2,728	3,324	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	40.0	47.0
Elmhurst, Ill.	16	48	2,700-3,060	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	0-1	...	...
Elmwood Park, Ill.	..	..	2,600-2,806	3,578	SS	D	YN	0-2-0	0-1	34.4	43.4
Elwood, Ind.	11	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	1-0	...	...
Emporia, Kan.	16	56	2,220-2,340	3,000	SA	DEN	YY	1-2-0	0-1	38.6	45.8
Endicott, N.Y.	35	48	2,834-3,120	4,605	SS	D	YN	0-0-3	1-0	...	...
Englewood, N.J.	41	48	3,032-3,638	. . . .	SS	DN	YN	0-0-4	2-0	149.4	172.5

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10.000 to 25,000—Continued											
Escanaba, Mich. . .	15	48	$2,520-2,760	$ 3,420	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-1	$ 39.3	$ 53.0
Euclid, Ohio.	40	48	2,958-3,408†	4,400†	SN	...	YN	0-7-0	2-0	...	...
Eugene, Ore.	43	44	2,760-3,135	4,800	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-8	2-2	101.0	125.1
Eureka, Calif.	29	48	2,940-3,135	4,200	SS	DEN	YY	0-4-0	1-1	64.6	86.4
Fairfield, Ala.	12	52	2,352-2,541†	3,581†	SS	D	YN	0-0-2	1-0	29.4†	38.0†
Fairhaven t, Mass. .	8	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	N	YN	0-0-2	0-0	...	...
Fairmont, W.Va. . .	29	48	2,640-2,640	3,240	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	1-0	77.7	91.0
Faribault, Minn. . . .	14	48	2,520-2,640	3,120	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	33.9	39.5
Farrell, Pa.	17	48	2,904-2,904	3,630	SS	DE	YY	0-3-0	0-0	48.9	54.0
Fayetteville, N.C. . .	60	48	2,400-2,760	3,900	SS	DE	YY	0-.-.	4-1	148.0	187.3
Fergus Falls, Minn.	9	48	2,400-2,700	3,000	SS	DEN	YY	0-1-0	0-0	22.5	28.4
Ferndale, Mich. . . .	31	48	3,640-3,790	4,965	SS	DEN	YN	0-5-0	0-0	113.4	131.2
Findlay, Ohio	22	48	2,340-2,820	3,360	SS	DEN	YY	.-.-.	2-0	63.1	72.1
Floral Park, N.Y. . .	23	48	3,065-3,625	5,185	SA	DEN	YN	0-3-0	1-0	84.1	102.9
Florence, S.C.	37	60	2,280-2,520	4,200	SS	D	YY	0-4-0	0-1	81.6	96.0
Forest Park, Ill.. . .	16	48	3,240-. . . .†	. . . .	AN	...	N..	0-0-2	1-0	49.0†	...
Fort Collins, Colo. .	15	54	2,190-2,460	3,090	SS	DE	YY	1-2-0	0-1	37.1	46.0
Fort Dodge, Iowa . .	22	48	2,460-2,760	3,900	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	1-1	57.6	70.9
Ft.Lauderdale,Fla. .	42	48	2,288-2,860	5,148	SN	...	YY	0-0-7	5-3	...	159.4
Fort Madison,Iowa .	13	48	2,100-2,220	2,700	AS	D	....	0-0-2	0-1	23.5	28.2
Fort Myers, Fla. . .	17	60	. . . .-. . . .	: . . .	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-0	...	...
Fort Scott, Kan. . . .	11	..	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	S.	...	YN	0-0-0	1-0	...	...
Fort Thomas, Ky. . .	11	48	2,600-2,700	3,400	AA	DEN	....	0-0-3	0-0	31.3	38.5
Fostoria, Ohio	15	48	2,820-2,820	3,120	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-0	42.8	47.6
Framingham t,Mass.	30	56	3,200-3,300	4,400	SS	DEN	YN	0-2-0	0-1	99.7	121.7
Frankfort, Ind.	20	48	2,520-2,520	3,360	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	0-0	53.1	58.4
Frankfort, Ky.	12	72	2,016-2,412	2,835	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-1	26.9	35.6
Frederick, Md. . . .	25	60	2,197-2,314	2,808	SA	DN	YY	0-0-3	1-0	...	70.0
Fredericksburg, Va.	20	50	2,190-2,190	. . . .	SS	D	YN	0-0-2	0-0	45.6	55.1
Freeport, Ill.	20	48	2,580-2,640†	2,760†	SS	DE	YN	0-2-0	0-2	...	...
Freeport, N.Y.	41	48	3,050-3,750	5,350	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-6	2-0	149.0	203.7
Fremont, Ohio	18	48	2,280-2,750	3,200	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-3	2-0	49.8	62.5
Fullerton, Calif. . . .	16	48	2,940-3,180	5,160	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	0-1	51.4	67.4
Fulton, N.Y..	19	48	2,516-2,928	3,749	SS	D	YN	0-0-2	0-1	62.9	77.1
Gainesville,Fla. . . .	34	48	2,100-2,700	4,500	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	2-1	80.4	93.2
Garden City, N.Y. . .	33	48	3,050-3,750	5,225	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-6	2-0	104.4	130.4
Gardner, Mass. . . .	22	48	2,983-3,008	3,960	SS	D	YN	0-0-3	0-0	64.1	80.7
Gastonia, N.C.	45	48	2,163-2,496	3,750	SN	...	YY	0-4-0	2-1	...	...
Geneva, N.Y.	24	48	2,650-3,058	4,180	S.	...	YN	0-1-0	2-1	71.0	77.9
Glen Cove, N.Y. . . .	27	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YN	0-3-0	2-0	...	...
Glens Falls, N.Y. . .	29	48	2,640-2,705	3,500†	SS	DEN	YN	0-0-2	2-1	...	...
Gloucester, Mass.. .	44	51	2,508-2,508†	3,250†	SS	D	YY	0-0-4	2-0	111.8†	124.8†
Gloucester City,N.J.	20	48	1,943-2,520†	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-0	...	...
Gloversville, N.Y.. .	29	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SA	DEN	YN	2-0-0	2-1	...	...
Goshen, Ind.	13	48	2,280-2,657	3,370	SS	DEN	Y..	0-2-0	0-0	35.8	44.4
Grand Forks, N.D. .	26	48	2,340-2,730	3,880	SS	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-1	69.5	84.0
Grand Island,Neb. . .	28	48	2,160-2,340	. . . .	SS	D	YN	0-0-2	1-0	70.3	108.1
Grand Junction,Colo.	20	48	2,826-3,600	4,800	SS	DEN	YY	0-4-0	1-1	68.9	97.4
Granite City, Ill.. . .	16	48	3,000-3,000	3,540	AN	...	N..	0-2-0	2-0	44.9	51.2
Greeley, Colo.	17	54	2,400-3,300	3,900	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	2-1	53.2	90.0
Greenfield t, Mass. .	21	48	1,926-3,001	4,065	SS	D	YN	0-0-.	0-0	66.7	71.7
Greenville, Miss. . .	37	56	2,280-2,520	4,800	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-5	1-1	81.8	103.8
Greenville, N.C. . . .	24	56	2,160-2,460	3,600	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	1-1	56.5	72.0
Greenville, Tex. . . .	21	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	AN	...	YY	0-3-0	0-0	...	...
Greenwood, Miss. . .	24	72	2,325-2,400	3,900	SN	...	YY	0-0-4	0-1	62.0	68.9
Greenwood, S.C. . . .	29	56	2,400-2,700	. . . .	SN	...	YN	0-0-3	1-2	70.1	85.5
Griffin, Ga.	29	48	2,376-2,376	4,200	SN	...	YY	0-0-4	1-1	71.7	90.3
Gr Pte Park,Mich. .	28	48	3,289-3,649	5,304	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-5	0-0	102.3	112.5

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25.000—Continued											
ulfport, Miss.	28	49	$. . . .-. . . .	$	SS	D	YY	0-0-4	0-0	$ ...	$ ...
uthrie, Okla.	12	48	1,995-2,040	2,700	SN	...	YY	0-0-1	0-0	25.1	28.9
annibal, Mo.	22	57	2,010-2,280	3,000	SS	DE	YY	0-0-3	2-1	53.7	65.2
anover, Pa.	11	54	2,004-2,304†	2,704†	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	0-1	21.1†	26.8†
anover tp, Pa.	24	48	2,568-. . . .	3,200	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
arlingen, Tex.	24	60	2,310-2,400	3,600	SS	D	NN	0-0-4	0-1	49.5	66.3
arrisburg, Ill.	5	56	2,244-2,244	2,442	SS	...	..Y	0-1-0	0-0	11.4	15.0
arrison tp, Pa.	9	48	2,580-2,760	2,840	AN	...	N..	0-1-0	0-1	18.9	22.8
arvey, Ill.	16	48	2,700-2,844	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	0-0	47.0	55.8
astings, Neb.	21	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	YY	0-3-0	1-0	...	...
awthorne, N.J.	13	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	.N	...	N..	0-2-0	1-0	...	...
elena, Mont.	20	40	2,580-2,800†	3,360†	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	0-1	53.3†	64.0†
empstead, N.Y.	54	48	3,050-3,750	6,250	SA	DEN	YN	0-5-0	4-0	185.1	206.3
enderson, Ky.	37	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	YN	0-4-0	2-1	...	...
ibbing, Minn.	20	48	2,160-2,400	3,234	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	3-0	52.4	60.5
ickory, N.C.	30	..	2,010-2,160	4,200	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	2-1	65.0	91.8
ighland Park, Ill.	17	48	2,500-2,800†	5,004	AS	DEN	....	0-4-0	0-1	55.6†	66.5†
ighland Park, Tex.	16	52	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	AA	DEN	....	0-6-0	0-0	...	...
illside tp, N.J.	38	48	2,700-3,500	5,000	SS	DEN	YN	0-4-0	0-1	137.3	149.4
obbs, N.M.	15	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DEN	YN	0-3-0	1-1	...	...
olland, Mich.	17	44	2,546-2,910	3,350	SS	DEN	YY	0-3-0	2-1	48.2	59.8
omestead, Pa.	24	60	3,500-3,500	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-0-0	0-1	86.5	110.8
opkinsville, Ky.	16	72	. . . .-. . . .	2,400	S.	...	YN	2-0-0	0-0	...	...
oquiam, Wash.	16	40	3,150-3,270	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	1-1	48.5	58.0
ornell, N.Y.	23	48	2,512-2,710	. . . .	SS	DEN	YN	0-0-2	1-1	...	...
udson, N.Y.	18	48	2,700-2,700	3,200	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	44.5	52.2
untington, Ind.	16	48	. . . .-2,660	3,360	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	0-1	43.5	53.3
untsville, Ala.	36	48	1,980-2,323	4,200	SN	...	YY	0-0-4	3-0	82.6	106.8
laho Falls, Idaho	31	48	2,640-3,180	3,800	SN	...	Y..	0-0-3	1-0	72.4	87.6
dependence, Kan.	11	54	2,150-2,230	3,000	SS	EN	YY	0-0-2	0-0	21.7	25.1
dependence, Mo.	25	..	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	2-1	...	...
diana, Pa.	11	48	2,400-2,600†	3,300†	SN	...	YY	0-0-0	2-0	30.1†	40.3†
wa City, Iowa	21	48	2,211-. . . .	3,234	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	0-0	44.3	51.3
on Mountain, Mich.	8	48	1,806-2,000	2,812	AA	DEN	....	0-1-0	0-0	16.0	23.5
ondequoit t, N.Y.	20	48	2,500-3,125†	3,925†	SS	DE	N..	2-0-0	4-0	57.4†	67.3†
onton, Ohio	18	48	2,658-2,868	3,300	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	1-1	32.9	...
onwood, Mich.	16	40	2,370-2,370	3,600	SS	DE	YY	0-1-0	1-1	39.8	46.2
haca, N.Y.	30	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	2-2	...	...
ackson, Tenn.	33	56	2,400-2,400	3,945	SN	...	YY	0-5-0	2-2	79.5	103.0
anesville, Wis.	30	44	2,700-3,000	4,260	SS	DEN	YY	0-1-3	1-2	85.3	98.6
eannette, Pa.	14	48	2,772-3,036	3,432	SS	DEN	YY	0-2-0	1-0	43.0	59.3
efferson City, Mo.	24	48	2,220-2,220	3,000	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	1-1	40.2	51.6
effersonville,Ind.	13	48	2,520-2,520	3,150	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	0-0	34.0	38.8
ohnson City, N.Y.	21	48	2,628-2,817	4,345	SS	DE	YN	0-0-3	1-0	60.7	69.5
ohnstown, N.Y.	12	48	2,396-2,662	3,400	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-1	35.3	42.4
onesboro, Ark.	14	66	2,160-2,160	3,300	SA	DN	YN	0-0-2	1-1	...	...
ankakee, Ill.	..	..	2,596-2,770	3,895	SS	D	YN	0-3-0	1-1	...	87.2
eene, N.H.	15	48	2,600-2,660	4,200	SS	DE	YN	0-2-0	1-0	42.2	48.7
enmore, N.Y.	23	48	3,300-3,617	4,650	SA	DEN	YN	0-3-0	2-0	...	...
eokuk, Iowa	18	..	2,040-2,160†	. . . .	SS	DE	YY	.-0-.	0-0	37.3†	53.3†
ewanee, Ill.	17	48	2,460-2,460	3,000	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	42.1	50.3
ingsport, Tenn.	24	64	2,505-2,880	3,960	SS	EN	YN	0-3-0	2-0	71.6	90.0
ingston, Pa.	18	48	. . . .-2,400	3,000	SS	D	YY	2-0-0	0-1	43.8	59.2
inston, N.C.	25	56	2,160-2,580	3,630	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	1-1	69.7	87.3
irkwood, Mo.	20	60	2,340-2,580	3,600	SS	D	YY	0-0-3	2-1	43.1	54.2
lamath Falls, Ore.	28	48	2,760-2,940	3,780	SS	D	YN	0-0-4	3-2	87.2	103.1
a Grange, Ga.	33	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	...	YN	0-0-2	2-1	...	...
a Grange, Ill.	20	48	2,574-3,432	6,180	SN	...	YN	0-2-0	2-1	59.6	68.0

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
La Porte, Ind.	25	48	$2,888-3,000	$3,960	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-1	$ 74.6	$ 88.1
Lackawanna, N.Y. . .	51	48	3,100-3,100†	4,250†	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-5	3-0	157.0†	179.0†
Laconia, N.H.	21	..	. . . .-2,665	3,550†	S.	...	YN	0-.-0	0-0	62.5	70.4
Lafayette, La.	33	48	2,040-2,280†	3,840†	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	1-0	50.7†	61.0†
Lake Charles, La. .	34	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YN	0-.-.	1-1	...	...
Lancaster, Ohio . . .	24	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-.-.	2-1	...	...
Lansdowne, Pa. . . .	13	..	2,700-3,000	4,300	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	.-.	41.1	51.3
Laramie, Wyo.	15	48	2,208-2,880	3,600	SS	DEN	YN	1-2-0	1-1	40.9	48.2
Latrobe, Pa.	13	48	2,460-2,640	3,168	SS	...	YY	1-0-0	0-0	35.4	45.1
Lawrence, Kan. . . .	20	48	1,920-2,220	2,880	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	2-0	37.2	46.3
Lawton, Okla.	22	..	. . . .-. . . .	3,000	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	0-0	...	....
Leavenworth, Kan. .	21	52	2,076-2,172	. . . .	SS	D	YN	0-0-3	1-0	...	...
Leominster, Mass. .	23	48	2,749-2,749	. . . .	SS	E	YN	0-0-.	1-0	67.7	81.6
Lewiston, Idaho . . .	23	48	2,700-2,880	4,500	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	1-0	63.4	73.7
Lewistown, Pa. . . .	15	60	2,175-2,400	3,000	SN	...	YN	0-1-0	0-0	36.3	42.7
Lexington t, Mass. .	24	..	2,855-3,140	4,100	SN	...	YN	0-.-.	0-0	65.7	73.6
Lexington, N.C. . . .	16	48	2,520-2,520†	3,300†	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-2	37.3†	49.3†
Lincoln, Ill.	10	48	2,100-2,400	2,700	SS	DE	YY	0-1-0	0-1	22.6	24.9
Lincoln Park,Mich. .	32	40	3,389-3,636	4,600	SS	DE	YN	0-4-0	1-0	89.4	103.4
Linden, N.J.	75	48	2,900-3,500	5,300	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	2-0	...	...
Little Falls, N.Y. . .	11	48	2,700-3,000†	3,600†	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-0	1-0	31.4†	34.6†
Lock Haven, Pa. . . .	12	48	2,568-. . . .	3,000	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	0-1	...	...
Lodi, Calif.	21	48	3,000-3,160	5,040	SS	DE	YN	0-6-0	0-1	63.7	72.9
Logan, Utah	12	48	2,280-2,600	3,540	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	0-1	34.3	44.1
Logansport, Ind. . . .	30	48	2,340-2,520†	3,580	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	0-2	77.7†	89.3†
Long Branch, N.J. .	46	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,000	SA	DEN	YN	0-7-0	2-0	...	...
Longview, Tex. . . .	21	48	2,460-2,880	. . . .	SS	D	YY	1-3-0	3-1	53.4	65.4
Longview, Wash. . .	21	48	3,120-3,360	4,520	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-3	2-1	71.1	85.4
Lyndhurst tp, N.J. .	25	48	2,600-3,000	4,100†	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	2-0	95.9	114.0
Lynwood, Calif. . . .	26	48	3,444-. . . .	4,469	AS	D	....	0-3-0	6-0	81.6	103.0
McAlester, Okla. . .	23	..	1,980-1,980	2,640	SS	DE	YN	0-3-0	1-0	41.2	51.0
McAllen, Tex.	13	48	2,400-2,700	4,500	AS	D	N..	0-0-3	1-0	40.6	48.9
Mahanoy City, Pa. .	7	60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-0-0	0-0	...	...
Mamaroneck, N.Y. .	30	48	2,875-3,475	4,750	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-5	0-1	104.1	120.2
Manhattan, Kan. . . .	17	52	1,980-2,220	2,910	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-0	35.0	49.1
Manitowoc, Wis. . . .	34	48	2,970-3,090	3,950	SS	D	YY	0-4-0	3-1	103.4	114.2
Mankato, Minn. . . .	26	..	2,520-2,760	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	1-1	61.2	80.0
Maplewood, Mo. . . .	18	48	2,709-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YN	2-0-0	1-1	...	...
Maplewood tp, N.J. .	44	48	2,640-3,838	5,400	SN	...	N..	0-0-6	2-0	158.9	173.7
Marblehead t, Mass.	20	46	3,000-3,000	. . . .	SS	D	YN	0-2-0	2-0	64.8	72.1
Marietta, Ohio	18	48	2,498-2,528	2,840	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	2-0	44.4	55.2
Marinette, Wis. . . .	15	48	2,400-2,400	2,760	SS	D	YN	0-2-0	0-0	36.5	41.2
Marquette, Mich. . .	14	44	2,496-2,796	3,510	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-3	0-0	39.6	43.2
Marshall, Tex.	23	48	2,100-2,400	3,180	SN	...	YN	0-0-3	2-1	51.8	61.9
Marshalltown, Iowa .	18	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	0-1	...	...
Marshfield, Wis. . .	17	56	2,520-2,640	4,000	SA	DEN	YN	1-3-0	0-0	43.4	50.9
Martins Ferry, Ohio.	14	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SA	DEN	YN	0-1-0	0-0	...	...
Martinsville, Va. . .	26	48	2,400-2,550	3,720	SN	...	YY	0-0-4	0-0	67.6	78.8
Massena, N.Y.	14	48	2,236-2,548†	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	1-0	33.8†	43.0†
Mattoon, Ill.	18	54	2,400-2,580	3,300	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	1-0	42.8	50.8
Maywood, Calif. . . .	17	48	3,204-3,684	. . . .	AN	...	N..	0-0-3	4-0	61.7	76.0
Meadville, Pa.	22	48	2,724-2,856	3,854	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-1	1-0	62.0	75.7
Medford, Ore.	20	48	3,000-3,000	3,780	SS	D	YY	0-0-3	2-2	57.0	86.8
Melrose Park, Ill. .	16	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	AN	...	N..	0-3-0	1-0	...	...
Menasha, Wis.	20	..	2,760-2,880	3,350	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-1	0-1	57.8	64.5
Merced, Calif.	21	48	2,910-3,120	5,400	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-3	1-2	53.3	66.8
Middlesboro, Ky. . .	17	56	2,040-2,220	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	35.4	40.4
Middletown, N.Y. . .	28	48	3,080-3,500	4,800	SS	DEN	YN	0-.-0	3-0	104.3	113.2

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
0,000 to 25,000—Continued											
dland, Mich.	23	45	$3,295-3,520	$5,800	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-4	0-0	$ 73.2	$ 84.7
lford t, Mass. . . .	14	48	3,016-. . . .	4,000	SA	DEN	YY	1-0-0	0-0	...	...
llburn tp, N.J. . .	22	48	2,900-3,600	4,500	SS	DEN	YN	0-0-4	0-0	77.5	86.5
llville, N.J.	13	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	YY	0-1-0	1-0	...	...
not, N.D.	22	48	2,580-2,878	4,410	SN	...	NY	0-3-0	. -.	60.1	71.6
ssoula, Mont. . . .	21	48	2,700-3,060	3,720	SS	DEN	YY	0-4-0	0-2	51.8	58.8
tchell, S.D.	14	48	2,040-2,280	3,000	SA	DEN	YY	0-1-0	1-0	23.4	28.1
berly, Mo.	10	70	2,056-2,099	3,000	SN	...	YY	0-1-0	1-0	21.3	23.5
desto, Calif.	37	48	3,120-3,540	6,000	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	4-2	108.5	165.5
nessen, Pa.	17	48	2,700-3,000	3,500	SS	D	YN	0-2-0	0-0	51.2	70.3
nroe, Mich.	29	..	3,258-3,258	4,062	SS	DEN	YN	1-2-0	0-1	93.9	127.6
nrovia, Calif. . . .	24	48	2,790-3,000	4,500	SS	...	YN	0-4-0	3-1	85.3	107.2
nterey, Calif. . . .	23	48	2,952-3,228	4,224	SA	DEN	YN	0-5-0	3-1	65.2	94.3
rgantown, W.Va. .	15	60	2,178-2,760	3,660	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	0-0	38.8	45.5
rristown, N.J. . .	25	48	2,500-3,270	4,400	SS	DE	YN	0-0-2	0-1	88.4	96.9
ultrie, Ga.	18	56	2,600-3,120	3,380†	SN	...	YY	0-0-0	2-1	45.9	53.5
undsville, W. Va.	9	54	1,980-2,200	2,400	SS	DEN	YY	1-0-0	1-0	...	22.7
. Carmel, Pa. . . .	8	..	1.920-1,920	2,800	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-0	0-0	18.7	21.0
. Clemens, Mich. .	19	54	2,800-3,200	4,100	SS	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	65.2	77.4
. Lebanon tp, Pa.	37	..	2,400-3,426	4,482	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-4	1-1	93.7	130.4
unt Vernon, Ill. .	15	52	2,640-2,844	2,964	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	50.0	56.0
unt Vernon, Ohio.	13	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
nhall, Pa.	22	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YN	2-0-0	0-1	...	...
scatine, Iowa . . .	20	56	2,283-2,419	3,146	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	0-1	45.6	54.4
skegon Hts, Mich. .	25	48	2,960-3,060	4,600	SS	DEN	YY	0-5-0	3-2	67.5	93.7
nticoke, Pa.	13	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-1-0	0-0	...	...
tchez, Miss. . . .	32	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-3	0-0	...	...
tick t, Mass. . . .	19	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
ugatuck, Conn. . .	20	48	3,695-3,695	4,320	SS	E	YY	0-0-0	0-0	68.2	76.8
edham t, Mass. . .	24	51	2,825-3,125	4,533	SS	D	YN	0-3-0	1-0	73.7	90.4
enah, Wis.	19	49	2,316-2,868	3,828	SS	DE	YY	0-0-1	0-3	58.8	71.2
ptune tp, N.J. . . .	18	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	0-0	...	...
w Castle, Ind. . . .	24	48	2,400-2,400	3,520	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	0-1	53.9	61.7
w Iberia, La. . . .	20	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	3-0	...	...
w Kensington, Pa.	23	48	3,060-3,060	3,860	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	0-0	81.9	90.4
w Philadelphia, O .	12	48	2,683-2,683	2,976	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-1	28.7	41.3
wburyport, Mass. .	17	56	2,451-2,451	3,129	SS	D	YY	0-1-0	0-0	43.9	48.9
wton, Iowa	12	54	2,340-2,580	2,880	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	0-0	28.4	36.2
wton, Kan.	12	56	2,232-2,600	3,589	SS	D	YY	0-0-3	0-1	34.8	44.4
es, Ohio	19	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DEN	....	0-. -.	1-1	...	...
rfolk, Neb.	..	..	2,040-2,280	2,880	SS	D	YY	2-0-0	0-0	30.4	36.1
rman, Okla.	17	48	2,220-2,400	3,720	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	1-1	44.3	53.9
rth Adams, Mass.	28	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,720	SS	DE	YN	0-2-0	0-0	84.9	93.2
Attleboro t, Mass.	10	48	2,600-2,600	3,640	SS	...	YY	2-0-0	1-0	32.5	38.6
Braddock, Pa. . .	20	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	Y..	0-0-0	0-0	...	...
Little Rock, Ark. .	48	48	2,160-2,520	3,900	SN	...	YY	0-0-5	2-1	113.5	136.7
Plainfield, N.J. . .	15	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
rth Platte, Neb. .	17	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	0-1	...	...
Tonawanda, N.Y. .	28	48	3,050-3,250	4,100	SS	DE	YY	0-0-6	4-2	95.4	105.3
rthampton, Mass .	31	48	2,600-2,912	4,004	SA	DEN	YN	0-3-0	0-0	82.5	91.7
rthbridge t, Mass.	5	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	1-0-0	0-0	...	...
rwich, Conn. . . .	42	40	2,890-2,890	3,933	SS	D	YY	0-0-3	0-0	131.2	190.0
rwood t, Mass. . .	25	48	3,000-3,300	4,600	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	87.7	97.6
ley, N.J.	35	48	2,600-3,300	4,800	SN	...	YN	0-0-2	3-0	125.5	141.1
densburg, N.Y. . .	17	48	2,290-2,510	3,645	SS	DEN	YN	0-1-0	0-0	44.2	49.0
City, Pa.	22	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	0-0	...	...
nulgee, Okla. . . .	16	48	2,040-2,220	2,520	S.	...	YY	. -0-.	1-1	28.9	33.0
Forge, Pa.	..	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	D	YY	0-0-0	0-0	...	...

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Olean, N.Y.	29	48	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-2	1-0	$ ...	$ ...
Olympia, Wash.	20	48	2,940-3,000	3,780	SS	DN	YN	0-0-3	2-0	58.1	63.1
Oneida, N.Y.	48	48	2,475-2,795	3,633	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	2-1	48.1	58.2
Oneonta, N.Y.	16	48	2,560-2,800	3,250	SS	DE	YY	0-1-0	0-0	45.5	49.9
Ontario, Calif.	27	48	2,826-3,120	4,740	SS	DE	YN	.-.-0	0-2	77.9	106.1
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	56	2,250-2,400	2.640	SS	D	YY	0-1-0	0-1	25.1	30.2
Ossining, N.Y.	23	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DEN	YN	0-2-0	2-1	...	...
Oswego, N.Y.	23	48	2,540-2,600	. . . .	SA	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-0	62.2	65.4
Ottawa, Ill.	15	..	2,460-2,580	3,000	SS	DEN	YY	0-3-0	.-1	39.0	45.1
Ottawa, Kan.	9	56	2,220-2,340	2,820	S.	...	YY	0-0-2	1-0	22.2	28.6
Owosso, Mich.	21	48	2,540-2,760†	2,900†	SA	DEN	YN	0-2-0	1-0	39.9†	48.1†
Painesville, Ohio	16	48	3,108-3,372	4,164	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	.-.	53.8	61.1
Palestine, Tex.	15	56	1,950-2,160	2,880	SN	...	YN	0-0-2	0-0	28.1	35.5
Palo Alto, Calif.	33	40	3,240-3,900	6,180	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-6	5-2	112.2	142.5
Pampa, Tex.	21	48	2,490-2,580	. . . .	AN	...	....	0-2-0	1-1	51.3	60.8
Panama City, Fla.	22	72	2,310-2,760	3,960	SS	DE	YN	0-0-4	2-1	46.1	66.3
Paris, Tex.	22	48	1,980-1,980	2,820	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	1-0	52.4	63.7
Park Ridge, Ill.	17	48	2,550-3,180	4,860	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	2-1	45.8	60.0
Parma, Ohio	22	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	N..	0-0-.	3-0	...	...
Parsons, Kan.	16	52	2,310-2,340	2,820	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-0	36.4	43.1
Peabody, Mass.	35	48	2,712-2,712†	. . . .	SN	...	YN	0-0-0	1-0	...	...
Peekskill, N.Y.	30	40	3,000-3,300	4,500	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	1-1	103.1	116.0
Pekin, Ill.	15	54	2,895-3,000	3,420	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	0-1	34.6	39.1
Pennsauken tp, N.J.	20	60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	NN	0-4-0	0-0	...	...
Peru, Ind.	20	48	2,760-2,760	3,600	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	1-0	53.4	59.4
Phenix City, Ala.	20	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	AS	DEN	N..	0-0-4	0-0	...	...
Phillipsburg, N.J.	24	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DN	YY	0-2-0	1-0	...	...
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	60	2,400-2,580	3,180	SA	DEN	Y..	0-2-0	0-0	31.4	37.1
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18	77	2,400-2,460	3,360†	SN	...	Y..	0-0-3	2-2	51.0	76.3
Piqua, Ohio	14	48	2,578-2,717†	3,868†	SN	...	YN	0-1-0	0-1	39.0†	45.6†
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	56	2,064-2,244	. . . .	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-2	1-1	45.7	59.4
Pittston, Pa.	23	48	2,401-2,401	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-.-0	0-0	54.0	56.7
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	20	48	2,400-2,700	3,400	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-1	49.4	55.5
Pleasantville, N.J.	19	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	1-0	...	...
Plymouth t, Mass.	20	48	2,480-2,860	4,320	SS	D	YY	0-0-3	1-0	62.4	71.2
Plymouth, Pa.	10	40	2,429-2,429	3,010	SS	D	N..	0-2-0	0-0	29.1	35.8
Pocatello, Idaho	35	48	2,940-3,060	4,800	SS	D	YY	0-0-5	2-1	99.6	130.1
Pomona, Calif.	51	48	2,910-3,120	5,040	SS	DN	YY	0-9-0	6-0	155.4	217.6
Ponca City, Okla.	22	48	. . . .-2,640	4,800	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	2-0	70.1	77.1
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	10	60	1,800-2,180†	2,850†	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	0-0	21.0†	22.7†
Port Chester, N.Y.	43	48	2,900-3,536	. . . .	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-4	2-1	146.5	162.8
Portsmouth, N.H.	28	48	2,500-2,950	4,200	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	0-0	...	...
Pottstown, Pa.	24	48	2,607-2,904	3,484	S.	...	YY	0-2-0	0-1	62.4	88.1
Pottsville, Pa.	32	48	2,580-2,580†	3,600	SS	D	YY	0-0-3	1-1	63.0†	71.9†
Provo, Utah	25	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	YN	0-0-6	1-1	...	...
Rahway, N.J.	37	48	2,650-3,350	4,800	SS	D	YN	0-5-0	0-0	145.5	169.0
Rapid City, S.D.	21	48	2,532-2,664	3,812	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	2-1	50.0	67.2
Reading t, Mass.	20	..	2,700-2,900†	3,900†	SS	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-0	51.9†	60.5†
Red Bank, N.J.	23	48	2,800-3,500	5,100	S.	DEN	YY	0-4-0	0-0	83.0	93.7
Redlands, Calif.	25	48	2,694-3,276	4,836	SS	D	YY	0-4-0	2-1	73.2	86.3
Redondo Beach, Cal.	36	48	2,760-3,252	4,560	SS	D	YY	0-0-4	0-1	66.8	91.4
Redwood City, Cal.	29	44	3,114-3,780	5,400	SS	DEN	YY	.-.-0	3-1	84.1	105.2
Reidsville, N.C.	23	50	1,800-2,504	3,600	SS	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-1	44.3	53.2
Reno, Nev.	81	48	3,060-3,240	6,500	SS	DEN	YY	0-12-0	6-3	270.4	318.9
Rensselaer, N.Y.	21	..	2,760-2,760	3,450	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-0	56.0	59.1
Richmond, Calif.	147	40	3,540-3,720	6,480	SS	DEN	YN	0-0-26	3-2	476.9	578.1
Richmond Hgts, Mo.	16	48	2,380-2,700	3,600	AS	DN	....	2-0-0	2-0	40.0	48.0
Ridgefield Pk, N.J.	15	48	2,400-3,000	3,900	SN	...	YY	0-0-.	0-0	48.0	61.3

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
dgewood, N.J.	28	48	$2,610-3,580	$4,365	SS	D	YY	0-.-0	0-0	$ 97.5	$108.6
ver Rouge, Mich.	31	40	3,354-3,600	4,867	SN	...	N..	0-4-0	1-0	116.6	137.9
ochester, N.H.	12	48	2,510-2,510	. . . .	S.	...	YY	0-.-0	0-0	33.8	39.7
ck Hill, S.C.	40	48	2,550-2,640	4,800	SS	DEN	YN	.-.-0	3-1	115.3	140.5
ckville Ctre, N.Y.	45	48	3,000-3,700	5,600	SA	DEN	YN	0-0-6	2-0	149.8	201.8
selle, N.J.	20	48	2,400-3,200†	3,900†	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	2-0	65.9†	76.9†
swell, N.M.	22	48	2,520-2,640	4,800	SS	DE	YY	0-4-0	2-1	56.7	72.4
therford, N.J.	21	48	2,400-3,300	4,500	SS	DN	YN	0-0-3	0-0	74.5	88.8
tland, Vt.	23	..	2,347-2,474	3,900	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	1-0	67.7	73.3
Augustine, Fla.	21	48	2,400-2,556	3,600	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	1-0	54.9	65.4
Charles, Mo.	12	48	2,340-2,475	2,820	SN	...	YY	0-1-0	0-0	26.4	29.4
Clair Shores, Mich	21	48	3,125-3,600	4,250	AN	...	N..	0-4-0	0-0	77.1	95.4
Cloud, Minn.	25	46	2,280-2,700	3,600	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-1	69.5	78.0
lem, Ohio	9	48	2,794-2,860†	3,256†	SS	...	YY	0-0-2	0-1	...	...
lina, Kan.	27	56	2,160-2,520	3,900	SS	D	YN	0-0-4	1-1	68.3	81.5
linas, Calif.	31	48	3,174-3,450	5,520	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-.	5-1	106.9	128.5
lisbury, Md.	24	48	2,236-2,496	3,120	SS	DE	YY	.-.-0	1-0	...	...
n Buenaventura, Cal.	22	48	3,150-3,576	4,824	SS	DE	N..	0-6-0	3-2	75.5	98.1
n Gabriel, Calif.	22	40	2,796-3,204	4,632	AS	D	....	0-5-0	5-1	68.3	85.1
n Leandro, Calif.	33	44	3,360-3,720	5,460	SS	D	YY	0-6-0	3-1	102.5	121.8
n Mateo, Calif.	42	48	3,132-3,708	. . . .	SS	D	Y..	0-7-0	3-2	152.2	177.9
ndusky, Ohio	30	48	2,640-2,940	3,600	SN	...	YN	0-4-0	0-1	88.0	108.4
nford, Fla.	14	52	2,068-2,393	3,256	SS	D	YY	0-0-3	1-0	32.0	43.1
nta Cruz, Calif.	35	48	2,914-3,049†	3,620†	SA	DEN	NN	0-0-7	3-1	54.0†	72.9†
nta Fe, N.M.	33	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-2	...	...
nta Rosa, Calif.	23	48	2,694-3,276	5,400	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-4	1-2	81.8	94.6
pulpa, Okla.	10	56	2,100-2,100	2,580	AS	D	....	0-0-1	1-0	22.2	27.0
rasota, Fla.	19	48	2,400-2,760	3,870	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	2-0	44.8	57.1
ratoga Sprgs, N.Y.	25	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	4-0	...	...
Ste. Marie, Mich.	15	48	2,735-2,886	4,104	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	0-0	46.6	54.8
arsdale, N.Y.	37	48	3,189-3,891	5,937	SS	DEN	YY	0-4-0	3-0	128.4	152.5
ottsbluff, Neb.	21	50	2,400-2,640	4,200	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	0-1	44.2	55.1
dalia, Mo.	24	48	1,800-2,040†	3,180†	SN	...	YN	0-0-2	0-0	45.0†	52.8†
lma, Ala.	31	66	. . . .-. . . .	4,200†	SN	...	YN	4-0-0	0-2	...	...
minole, Okla.	12	84	2,000-2,000	. . . .	SS	...	YY	0-0-3	1-1	21.5	25.5
aker Heights, O.	40	48	3,180-3,600	5,280	SS	DEN	YN	0-0-9	0-0	163.8	189.3
aler tp, Pa.	6	48	2,671-2,671	. . . .	SS	D	N..	0-2-0	0-0	17.9	23.5
awnee, Okla.	26	48	2,040-2,196	2,994	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	2-0	56.4	65.7
elby, N.C.	18	51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SN	...	Y..	0-0-3	1-1	...	...
elbyville, Ind.	16	48	2,600-2,600	3,600	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	0-0	40.2	45.8
elton, Conn.	9	48	2,300-2,600	3,500	SA	DEN	Y..	0-0-0	2-0	30.0	36.0
enandoah, Pa.	12	56	2,480-2,480†	2,880†	..	...	Y..	0-0-0	0-0	...	...
eridan, Wyo.	13	48	2,112-2,880	3,300	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	0-1	...	39.0
erman, Tex.	21	48	1,890-2,100	2,700	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	1-1	44.2	57.0
Charleston t, W.Va.	16	48	2,520-2,580	3,900	SS	D	YN	0-0-3	0-1	46.4	53.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	17	54	3,187-3,427	4,267	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	2-0	40.6	65.6
Orange, N.J.	35	48	3,100-3,774	5,600	SS	D	YN	0-0-3	2-1	143.1	162.4
Pasadena, Cal.	23	48	2,676-3,204	4,848	SS	D	YY	1-3-2	6-0	69.5	96.6
Portland, Me.	23	48	2,362-2,514	3,300	SS	DE	YN	0-0-4	0-1	61.7	78.6
uth River, N.J.	16	48	2,700-3,100	. . . .	S.	...	YY	0-0-2	0-0	51.1	59.9
t. Paul, Minn.	19	44	2,952-2,952	4,512	SA	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-1	59.6	71.0
uthbridge t, Mass.	20	50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SA	DEN	YN	0-3-0	0-0	...	...
tesville, N.C.	24	48	2,220-2,520	3,000	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	2-1	55.7	75.3
unton, Va.	22	48	2,160-2,400	3,600	SS	DE	YY	0-3-0	2-0	...	56.6
erling, Ill.	16	48	2,700-2,700	3,180	SA	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-0	...	...
evens Point, Wis.	17	56	2,480-2,700	3,360	SS	D	YY	0-0-1	0-1	50.3	57.7
llwater, Okla.	18	60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	SS	DE	YY	0-0-2	0-0	...	...

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Stoneham t, Mass.	20	49	$2,700-3,000†	$4,200†	S.	...	YY	0-2-0	0-1	$ 47.6†	$ 53.2†
Stratford t, Conn.	32	48	2,320-3,040	4,600	SS	DE	YY	0-0-3	0-0	85.1	113.8
Streator, Ill.	16	48	2,595-2,595	3,084	SN	...	NY	0-2-0	1-0	39.8	55.5
Struthers, Ohio	11	48	2,832-2,832†	3,386	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	0-0	29.3†	34.8†
Suffolk, Va.	28	48	2,340-2,520	3,420	SS	D	YY	0-3-0	0-1	69.2	83.0
Summit, N.J.	36	48	3,360-3,660	4,400	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-4	2-1	135.5	151.5
Sumter, S.C.	26	56	2,418-2,528	4,800	SN	...	YY	0-0-2	1-1	70.6	86.7
Swampscott t, Mass.	21	48	3,000-3,134	.....	SS	D	YN	0-2-0	0-0	71.6	84.9
Swissvale, Pa.	18	48	2,645-3,010	3,600	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	1-0	56.7	62.2
Tallahassee, Fla.	37	48	2,160-2,820	....	SN	...	YY	0-4-0	2-2	87.4	111.4
Tamaqua, Pa.	7	48	....-....	....	SS	...	YY	0-0-0	0-0	...	...
Temple, Tex.	27	48	2,220-2,400	3,720	SN	...	YY	0-4-0	2-0	66.7	83.2
Texarkana, Ark.	20	48	2,220-2,400	3,900	SS	E	YN	0-4-0	2-0	53.5	73.6
Texarkana, Tex.	22	72	....-....	....	SS	D	YY	0-4-0	1-0	...	...
Thomasville, Ga.	14	59	2,220-2,340	3,300	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	1-0	37.6	44.9
Thomasville, N.C.	16	56	1,800-2,520	4,200	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	1-1	45.7	54.9
Tiffin, Ohio	20	48	2,460-2,760	3,600	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-2	0-1	51.9	64.1
Tonawanda, N.Y.	22	48	3,000-3,100	3,600	SS	DN	YY	0-0-3	2-0	69.2	77.2
Traverse City, Mich.	15	44	2,310-2,520	3,480	SS	D	YY	0-0-2	0-1	41.9	50.8
Trinidad, Colo.	14	48	2,200-2,400	3,000	SS	DEN	YN	0-0-2	0-0	32.1	39.3
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	48	2,610-2,700	4,200	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-4	0-1	54.4	74.2
Two Rivers, Wis.	12	49	2,640-2,970	3,810	SS	DE	YY	0-2-0	1-0	36.4	41.6
Union tp, N.J.	43	48	3,100-3,500	5,300	SS	DEN	YY	0-6-0	4-0	174.7	206.2
Uniontown, Pa.	31	..	2,760-2,940	3,600	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	2-0	86.5	110.5
University Pk., Tex.	23	52	2,490-3,120	4,560	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-6	0-0	61.5	81.7
Urbana, Ill.	14	48	....-....	....	SS	D	YN	0-0-3	0-0	...	...
Valdosta, Ga.	24	48	....-....	....	SN	...	YY	0-2-0	2-1	...	...
Vallejo, Calif.	60	40	2,880-3,360	5,400	SN	...	YY	0-10-0	6-1	185.6	215.0
Vancouver, Wash.	55	44	2,820-3,135	4,200	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-8	2-1	...	...
Vandergrift, Pa.	7	48	....-....	....	SS	DEN	YN	0-0-0	0-0	...	...
Vicksburg, Miss.	33	56	2,380-2,380	3,180	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	0-0	72.8	89.9
Victoria, Tex.	12	..	2,160-2,160	3,120	SS	D	YN	0-3-0	1-0	29.0	38.7
Vincennes, Ind.	23	48	2,400-2,400	3,600	SN	...	YY	0-3-0	0-0	60.4	72.4
Virginia, Minn.	23	42	2,580-2,580	3,600	SS	DEN	YY	0-2-0	0-1	...	70.0
Wakefield t, Mass.	22	..	....-....	....	SS	DN	YN	0-3-0	1-0	...	...
Walla Walla, Wash.	34	48	2,700-2,844	4,008	SS	DEN	YN	0-0-4	0-1	89.5	127.1
Wallingford, Conn.	16	48	3,120-3,120	4,200	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-3	0-0	64.0	75.0
Warren, Pa.	12	48	2,385-2,640	3,426	SS	DEN	YY	0-1-0	0-1	33.5	43.8
Watertown, S.D.	15	48	2,280-2,820	3,300	SS	D	YY	0-1-0	1-0	...	...
Waterville, Me.	15	48		3,120	SN	...	YN	0-1-0	0-0		
Watervliet, N.Y.	22	48	2,200-2,400	3,048	SN	...	YY	0-1-0	0-2	56.3	62.1
Waukesha, Wis.	28	56	2,490-2,820†	3,600†	SS	DE	YN	0-3-0	0-1	67.5	77.1
Waycross, Ga.	31	48	2,400-2,400	3,900†	SN	...	YY	0-0-3	2-0	66.1	81.8
Waynesboro, Pa.	8	..	2,292-2,292	3,000	SS	D	YY	.-0-0	0-0	21.3	26.1
Webster t, Mass.	15	48	....-....	....	SA	DEN	YN	0-2-0	0-0	...	...
Webster Groves, Mo.	19	65	....-....	....	SS	D	YN	6-0-0	2-0	...	...
Weehawken tp, N. J.	53	48	....-....	....	SN	...	YN	0-0-4	0-0	...	...
Wellesley t, Mass.	27	48	....-....	....	SS	D	YN	0-5-0	0-0	...	...
Wenatchee, Wash.	23	48	2,820-3,180	4,500	S.	...	YY	0-0-3	1-1	74.7	90.3
West Frankfort, Ill.	7	60	2,520-2,520	2,820	S.	...	YY	0-1-0	0-0	...	...
W. Springfield t, Mass.	30	48	2,977-3,029	4,438	SS	DEN	YN	0-5-0	2-0	95.7	107.7
West Warick t, R.I.	17	54	....-....	....	SS	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-0	...	...
Westbrook, Me.	8	48	....-....	....	SA	DEN	YN	0-1-0	0-0	...	...
Westerly t, R.I.	14	48	2,796-3,282	4,126	SS	EN	YY	0-3-0	.-0	48.2	58.2
Westfield, Mass.	31	48	2,900-2,900	4,000	SS	DE	YN	0-3-0	2-0	98.9	109.0
Westfield, N.J.	37	40	2,960-3,200	5,500	SS	DEN	YY	1-3-0	1-1	115.2	130.5
Wewoka, Okla.	11	70	2,400-2,400	3,000	SN	...	Y..	.-.-.	0-0	18.3	21.7
Weymouth t, Mass.	37	48	....-....	....	SN	...	YN	0-.-0	1-0	...	...

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)			No. Patrol Cars With One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, 2 & 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1949 (in thousands)	
					Motorized; One-man	Shifts One-Man Patrol Used	Foot Patrol; Ride Part-time			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
hiting, Ind.	25	..	$3,030-3,480	$4,020	SS	DEN	YY	0-2-0	2-0	$ 77.9	$ 86.9
hittier, Calif. . . .	28	48	2,760-3,276	4,848	SS	...	YY	0-0-.	3-1	80.3	96.7
ilmette, Ill.	25	48	3,180-3,420	5,400	SS	DEN	YY	0-4-0	2-0	80.4	93.2
ilson, N.C.	26	56	2,328-2,700	4,020	SS	D	YN	0-2-0	1-1	74.6	90.1
inchester t, Mass..	29	..	2,600-3,200	4,400	SS	D	YY	0-2-0	0-0	93.7	110.3
inchester, Va. . . .	19	48	1,980-2,220	3,600	SA	DEN	YY	0-2-0	1-0	41.7	51.1
innetka, Ill.	18	44	3,000-3,600	6,600	SS	DE	N..	0-0-5	0-1	61.7	80.9
inona, Minn.	28	48	2,400-2,640	3,900	SN	...	YN	0-3-0	0-1	72.1	85.5
inthrop t, Mass. . .	23	55	2,900-2,900	4,250	SN	...	YY	0-.-0	2-0	72.5	81.0
is.Rapids,Wis. . . .	16	48	2,788-2,980†	3,540†	SA	DEN	YY	0-0-1	0-1	45.6†	57.1†
oburn, Mass.	21	42	2,628-2,928	3,678	SA	DEN	YY	0-3-0	0-0	55.3	60.9
ooster, Ohio	13	48	2,220-2,520	3,240	SS	DEN	YY	0-0-2	1-1	36.9	44.7
enia, Ohio	15	48	3,180-3,180	3,600	SN	...	YN	0-1-0	1-1	47.0	51.6
psilanti, Mich. . . .	27	48	3,071-3,399	6,500	SS	DE	YY	0-0-3	1-1	89.8	115.3

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1949

By Franklin M. Kreml

Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and the Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

AT THE close of 1949 one of the most important problems faced by American cities was that of controlling traffic. The traffic death toll was high, but reports near the end of the year showed that reductions were being accomplished by cities despite the steadily increasing traffic volume.

The year's traffic toll was 31,500 deaths and approximately 1,700,000 nonfatal injuries. This compared with the 1948 toll of 32,000 deaths and about 1,100,000 nonfatal injuries. The total economic losses resulting from traffic accidents in 1949 were estimated at $2,800,000,000. The mileage death rate -- deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle miles -- was estimated at 7.4, compared to the rate of 11.3 in 1945 and 8.1 in 1948. Travel was generally about 6 per cent above 1948 and 27 per cent above 1941.

Most important event of the year was the second President's Highway Safety Conference for which 2,500 of the nation's traffic safety leaders gathered in Washington, June 1-3. They heard President Truman estimate the value to America of the Conference's activities in the three years since it first convened in Washington, drafted the Action Program and put it to work. Eleven thousand lives had been saved and 400,000 persons kept from injury in traffic accidents averted.

With more than 41,000,000 motor vehicles registered in the nation today -- about half of them in communities of 10,000 or more -- congestion and parking were companion problems which nearly every community faced in 1949. Remedial action for the parking problem was being taken by both private agencies, essentially downtown businessmen and property owners, and more frequently by municipal governments. The end result in both cases will be municipal ownership of parking facilities.

In 1949 nine states passed legislation giving municipalities authority to own and operate off-street parking. There were Indiana, Ohio, Oregon, New Jersey, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Arkansas. In the last three states, legislatures specifically limited use of parking meter revenues, maintenance and purchase of parking facilities. In Maine parking meter revenues may also be used to improve streets and highways. Montana passed a law providing that any future installation of parking meters in municipalities must first be approved by referendum vote.

In the National Traffic Safety Contest, conducted by the National Safety Council, grand award winners were Massachusetts and Washington, D.C. Cities winning first place in their respective population groups were:

Washington, D.C. (500,000 and over); Syracuse, New York (200,000 to 500,000); Berkeley, California (100,000 to 200,000); Jackson, Michigan (50,000 to 100,000); Belmont, Massachusetts (25,000 to 50,000), and Peru, Indiana, and Stillwater, Oklahoma, tied for the first place (10,000 to 25,000). Oak Ridge, Tennessee, received an award of merit for the outstanding traffic safety performance in the nation. Los Angeles got a special award for the achievement of a substantial decrease in traffic accidents during the past three years.

All 48 states and 578 cities took part in the contest, which covered the calendar year 1948. Information contained in the contest reports was used in the annual progress report at the President's Highway Safety Conference.

In the American Automobile Association's Tenth Annual Pedestrian Protection Contest, grand award winners were Massachusetts, Washington, D.C., and Peru, Indiana. The contest was based on 1948 reports. Other first place winners in their population groups were Newark, New Jersey (200,000 to 500,000); Wichita, Kansas (100,000 to 200,000); Berkeley, California, and Roanoke, Virginia, a tie (50,000 to 100,000); Montclair, New Jersey (25,000 to 50,000); Peru, Indiana (10,000 to 25,000); and Laurens, South Carolina (under 10,000).

The American Bar Association's Committee on Traffic Court Awards announced winners in its second annual contest to select cities showing progress in improvement of judicial practices and procedures. A total of 598 cities were judged. Los Angeles won an honorable mention in the over 500,000 population group; Kansas City, Missouri, won first place in the 200,000 to 500,000 group; Grand Rapids, Michigan, received honorable mention in the 100,000 to 200,000 group; Lincoln, Nebraska, and Charleston, West Virginia, tied for first place in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group; and Montclair, New Jersey, won first place in the 10,000 to 25,000 group.

The Institute of Traffic Engineers gave awards to cities showing outstanding achievement in traffic engineering during 1948. First place winners in their population groups were Cleveland, Ohio (500,000 and over); Dallas, Texas (200,000 to 500,000); South Bend, Indiana (100,000 to 200,000); Evanston, Illinois (50,000 to 100,000); Belmont, Massachusetts (25,000 to 50,000), and Wilmette, Illinois (10,000 to 25,000).

For the first time the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1949 named winners of awards for outstanding performance in the field of traffic law enforcement. Cities and states were judged on performance in 1948. Winning cities were: Washington, D.C. (500,000 and over); Portland, Oregon (200,000 to 500,000); Grand Rapids, Michigan (100,000 to 200,000); Pasadena, California (50,000 to 100,000); Plainfield, New Jersey (25,000 to 50,000); and Longview, Washington (10,000 to 25,000).

The Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee, organized during 1947 by the Automotive Manufacturers Association and allied industries, continued an intensive high school driver-training program begun in 1948. Through this program dealers loaned nearly $6,000,000 worth of automobiles to high schools for behind-the-wheel instruction. The "Man-to-Man" and "Dad-to-Daughter" agreements sponsored by the Committee to encourage safe use of the family car by young drivers are winning wide acceptance all over the nation. More than one and one-half million agreements have been distributed.

High school driver education in 1949 was offered to nearly half a million boys and girls -- many times more than received it five years ago. A highlight in education for safety in 1949 was the holding of the first national conference on high school driver education. It was sponsored by the National Council of Chief State School Officers and six departments of the National Education Association. An important development which became increasingly evident in 1949 was a real acceptance by educators of the responsibility for educating children and youth for safe living. During the year approximately 170 universities and colleges in 45 states offered 235 credit courses in safety for teachers. Seventy-three of the courses were devoted exclusively to driver education and training; the remainder dealt with all phases of safety instruction, including traffic safety.

The National Institute for Traffic Training functioned on a regional basis this year to make professional traffic training more accessible to all parts of the country. Regional schools were held at the University of California, Berkeley, at New York University, at Northwestern University, and at Yale University.

Courses comprising the Institute programs included traffic engineering, accident records and their uses, police traffic training, fleet supervisor training, pedestrian protection, chemical tests to determine intoxication and the planning of public support activities. A conference for traffic court judges and prosecutors was scheduled in conjunction with the program of each regional institute. Progressive decentralization of the Institute program may eventually make specialized traffic training available in perhaps 20 different geographical areas in the United States.

Thirty universities and colleges offered training for motor vehicle fleet supervisors during the year. In the last five years, 4,808 fleet supervisors and operators, controlling over 950,497 commercial drivers, have been trained in sound management and safety techniques.

During the past year an increasing number of cities have employed professional traffic engineers to supervise traffic operations. New York, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Jacksonville (Florida), and Evansville (Indiana), are some of the municipalities which recently installed traffic engineering departments.

Many cities have been taking advantage of such modern fact-finding tools as the state planning surveys and origin-and-destination studies, and 125 have produced preliminary reports analyzing arterial routes, streets, parking and related planning factors. Possibly the most comprehensive street-transportation study ever undertaken was under way at the end of the year in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This investigation covers seven broad fronts: traffic administration, use of present facilities, arterial street system, parking, truck routing and terminals, mass transportation, and traffic ordinances.

An 11-billion-dollar program to improve to modern standards the newly designated National System of Interstate Highways was recommended in a recent report to Congress. It sets 20 years as the "longest reasonable period" for completion. This highway network contains 37,681 miles of principal highways, including 2,882 miles of urban thoroughfares. It will reach 48 state capitals and directly serve 182 of the 199 cities in the country bigger than 50,000, in addition to hundreds of smaller communities.

The 1949 sessions of 44 state legislatures produced an encouraging amount of legislation designed to bring motor vehicle statutes into greater harmony with national uniform standards. At least 25 states adopted provisions of the Uniform Vehicle Code wholly or in part. Michigan completely codified its motor vehicle laws along the lines of the code. A number of states and cities paved the way for future legislative action by making comparative studies of their present laws and the recognized uniform models.

A pioneering step in the field of uniformity was the development of a new technique whereby a group of cities in a single area cooperates in a preliminary stock-taking of their respective traffic ordinances. This procedure was first used by nine Michigan cities south of Detroit. Currently the 45 communities comprising Los Angeles County are employing a similar technique in quest of uniform regulations. The Automotive Safety Foundation is cooperating with public officials in both projects.

In 1949 there were no important legislative changes in the driver licensing field. Kentucky and Oklahoma were among a number of states which conducted training schools for new driver license examiners and are now better able to handle the demands of this service. The outstanding development was a second Driver Improvement Workshop, held at the University of Oklahoma, with 12 states participating. The workshop was under the leadership of the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University and will result in a guide for handling drivers with bad records through licensing procedures.

The Traffic Institute of Northwestern University completed its 13th year. It now offers a wide variety of training for persons in the traffic field, offering courses to Army personnel, motor vehicle fleet operators, personnel using chemical tests to determine intoxication, and municipal and state police and highway officers, and conferences for traffic court judges and prosecutors. The organization conducts the midwest regional Institute of Traffic Training for the National Committee for Traffic Training.

Additional conferences for judges and prosecutors, held under the sponsorship of the Traffic Institute and the American Bar Association at Tulane, New York University, Yale University and the University of California, were highly successful.

"Operation Safety," the first continuing traffic safety education program for use in communities throughout the nation, is now used in all states and an estimated 1,200 communities in the United States, at some 60 Air Force bases, in several Canadian provinces, and in 14 other countries. This program was started in 1948. A different phase of traffic safety is emphasized each month.

Continued improvement was noted in the police phases of traffic enforcement. More and more cities are finding it necessary and profitable to secure outside assistance in improving their administrative machinery for traffic control and accident prevention.

Success of the traffic reorganization work in Chicago is reflected in the traffic fatality record. On December 31, 1949, at the end of the first 15 months of operation under the city's new traffic control program, a total of 105 fewer persons had been killed in traffic compared with the previous 15 months, despite an increase of over 11 per cent in motor vehicle registrations. This new traffic program was put into effect with the aid of the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It included reorganization of the traffic division, the court clerk's office, and the handling of traffic cases in the municipal courts.

During 1949 the IACP Traffic Division also embarked on a traffic service program for the state of Illinois. An important part of the program was the drafting of a police merit bill designed to take the state police out of politics. The bill was passed by the state legislature. The work in Illinois also included assistance in the recruitment and training of personnel.

Seven Michigan towns, all located within the Detroit metropolitan area, also received IACP assistance. The towns are: Birmingham, Clawson, Berkley, Hazel Park, Ferndale, Pleasant Ridge, and Royal Oak. All are in Oakland County and are expected to benefit from improved and integrated traffic control programs. Reorganization work was also being done in Phoenix, Arizona, giving particular attention to the violations bureau.

Traffic Safety Yardsticks

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SELECTED performance standards, taken from the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities, again are offered to help municipal officials evaluate their present traffic safety activities and to outline the fundamentals of an effective accident prevention program.

It should be emphasized that the values shown in Table 1 represent only a small portion of the items covered by the Inventory and that full benefits of an annual stock-taking can be obtained only by submitting complete reports in the Inventory and receiving the resulting analyses. Inventory report forms are mailed annually to representatives in each city of 10,000 or more population, together with full information for completing and submitting them. The National Safety Council will be glad to tell any official the name of the Inventory representative in his city, if the information is not readily available.

The Inventory and analysis service grew out of the stimulus given traffic safety by the President's Highway Safety Conference. Its roots lie in the National Traffic Safety Contest which the National Safety Council has conducted since 1931, and which still is carried on as a phase of the inventory.

The information formerly submitted for contest purposes was used chiefly in making awards for outstanding state and city traffic programs. The President's Highway Safety Conference, on the other hand, showed that these data should have much wider use and the activity was expanded to meet this need.

Now the Inventory is set up to provide the most possible help to city and state officials. Its policy-making body is the State and Local Officials National Highway Safety Committee, acting in connection with the President's Highway Safety Conference. Officials are further represented on the Inventory Advisory Committee, made up principally of state and local Inventory representatives, and in the participation in Inventory affairs of such organizations as the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, Institute of Traffic Engineers, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National Education Association. The National Safety Council is the administrative agency.

Any city executive desiring a complete and factual study of his local traffic accident prevention program should avail himself of the analysis service mentioned above. There is no cost or obligation except that it is necessary to send in the completed Inventory forms, and to request the analysis.

The information on these forms is taken item-by-item and compared with standards such as Table 1 in this article shows, and other standards based on recommendations of the eight technical committees of the President's Highway Safety Conference and of national professional and technical associations in the highway traffic field. The result is an individual analysis of the city's program, together with recommendations for any needed improvements.

In addition to the analysis service and the making of awards in the National Traffic Safety Contest (including sectional awards by the American Bar Association, Institute of Traffic Engineers, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police), the Inventory information is used for the annual progress report of the President's Highway Safety Conference and in testing and crystallizing traffic standards and procedures.

The city executive should consider several other elements, as well as the items shown in Table 1, that are necessary for an effective safety program. For example, the reporting of accidents as provided by law is the diagnosis of the local problem, telling where, when, and how accidents occur. The President's Highway Safety Conference estimates that the probable true ratio of reporting volumes is 40 personal injury and 75 property damage accident reports per fatal accident in urban areas. These ratios may vary somewhat in a particular city, but it is important that the officials make sure they are receiving enough reports to give direction to the general traffic accident prevention work.

The National Safety Council, upon request, will outline the fundamentals of a traffic safety program in the schools. This element also is a "must" in a community program.

Safety organization is another vital element and the "Action Program" of the President's Highway Safety Conference recommends that the chief executive or administrative officer of each state, county, and municipality establish a coordinating committee of officials for the direction of the official highway-safety program. This committee should include the heads of all departments charged with or related to highway safety. The Conference further recommends the establishment of a public-support organization having among its membership all organizations and industries able and willing to contribute to the solution of the traffic safety problem, as well as representatives of local safety committees and outstanding indi-

TABLE I

PERFORMANCE IN 1949 OF THE TOP 30 PER CENT OF 569 CITIES ON SELECTED TRAFFIC SAFETY ITEMS, BY POPULATION GROUPS

(Based on information reported by municipal officials to National Safety Council)

Item	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
Population in thousands						
Number of cities eligible to report	16	34	52	117	217	692
" " " reporting	15	28	41	74	123	288
Percentage Reporting	94	82	79	63	57	42
Traffic Engineering						
Cities with a traffic engineer	100%	86%	39%	19%	1%	-
Cities with no traffic engineer but work done in:						
Engineering dept., public works dept. etc.	-	-	62%	45%	65%	64%
Police department	-	100%	38%	55%	35%	36%
Staff*						
No. of equivalent full-time men on administrative and surveys per 100,000 population	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Traffic Studies* (Man-days per 100,000 pop.)						
Accident studies	97	50	60	60	84	70
Checking plans on street improvements for traffic operation	76	34	103	38		
Speed observation studies	11	13	44	17	220	153
New off-street parking facilities	32	10	18	35		
Others: mass transit, signals, etc.	300	211	192	97		
Parking						
Percentage of cities with parking meters	47	90	80	79	69	58
Percentage of cities using revenues for traffic improvements	29	28	33	57	52	48
Percentage of cities reporting city operated lots	60	25	42	47	52	45
Number of spaces per 1000 registered vehicles*	35	23	20	29	200	140
Traffic Control*						
Percentage of paved street-mileage with center lines	17	17	20	21	19	15
Number of intersections with cross-walks maintained per 100 miles of paved streets	162	120	103	97	100	74
Number of signalized intersections per 100 miles of paved streets	55	40	31	46	27	26
Percentage coordinated for progressive movement	74	68	53	58	77	55
Percentage with pedestrian indications	10	7	32	12	20	12
Percentage of total signs (stop, warning, speed) replaced	26	31	29	22	35	28
Percentage of paved street-mileage with modern lighting	32	9	30	33	37	28
Percentage of Cities Reporting						
One-way streets	87	93	73	68	53	85
One-way added in 1948	67	47	42	30	15	12
No angle parking on business or main streets	40	25	22	11	24	21
Some parking prohibited in business areas or on main streets -All times	87	97	76	72	68	59
-Rush hours	87	93	44	31	16	8
Completing off-street parking facilities in 1948	-	-	-	-	27	17
Mileage of modern street lighting added in 1948	80	71	42	52	34	28

*Denotes the 30% figure, which is the performance figure exceeded by 30 per cent of the cities reporting the information.

TABLE 1— PERFORMANCE ON SELECTED TRAFFIC SAFETY ITEMS—Continued

Item	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
Traffic Law Enforcement (30% performance figures)						
Personnel:						
Total police personnel per 1,000 population (a)	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Equivalent full-time traffic men per 10,000 population (b)	5.0	4.1	4.5	6.8	5.7	6.5
Total force assigned to traffic	23%	30%	29%	38%	40%	47%
Departments under civil service or merit system	100%	100%	97%	98%	97%	74%
Equipment						
Total motor units per 10,000 population	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.7
Traffic patrol units per 10,000 population	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	(d)	(d)
Accident Investigation						
Accidents investigated per traffic death (c)	176	182	170	200	206	225
Convictions from accidents investigated	58%	64%	61%	60%	57%	42%
Men per 100,000 population assigned primarily to accident investigation	5.9	6.8	7.0	7.5	(d)	(d)
Traffic Law Enforcement Activity						
Moving traffic convictions per traffic death (c)	699	710	282	428	296	316
Percentage of cities reporting pedestrian enforcement	33	31	10	16	11	6
Percentage of cities using chemical tests for intoxication	50	39	24	32	20	14
Public Information (30% performance figures)						
Press and Radio:						
Column-inches safety articles per daily paper	3440	2909	1650	1140	500	585
Editorials and cartoons per daily paper	87	67	59	49	22	30
Safety broadcasts, hours/station	19	12	14	15	18	17
Safety Meetings and Other Activities:						
Attendance per 10,000 population	757	545	372	485	483	480
Percentage of cities distributing digest of City Traffic Ordinance	85	39	30	37	28	42
Operation Safety:						
Percentage of cities using materials	100	38	33	42	52	47
Number of months used	12	12	12	10	9	9

(a) For civilian police employees, half credit in cities over 100,000, full credit in smaller cities.
(b) Full-time traffic men plus man-day equivalent of men working part-time on traffic.
(c) Four-year average of traffic deaths.
(d) Not generally applicable to cities this size.

viduals selected because of their particular interest. The purpose of this organization is to create public backing for the traffic safety program.

Most of the items in Table 1 represent the minimum performance levels of the top 30 per cent of the cities answering that particular question on the Inventory form. Some of them indicate the percentage of cities carrying on a particular activity.

In cases where values are computed on a population basis, it is suggested that either the 1940 Census figures, or those produced by an official special census, be used until the 1950 information is available. Unofficial population estimates may lead to inaccuracies.

In using the table to make individual city comparisons, the municipal executive should first determine the existing situation in his own community. For example, under Traffic Engineering Staff, he should find out how much time was spent on traffic engineering administration, and divide this figure by the population, in units of 100,000. This will show the situation as it exists.

Then by consulting the table he will find, for example, that cities of between 100,000 and 200,000 had 2.3 equivalent full-time men per 100,000 population. Multiplying 2.3 by the city's population in units of 100,000 will show what his city should have, according to Inventory standards. The same process can be used for other items that are based on population, except it should be noted that some values are for each 100,000 population, some for each 10,000, and some for each 1,000.

Again, it must be made clear that the table shows only selected items, and that a comprehensive analysis is possible only through participation in the Inventory. The writers will be glad to furnish additional information on the Inventory and to discuss any of the items in the table. They can be addressed at the National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Illinois.

Parking Meters

PARKING meters are now in use in 1,297 cities over 5,000 population according to information reported to the Municipal Year Book late in 1949 and early in 1950. Replies were received from 87 per cent of the cities over 5,000 population. A total of 116 cities over 5,000 population installed meters for the first time during 1949, and of these 116 cities, 63 are from 5,000 to 10,000 and 53 above 10,000 population (see Table 1). The number of cities over 5,000 population with parking meters has increased 305 per cent since 1942 when 320 cities had meters (Municipal Year Book, 1942, p.522).

Table 1 reports the number of parking meters used by the cities in each size group. More than 90 per cent of the cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group have installed parking meters. In the next higher population group 82.6 per cent of the cities have parking meters. The 50,000 to 100,000 population group ranks third, the 25,000 to 50,000 group fourth, the 10,000 to 25,000 population group fifth, the cities over 500,000 population sixth, and the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 seventh in the extent to which parking meters are used by the cities in each group.

The year-by-year installation of parking meters is as follows: four cities in 1935, 17 in 1936, 25 in 1937, 46 in 1938, 46 in 1939, 79 in 1940, 96 in 1941, 72 in 1942, 19 in 1943, 10 in 1944, 40 in 1945, 234 in 1946, 271 in 1947, 188 in 1948, and 116 cities over 5,000 population in 1949. Meters were not manufactured from August, 1942, to the end of the war in 1945. Five additional cities expected to install parking meters late in 1949 or early in 1950: Cherokee, Iowa; Columbia, Mississippi; Kingsport, Tennessee; Mount Vernon, Ohio; and Wakefield, Massachusetts. Seventeen cities over

5,000 population once having parking meters reported no meters in operation in September, 1949. Nine cities which once had parking meters but had them removed prior to September, 1946, had reinstalled them during 1947, three more cities reinstalled them during 1948, and one city reinstalled them during 1949.[1]

Meter Revenues. According to Table 1 a total of $2,672,157 was collected by 642 cities over 10,000 population during September, 1949, or an average per meter of $6.37 as compared with $6.48 per meter for September, 1948 (see 1949 Year Book, p.438). The highest average revenue per meter was $7.61 for the 15 reporting cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group, and the lowest was $5.70 for the 368 reporting cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. City officials were requested to report the gross revenue before deducting any payment to meter companies because meter contracts usually provide for paying the manufacturer a certain percentage of the revenue until the purchase price is paid.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION WITH PARKING METERS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY REVENUE PER METER, BY POPULATION GROUP

Population Group	Total Cities in Group	Cities Having Meters		Cities Installing Meters for First Time in 1949	Gross Revenue for Sept. 1949			Number of Meters, Sept. 1949		
		Number	Per Cent		No. of Cities Reporting	Amount Collected	Average Revenue Per Meter	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Meters	Average No. of Meters
Cities over 500,000. .	14	9	64.3	2	9	$ 155,254	$6.58	9	23,612	2,624
250,000 to 500,000 . .	23	19	82.6	2	15	288,241	7.61	18	40,103	2,239
100,000 to 250,000 . .	55	50	90.9	4	37	342,031	6.52	46	63,193	1,368
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	106	87	82.1	6	74	489,519	6.73	84	80,964	942
25,000 to 50,000. . . .	212	165	77.8	10	139	552,579	6.42	160	100,016	625
10,000 to 25,000. . . .	662	478	72.2	29	368	844,533	5.70	438	178,330	403
5,000 to 10,000*. . . .	962	489	50.8	63	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .
All cities over 5,000.	2,034	1,297	63.8	116	642	$2,672,157	$6.37	755	486,218	644

*Information on the number of meters and meter revenues was not obtained for the cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

Average Number of Meters. As a rule the larger cities require more parking meters than their smaller neighbors. Table 1 shows that the average number of parking meters reported by the cities of each population group decreases from the larger to the smaller city-size groups. Cities over 500,000 report the highest average, 2,624, and the cities in the lowest group the lowest average, 403.

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[1] The 17 cities over 5,000 population which have removed parking meters are: Birmingham, Alabama (court decision); Bakersfield, California; Orlando, Florida; River Rouge, Michigan; De Soto, Missouri; York, Nebraska; Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown, and Minot, North Dakota; Carnegie, Charleroi, Honesdale, Olyphant, and Plymouth, Pennsylvania; and Westerly, Rhode Island (court decision). Meters were removed but later reinstalled (before 1947) in Freeport, Illinois; Topeka, Kansas; Highland Park, Michigan; Brownwood, Lubbock, and Tyler, Texas; Bristol, Virginia; and Bremerton, Washington. Meters were removed and reinstalled during 1947 in Chula Vista, California; Danville, Illinois; Shelbyville, Indiana; Sioux City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Raleigh, North Carolina; Bellevue, Pennsylvania; and Odessa, Texas. Cities reinstalling meters during 1948 were: Tucson, Arizona; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Denton, Texas. Meters were reinstalled during 1949 in Port Arthur, Texas.

Types of Meters. Information concerning the types of meters--according to manufacturer, whether automatic or manual, and whether penny or nickel or both--was not obtained for this Year Book but was reported for about 700 cities in the 1947 Year Book. Eleven companies were known to be selling meters in 1949.[2]

Collection and Maintenance. Data on the city departments responsible for collecting the coins inserted in the parking meters and also for maintaining the meters were not obtained for this Year Book but were reported to the 1949 Year Book. According to the 1949 Year Book (p.439), in 467 of the 651 cities over 10,000 reporting, the department that collects the parking meter receipts also maintains the meters, and in 184 municipalities different departments share the assignment--one agency collecting the moneys and another repairing the meters. In the 467 cities where one department collects the receipts and repairs the meters, the police department does the entire task in 296 municipalities. The next six departments most frequently performing the two activities are a finance office in 56 cities, a parking meter department in 37 cities, traffic department in 29 cities, public works department in 10 cities, city clerk in seven cities, and the highway department in five cities.

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[2] The names and addresses of the principal companies which were known to be selling and installing parking meters early in 1950 are: Dual Parking Meter Company, 117 Walnut Avenue, N.E., Canton 2, Ohio; Duncan Meter Corporation (Miller), 835 North Wood Street, Chicago 22; International Meters, Inc., 41East 42 Street, New York; the Karpark Corporation, 2453 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati 6, Ohio; Magee Hale Park-O-Meter Company, Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Martin Red Ball Parking Meters, Benton, Illinois; Michaels Art Bronze Company (Mico), 231 Court Street, Covington, Kentucky; the Parkit-Lockit Company, 207 Oakley Building, Cincinnati 9, Ohio; M. H. Rhodes, Inc., (Mark-Time and Perfection), 30 Bartholomew Avenue, Hartford 6, Connecticut; Standard Parking Meter Company, Commercial Tr. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Vogelsong Products Company (Turret), Emeryville, California.

Municipal Parking Lots

ALMOST 40 per cent of the cities with populations over 10,000 own and operate one or more off-street parking lots--380 out of 961 cities reporting. Sixty-three of these 380 cities opened their first municipal parking lots for public use in 1949 as compared to 27 cities in 1948. One hundred other cities previously reporting parking lots placed additional lots into service during 1949. Of the remaining 692 cities with populations over 10,000 in 1940, 581 reported that they did not provide such facilities and 111 cities did not reply. In addition, 197 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population were operating one or more parking lots at the end of 1949 as compared to 160 cities in 1948.

The 380 municipalities over 10,000 own and operate 828 parking lots. Sixty-two per cent of these cities have populations of 10,000 to 25,000. Table 1 summarizes both the cities with parking lots and the lots in terms of the city-size groups. No city over 500,000 population established a parking lot for the first time in 1949, and 35 of the 63 cities entering this field for the first time are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group.

One hundred cities established 242 additional off-street parking lots during 1949. Sixty of these 100 cities also are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group, and four cities over 100,000 established 14 additional lots: Flint, Michigan; Kansas City, Kansas; Peoria, Illinois; and Rochester, New York.

St. Paul, Minnesota was the largest city establishing parking lots for the first time in 1949; two lots, 400 cars. Four cities between 100,000 and 250,000 population established their first parking lots in 1949; Dayton, Ohio, one lot, 82 cars; Gary, Indiana, one lot, 100 cars; Syracuse, New York, two lots, 500 cars; and Trenton, New Jersey, one lot, 450 cars.

Ten cities between 50,000 and 100,000 took the same step: Chester, Pennsylvania, one lot, 175 cars; Columbus, Georgia, one lot, 488 cars; East Chicago, Indiana, one lot, 75 cars; Greensboro, North Carolina, one lot, 54 cars; Irvington, New Jersey, three lots, 300 cars; Mount Vernon, New York, one lot, 56 cars; Quincy, Massachusetts, one lot, 597 cars; Schenectady, New York, three lots, 315 cars; Shreveport, Louisiana, three lots; and Wheeling, West Virginia, one lot, 325 cars.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION HAVING PARKING LOTS IN 1949, AND NUMBER OF PARKING LOTS, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities		No. of Cities Establishing Lots in 1949		No. of Parking Lots	
		With Parking Lots in 1949	With Parking Meters on One or More Lots	For the First Time in 1949	Additional Lots in 1949	Total	New Lots in 1949
Cities over 500,000	14	4	0	0	0	7	0
250,000 to 500,000	18	4	2	1	1	16	4
100,000 to 250,000	52	16	5	4	3	32	10
50,000 to 100,000	97	40	12	10	10	84	29
25,000 to 50,000	199	78	14	13	26	184	58
10,000 to 25,000	581	238	15	35	60	505	141
All cities over 10,000	961	380	48	63	100	828	242

The 13 cities between 25,000 and 50,000 establishing parking lots for the first time in 1949 were: Arlington, Massachusetts, one lot, 175 cars; Elgin, Illinois, one lot, 30 cars; Hamtramck, Michigan, one lot, 175 cars; Inglewood, California, one lot; Marion, Indiana, one lot, 36 cars; Maywood, Illinois, two lots, 300 cars; Middletown, Ohio, one lot, 75 cars; Paducah, Kentucky, one lot, 40 cars; Pittsfield, Massachusetts, one lot, 35 cars; Riverside, California, two lots, 142 cars; Salem, Oregon, one lot, 25 cars; Santa Ana, California, one lot, 56 cars; and West Orange, New Jersey, one lot, 50 cars.

The 35 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 entering this field of activity in 1949 were: Cairo, Illinois, one lot, 100 cars; Daytona Beach, Florida, one lot, 600 cars; Dover, New Hampshire, two lots, 100 cars; Dover, New Jersey, two lots, 600 cars; Fort Collins, Colorado, one lot, 225 cars; Gloucester, Massachusetts, two lots, 300 cars; Griffith, Georgia, one lot, 75 cars; Gulfport, Mississippi, one lot, 100 cars; Holland, Michigan, two lots, 80 cars; Idaho Falls, Idaho, one lot, 100 cars; Kankakee, Illinois, two lots, 160 cars; La Grange, Illinois, two lots, 422 cars; Leominster, Massachusetts, one lot, 30 cars; Lodi, California, one lot, 20 cars; McAllen, Texas, one lot, 50 cars; Marietta, Ohio, two lots, 70 cars; Merced, California, one lot, 47 cars; Mount Lebanon tp, Pennsylvania, one lot, 16 cars; North Adams, Massachusetts, one lot, 150 cars; Norwich, Connecticut, one lot, 425 cars; Ossining, New York, one lot, 40 cars; Oswego, New York, one lot, 150 cars; Palo Alto, California, one lot, 70 cars; Panama City, Florida, one lot, 50 cars; Ponca City, Oklahoma, one lot, 100 cars; Rahway, New Jersey, two lots, 100 cars; Ridgewood, New Jersey, one lot, 156 cars; Rutland, Vermont, one lot, 60 cars; Salisbury, Maryland, two lots, 100 cars; San Buenaventura, California, two lots, 130 cars; Seminole, Oklahoma, one lot, 55 cars; Sterling, Illinois, one lot, 64 cars; Sumter, South Carolina, one lot, 36 cars; Vincennes, Indiana, one lot, 100 cars; Xenia, Ohio, one lot, 250 cars.[1]

Parking Lot Charges. For the first time since the 1946 edition the Municipal Year Book reports the parking charges adopted by municipalities owning and operating parking lots for public use. Fifty-nine cities over 10,000 population reported their parking lot charges to the Year Book (Table 2). Parking meters are used to measure parking time in 41 of

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[1] This list includes 282 cities, 258 of which reported to the 1950 Year Book that they established parking lots before 1949, and 24 of which did not report to the 1950 Year Book and are repeated from the 1949 Year Book. *California:* Alhambra, Anaheim, Beverely Hills, Burlingame, Fullerton, Huntington Park, Lynwood, Modesto, Redwood City, Salinas, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Rosa, Whittier. *Colorado:* Greeley, Trinidad. *Connecticut:* Bridgeport, Danbury, New Britain, Norwalk, Shelton, Stratford, Wallingford, Waterbury, West Hartford, West Haven t. *Florida:* Clearwater, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Myers, *Georgia:* East Point, Griffin. *Idaho:* Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston. *Illinois:* Aurora, Centralia, Danville, Dixon, Elmhurst, Evanston, Galesburg, Harvey, Highland Park, Joliet, Kewanee, Mattoon, Ottawa, Park Ridge, Peoria, Wilmette, Winnetka. *Indiana:* Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Hammond, Huntington, Lafayette, Logansport, New Castle. *Iowa:* Boone, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Fort Dodge, Iowa City, Keokuk, Mason City, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Sioux City, *Kansas:* Atchison, Emporia, Independence, Kansas City, Newton, Pittsburg. *Maine:* Augusta, Bangor, Bath,, Waterville. *Maryland:* Frederick, Hagerstown, *Massachusetts:* Amesbury, Athol, Attleboro, Beverly, Braintree t, Brockton, Cambridge, Fitchburg, Framingham t, Gardner, Greenfield, Haverhill, Lexington, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newburyport, North Attleborough, Norwood t, Plymouth t, Reading, Salem, Somerville, Southbridge t, Taunton, Watertown t, Wellesley t, Winchester t, Winthrop. *Michigan:* Alpena, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Benton Harbor, Dearborn, Escanaba, Ferndale, Flint, Grosse Pointe Park, Ironwood, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Midland, Monroe, Mount Clemens, Muskegon Heights, Owosso, Port Huron, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti. *Minnesota:* Albert Lea, Austin, Faribault, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Rochester, St. Cloud, South St. Paul, Virginia, Winona. *Missouri:* Carthage, St. Louis. *Mississippi:* Gulfport. *Montana:* Helena. *Nebraska:* Grand Island, Norfolk, Scottsbluff. *New Hampshire:* Berlin, Keene, Laconia, Manchester, Nashua. *New Jersey:* Bloomfield, Burlington, Collingswood, Cranford tp, Hackensack, Linden, Long Branch, Maplewood tp, Millville, Montclair, Morristown, New Brunswick, Orange, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Pleasantville, Red Bank, South Orange, Summit, Teaneck, Union City, Union tp, Westfield. *New Mexico:* Albuquerque. *New York:* Amsterdam, Batavia, Floral Park, Freeport, Fulton, Garden City, Glen Cove, Gloversville, Hempstead, Ithaca, Jamestown, Kingston, Lackawanna, Mamaroneck, Massena, New Rochelle, New York, Oneonta, Peekskill, Port Chester, Rochester, Rockville Centre, Saratoga Springs, Scarsdale, Watertown, White Plains, Yonkers. *North Carolina:* Asheville, Concord, Greenville, Lexington, Reidsville. *North Dakota:* Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot. *Ohio:* Akron, Ashland, Barberton, Campbell, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Lakewood, New Philadelphia, Piqua, Sandusky, Shaker Heights, Wooster. *Oklahoma:* Sapulpa. *Pennsylvania:* Bradford, Bristol, Canonsburg, Chambersburg, Farrell, Jeannette, Lower Merion tp, Meadville, Oil City, Phoenixville, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Waynesboro. *Rhode Island:* Johnston, Warwick, West Warwick. *South Carolina:* Rock Hill. *South Dakota:* Aberdeen, Mitchell, Sioux Falls. *Tennessee:* Columbia, Kingsport. *Texas:* Greenville, Houston, San Angelo. *Utah:* Logan. *Virginia:* Newport News, Staunton, Winchester. *Wisconsin:* Appleton, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Manitowoc, Marshfield, Neenah, Racine, Stevens Point, Superior, Waukesha, Wausau, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin Rapids. *Wyoming:* Laramie.

TABLE 2

PARKING LOT CHARGES IN 59 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1950

City	Charge for Parking	Basis of Charge	Parking Meters in Lots?
Over 500,000			
Pittsburgh, Pa.	$.15	Day	No
St. Louis, Mo.	2.50	Month	No
250,000 to 500,000			
Houston, Tex.	.25	. . .	No
Rochester, N.Y.	...*	. . .	Yes
100,000 to 250,000			
Akron, Ohio	.25	Day	No
Bridgeport, Conn.	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Flint, Mich.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Gary, Ind.	.25	Day	Yes
Trenton, N. J.	.15*	1 hr.	No
50,000 to 100,000			
Chester, Pa.	.05	90 min.	Yes
Columbus, Ga.	.30*	Day	Yes
Evanston, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Greensboro, N. C.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Kalamazoo, Mich.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Lansing, Mich.	.05*	2 hrs.	Yes
Lynn, Mass.	.10*	1 hr.	No
Madison, Wis.	.15*	1 hr.	No
Manchester, N. H.	.10	Day	Yes
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	.05	. . .	Yes
New Britain, Conn.	.05	. . .	Yes
New Rochelle, N. Y.	.05	. . .*	Yes
Quincy, Mass.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Saginaw, Mich.	...*	. . .	No
Schenectady, N. Y.	...*	. . .	Yes
Wheeling, W. Va.	.25	Day	No
25,000 to 50,000			
Alhambra, Calif.	.05*	2 hrs.	Yes
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
Ann Arbor, Mich.	.10*	1 hr.	No
Battle Creek, Mich.	.15	Day	No
Danville, Ill.	.25	10 hrs.	Yes
Huntington Park, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Joliet, Ill.	.05	1-1/2 hrs.	Yes
La Crosse, Wis.	.05*	1 hr.	Yes
Marion, Ind.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Montclair, N. J.	.05*	1/2 day	Yes
Newport News, Va.	.05*	1 hr.	Yes
Norwood, Ohio	.05*	1 hr.	No
Paducah, Ky.	.10	1 hr.	No
Plainfield, N. J.	...*	. . .	No
Riverside, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Salem, Mass.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Santa Ana, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Sioux Falls, S. D.	.05*	1-1/2 hrs.	Yes
White Plains, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
10,000 to 25,000			
Beckley, W. Va.	.15*	1 hr.	No
Benton Harbor, Mich.	...*	. . .	Yes
Grand Forks, N. D.	.30	Day	No
Ithaca, N. Y.	...*	. . .	Yes
Kankakee, Ill.	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Midland, Mich.	...*	. . .	Yes
Norwich, Conn.	.25*	Day	No
Oil City, Pa.	.15*	2 hrs.	Yes
Palo Alto, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Redwood City, Calif.	.01*	12 min.	Yes
Santa Rosa, Calif.	.01*	1 hr.	Yes
Summit, N. J.	.20	12 hrs.	Yes
Sumter, S. C.	2.50	Month	No
Westfield, N. J.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Whittier, Calif.	.05*	2 hrs.	Yes

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA: 25 cents for 10 hours.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN: 5 cents for each additional hour.

BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA: 10 cents for each additional hour.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: Two lots are metered. Monthly rate of $5.00.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA: Monthly charge of $5.00.

ITHACA, NEW YORK: Three lots: #1, 5 cents for one hour; #2, 10 cents for two hours and 25 cents for 10 hours; and #3, 5 cents for one hour and 10 cents for two hours.

LANSING, MICHIGAN: 25 cents for up to 12 hours.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN: 35 cents for all night.

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS: 25 cents for all day; $1.00 for a week.

MADISON, WISCONSIN: 15 cents for first hour, 20 cents for three hours, 25 cents for all day, and $1.00 per week. Monthly charge of $4.00 for daytime parking.

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN: Four lots: #1, $50 per year; #2, ... for one hour only; #3, 5 cents for two hours and 25 cents for 10 hours; #4, no charge.

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY: 25 cents for all day.

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA: From one to five hours may be purchased. (Meter takes 5 cents and 25 cents).

NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK: Limit of three hours.

NORWICH, CONNECTICUT: 10 cents all day after 6 p.m.

NORWOOD, OHIO: 25 cents for all day.

OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA: City has one free lot.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY: 10 cents for first three hours; 15 cents for four hours; 20 cents for five hours; 25 cents an hour after five hours up to 6 p.m., and then 25 cents up to 12 midnight.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA: City has one free lot.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: City has four lots with different charges at each: #1, 5 cents for one hour, 50 cents for 10 hours; #2, 5 cents for one hour, and 25 cents for 10 hours; #3, 5 cents for two hours and 25 cents for 10 hours; #4, 1 cent for 15 minutes, 2 cents for 30 minutes, and 15 cents for one hour.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN: Two lots with different rates: #1, 15 cents for first three hours, and 5 cents for each additional hour; #2, 15 cents per day and 15 cents per night.

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA: City has two free lots.

SCHNECTADY, NEW YORK: Three lots: #1 and #2, 5 cents for one hour; #3, 5 cents for two hours.

SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA: City has four free lots.

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY: 25 cents all day charge.

WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA: 25 cents for eight hours.

these 59 cities in Table 2 and in three other cities as well: La Grange, Illinois; Johnstown, New York; and Waukesha, Wisconsin. Hourly parking rates are used by 33 of the 59 cities, daily rates by 10 cities, monthly rates by two cities, minute rates in one city, and a combination of these bases in nine cities such as in Rochester, Saginaw, Madison, and Lynn. The five-cent parking charge is the most popular, used by 23 of the 59 cities and to some extent in eight additional cities that employ combinations of bases and rates for the same or different lots in the municipality.

The five-cent parking fee usually pays for one hour of parking time as is the case in 15 of the 23 cities making this charge. The higher parking charges generally provide more parking time, for example, all-day parking for 25 cents in Akron, Gary, and Wheeling.

Parking Garages. City officials were asked to report whether their cities owned and operated any parking garages, and how many garages were constructed during 1949. Five cities over 10,000 population reported owning and operating garages as public parking facilities: Ann Arbor, Michigan; Bluefield, West Virginia; Klamath Falls, Oregon; La Grange, Georgia; and South River, New Jersey. Ann Arbor and La Grange built their garages during 1949. The Ann Arbor carport holds 242 cars while the Bluefield garage has a capacity of 800 cars.

Vehicle Capacity of Lots. City officials were asked to report the total vehicle capacity of their municipal off-street parking lots, and, of 361 cities reporting, parking lot capacities ranged from one lot accommodating 16 cars in Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania, to two lots accommodating 4,000 cars in Cleveland, Ohio. Of these 361 cities, 198 reported parking facilities with vehicle capacities ranging from 100 to 500 cars, 63 from 50 to 100 cars, 57 from 500 to 1,000 cars, 24 over 1,000 cars, and 19 under 50 cars.

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1949

By Arthur Williams

National Recreation Association, New York

THE INTEREST of smaller communities in providing adequate recreation opportunities through local governments again highlighted the community recreation picture in 1949. In cities with previously established programs budgets were generally increased, but largely to meet salary adjustments and maintenance costs. For the country as a whole there was a leveling off of increases following the rather large increases in 1948. Adequate training continued to be a matter of chief concern to the recreation profession. Programs were broadened in many cities, and reports indicate an increased participation in activities by adults. Problems of organization and administration continued to be of active interest, particularly those concerned with the relationship of park and school authorities to public recreation programs.

Legislation. Several states enacted new laws to enable local units to conduct and appropriate tax funds for recreation, to permit local units to combine in the financing and administration of programs, and to clarify or broaden existing legislation. Iowa increased the maximum special tax millage for recreation from one-half mill to one and one-fourth mills; Massachusetts granted authority to two or more neighboring towns to establish joint recreation commissions; Ohio authorized schools and municipalities to be joint owners and operators of recreation facilities in or out of the municipality; South Dakota further defined the organization and authority of recreation boards, and protected such boards from tort liability for negligence; Oregon validated certain proceedings, including issuance of bonds, of existing park and recreation districts; Alabama authorized the establishment of park assessment districts in cities of 200,000 or over; and Washington passed a general recreation enabling act, a county enabling act, and authorized joint action between local units, including counties and municipalities. Washington also appropriated $79,000 for the biennium to the state park and recreation commission and $250,000 for the biennium for state aid for local recreation programs to be administered through the state school authorities. Wyoming authorized a state youth council to study and recommend improvements of laws relating to youth, including recreation legislation.

Organization and Reorganization. An analysis of the latest statistics available, those reported in the Recreation Year Book for 1948 and published in June, 1949, shows that the separate recreation department is still the leading administrative authority in cities with year-round programs under full-time leadership. Of a total of 581 such administrative authorities, 387, or 66.6 per cent, were separate recreation departments; 123, or 21.2 per cent, were park authorities; 27, or 4.6 per cent, school authorities; and 44, or 7.6 per cent, other types of administrative authorities, such as public works departments, welfare departments, youth commissions, and city council committees. Reports of developments in 1949 indicate that these 1948 statistics still hold generally. Two out of three separate recreation departments are under official policy-making boards. Two out of three of the others have advisory boards. More than half of the park authorities included above have policy-making boards.

The question of consolidation of park and recreation authorities was still an active one, although only a handful of cities made such consolidations. Cities which have reported such action are San Francisco, Reno, Montgomery (Alabama), Denver (by executive order of the mayor), and Flint (Michigan). In Flint park services were transferred from the public works department to the recreation department. Interest in consolidation appears to be greatest in the Midwest and on the Pacific Coast. However, Oakland, California, abandoned the idea of a consolidation. In such states as Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona, with a preponderance of small communities, the trend seems to be to consider tying recreation to local school authorities. This trend is evident also in such states as Florida, Pennsylvania, and Washington, where state aid for recreation is provided through state school authorities. St. Louis is to vote on removing parks and recreation from the welfare department.

Personnel. The year 1949 showed a leveling off of executive positions, due largely to a reduction in turnover. Fifty per cent of the placement of recreation superintendents was in cities starting year-round recreation programs for the first time. Most of these were small communities, two out of three being 25,000 or under, half 15,000 or under, one out of four 10,000 or under. Salaries continued to increase somewhat, although they are still inadequate in many places. The median salary was about the same as in 1948. Lack of qualified top personnel still makes placement difficult. Inadequate local housing facilities have proved an obstacle to securing competent executives from other cities. A further step to improve the training of executive personnel is the calling of a National Conference on Graduate Study in Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation at Pere Marquette State Park, Illinois, January 18-28, 1950.

Activities. Increased participation in a variety of activities and by all age groups stand out as the two most important trends in 1949. Expansion of opportunities for older adults and increased use of regular facilities by younger adults are generally evident throughout the country. There has been also a noticeable broadening of programs to include more activities and an improvement in quality of services offered. Recreation for family groups received increased attention. The "drop-in" centers for teen-age youth continued to decrease in popularity and numbers, the successful centers being those with organized activities programs and adult leadership. The teen-age center program is more and more approaching that of the general community recreation center. Teen-age activities are also being incorporated more in the general program. There are a few areas where the interest of special groups in providing special youth centers continues. Special attention during the year was given to day camping and to recreation activities for women and girls, industrial workers, and minority groups. Square dancing continued its phenomenal popularity. Interest and participation increased in such nonphysical activities as art and crafts, hobby shows, art festivals, music, and drama.

Revenues and Expenditures. The year 1949 saw an end to the substantial increases of local public recreation budgets. Budgets were generally increased, but in most cases only enough to meet salary adjustments and other increased operating and maintenance costs. There was a general leveling off of increases. Some cities, however, did have relatively good increases. Among them were Salt Lake County, Utah; Burbank and Stockton, California; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Charleston, West Virginia; Council Bluffs and Dubuque, Iowa; Buffalo, New York; Philadelphia, York, and Altoona, Pennsylvania; and Fayetteville, North Carolina. The action of the Iowa legislature increasing the maximum special tax millage resulted in a number of good increases in that state. Lafayette, Louisiana, voted a $23,000 operating budget, and Prince Georges County, Maryland, a five-cent ad valorem tax. In Ohio, Canton, Ironton, Newark, and Willard approved special recreation taxes by local referenda vote. In Ravenna the referendum failed. Some of the cities which passed bond issues for parks and recreation were Buffalo, $316,000; Flint, Michigan, $200,000; Grand Rapids, Michigan, $1,000,000; Charleston, West Virginia, $400,000; Wheeling, West Virginia, $350,000; Jackson, Mississippi, $160,000; Chattanooga, Tennessee, $250,000; Bergen County, New Jersey, $1,000,000; Fayetteville, North Carolina, $200,000.

Federal Activities. Federal agencies concerned with recreation continued to develop cooperative planning and action. The Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation completed the first phase of its study on "The Role of the Federal Government in Recreation." This first report, published in 1949, covers a summary of the historical development of public recreation services and facilities of the federal government, the present status of activities of different agencies, and a tabulation of facilities and their adequacy. The committee is now engaged in studying the gaps in services and the formulation of suggested basic recreation policies for the federal government.

Activities by States. State inter-agency cooperation continued in 1949 to be a significant feature. Some type of inter-agency cooperation was in effect in 21 states. In Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Tennessee studies of state agency recreation programs were in progress during the year under the auspices of inter-agency groups. Such a study was completed during the year in Minnesota. California and North Carolina recreation commissions conducted detailed studies of local recreation programs. Michigan, through a special foundation grant, became the first state with funds to employ a full-time secretary for a state inter-agency committee, the grant to be effective for two years. State agencies in Tennessee cooperatively conducted nine special one-day conferences in various parts of the state for local officials at the policy-making level. Agricultural extension services conducted extensive recreation leadership training programs, especially in the western states.

The University of Florida and the Alabama Department of Education sponsored extensive leadership training programs, and many other state agencies did training work on a somewhat less extensive scale. Thirty-seven states provided services on community recreation problems; 11 had at least one full-time recreation worker; and 31 had at least one part-time worker. In the rural field 42 states were giving recreation service through agricultural extension services; 14 states had at least one full-time recreation specialist; and 39 had at least one part-time recreation worker. Legislation during the year established a Florida Board of Parks and Historical Monuments, an Ohio Department of Natural Resources with a new Division of State Parks, a Tennessee Game and Fish Commission separate from the Department of Conservation, a Texas State Youth Development Council, and a Wyoming State Youth Council. The Idaho State Land Department became the state park authority in that state, succeeding the Department of Public Works. Colorado, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania appointed committees to study the recreation needs of their states.

Planning. The number of long-range recreation plans undertaken in 1949 also seemed to reflect a leveling-off process. Many of the long-range studies of land and facility development were included as parts of general city plans. The following cities were reported as making community-wide plans or studies during the year: Montgomery, Alabama; Tupelo, Mississippi; Marion, Ohio; Houston, Texas; Newport, Rhode Island; Rochester, New York; Brockton, Massachusetts; Flint, Michigan. There is still need for more cooperative planning for recreation in the development of new neighborhoods and in the redevelopment of blighted areas. The development of new areas and the construction of new buildings and other structures was active in 1949. Neighborhood playgrounds, swimming pools, lighted ball fields and tennis courts, and community recreation buildings lead the list of new areas and facilities provided.

Professional Organization. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York) served on request more than 1,000 communities throughout the country through its district and special field workers. Nearly 6,000 communities were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. About 130 training institutes were conducted by Association workers to assist communities in the training of their employed and volunteer workers. State government agencies in 45 states were assisted by field workers with their state recreation problems. Special field, correspondence, and bulletin service was given to business and industrial organizations on recreation programs for workers. The 31st National Recreation Congress was held at New Orleans and attended by leaders from nearly every state. Among the publications issued by the Association during the year were "Introduction to Community Recreation" (Revised); "Community Sports and Athletics"; "Personnel Standards in Recreation Leadership"; "Proceedings of the Thirty-first National Recreation Congress"; "Summer Playground Notebook, 1949."

Recreation Standards

By George D. Butler

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TO WHAT extent have cities with better-than-average recreation expenditures attained the recreation standards suggested by the National Recreation Association? An answer is provided by an analysis of 128 municipalities comprising the top 25 per cent in each of their respective population groups as measured by their per capita recreation expenditures for 1948. Only cities employing full-time year-round leadership were studied, and capital expenditures were not included in the comparative figures.

The Association's suggested standards for per capita expenditures for recreation were adopted prior to the rise in costs following World War II. For purposes of this study the amounts have been increased 50 per cent and the revised standards call for total operating recreation expenditures of $2.25 per capita and leadership expenditures of $1.13 per capita. All of the cities in the group with a population under 5,000 exceeded both standards in 1948. One or more cities in each of the population groups except cities over 250,000 exceeded the total expenditure standard, and one or more cities in all population groups except the two over 100,000 exceeded the standard for leadership expenditures. Only one city above 50,000 achieved both in 1948.

Total Per Capita Expenditures. The suggested national standard of $2.25 per capita was attained by the median city in only two of the seven population groups and they were the two under 10,000 population. Table 1 shows the low, high, and median per capita expenditure for 1948 for the 128 top cities. The $5.45 per capita expenditure of the cities under 5,000 and the $2.54 for cities from 5,000 to 10,000 lead all the other population groups and top the national standard. The smaller median cities in general had a higher per capita expenditure than the larger median cities. The lowest per capita expenditure, $1.40, is in the median city in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group. The other three groups above 25,000 show almost identical per capita expenditures of their median cities, ranging from $1.54 to $1.56.

Per Capita Expenditures for Leadership. The per capita expenditures for leadership follow a somewhat similar pattern to the total expenditures and in every case are somewhat less than one-half the latter figure. The amounts spent by the median cities vary from $2.13 in the group under 5,000 to 52 cents in the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 100,000 to 250,000. The smaller cities on the average had a better record than the larger ones, according to the 1948 expenditures, yet one or more cities in five of the seven population groups top the $1.13 standard.

Population Per Recreation Leader and Per Selected Facility. How well did these 128 cities measure up to other goals of adequate recreation services? Specific standards with respect to certain types of recreation areas and facilities have been proposed by the Association and widely adopted but no single standard has been suggested for the number of full-time recreation leaders per population unit. The standard for neighborhood playground space is one acre per 800 population; a five-acre playground would therefore serve a neighborhood of 4,000 people. One multiple-use recreation building or indoor center per 20,000 population is proposed in addition to other centers with limited facilities. Standards also call for one baseball diamond per 6,000, one hole of golf per 3,000, one softball diamond per 3,000, and one tennis court per 2,000. Publications containing detailed statements concerning standards relating to areas and facilities, leadership, program, and other factors have been issued by the Association.[1]

Table 1 records the number of people for whom each full-time year-round recreation leader, each playground, each recreation building or indoor center, baseball diamond, hole of golf, softball diamond and tennis court are provided in these 128 cities. Every population group has one or more cities that exceed the softball standard, all but the group over 250,000 have cities that equal or exceed the standard for golf and tennis. No city in the groups above 50,000, however, provides a baseball diamond for each 6,000 of its population.

These 128 cities are above the average in several respects but they are not the best cities in each of the population groups with respect to each of the seven criteria studied. The number of people per unit of facility provided increases with the size of the city in the case of the playgrounds, baseball diamonds, holes of golf, and tennis courts. This is likewise true of softball diamonds except for the population group of 100,000 to 250,000 in which the median city provides more diamonds than in the next smaller group.

The provision of full-time year-round leadership was more ample in the smaller communities than in the larger cities in 1948. In six of the seven population groups the median city provided at least one full-time year-round leader for every 10,000 population. Any city failing to provide at least one such leader may be considered substandard in this respect. The extremes range from one full-time year-round leader for every 1,500 people in the towns under 5,000 population to one leader for every 12,038 in the median city from 100,000 to 250,000 population.

Less variation is noted between the population groups in the ratio of population to the number of playgrounds under leadership than in most of the other criteria studied. In the five groups between 5,000 and 250,000 population the median ratio varies from one per 2,583 to one per 4,017 persons.

Recreation buildings and indoor centers under leadership, like most of the other facilities, are relatively more numerous in the smaller cities. One such building or center is provided for each 2,100 persons in the median city under 5,000 population as compared with one facility for each 10,500 people in the median city of the 100,000 to 250,000 group.

Baseball diamonds are generously supplied in most of the communities

[1] See especially *Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation*, *Standards for Municipal Recreation Areas*, and *Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities* which are listed in the selected standard references at the end of this section of the Year Book.

TABLE 1

PER CAPITA CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND POPULATION PER FULL-TIME RECREATION LEADER AND FACILITY FOR 128 SELECTED CITIES IN 1948 BY POPULATION GROUPS

			Per Capita Expenditure* (Current)		POPULATION PER						
Population Group	No. of Cities	Type of Figure	Total	Leadership †	Full Time Year-Round Leader	Play-ground	Building or Indoor Center	Baseball Diamond	Hole of Golf	Softball	Tennis
Under 5,000......	7	High	$18.43	$4.31	2,500	2,500	2,500	4,500	....	2,500	2,250
		Med.	5.45	2.13	1,500	963[1]	2,100	1,500[2]	....	1,150[1]	800[3]
		Low	4.09	1.67	750	750	214	750	....	500	750
5,000 to 10,000 ..	17	High	4.74	1.82	6,000	6,000	8,000	9,000	1,000	9,000	4,250
		Med.	2.54	1.06[4]	3,750	2,583	4,500	6,100	861[5]	4,125	2,500[4]
		Low	1.86	.63	1,260	1,000	750	1,575	722	1,148	1,500
10,000 to 25,000 ..	37	High	6.00	1.93	24,999	14,000	11,000	24,999	2,444	24,000	11,000
		Med.	2.03	.97	5,000	3,000	3,083	9,000[6]	1,850[1]	4,375[7]	2,667[7]
		Low	1.41	.33	2,182	1,750	810	3,500	889	1,444	875
25,000 to 50,000 ..	29	High	2.56	1.21	30,000	45,000	33,000	40,000	5,000	16,500	16,500
		Med.	1.54	.52	9,107	3,889	5,714	13,773	3,527[8]	5,000	3,750
		Low	1.18	.30	2,647	1,159	1,739	4,649	1,833	1,667	1,957
50,000 to 100,000 .	18	High	2.57	1.41	45,000	16,000	70,000	26,667	10,000	22,500	10,833
		Med.	1.56	.74	7,525	3,945	5,653	13,875	4,995[9]	7,778	4,357
		Low	1.26	.21	2,192	2,241	2,557	6,833	2,833	1,900	2,000
100,000 to 250,000 .	12	High	3.35	.85	85,000	10,769	18,889	32,000	18,888	105,000	39,000
		Med.	1.40	.52	12,038	5,017	10,500	17,500	5,900[10]	7,317	5,463
		Low	1.14	.21	4,979	3,333	5,048	7,571	2,167	1,029	1,630
250,000 and over ..	8	High	2.13	.97	33,333	9,087	22,000	23,846	22,722	28,571	11,207
		Med.	1.54	.66	9,731	7,621	9,423	26,333	8,307[8]	9,470	16,000
		Low	1.47	.24	3,283	4,727	5,044	12,442	4,819	2,691	2,827

[1] Median figure is for four cities.
[2] Median figure is for five cities.
[3] Median figure is for three cities.
[4] Median figure is for 15 cities.
[5] Median figure is for two cities.
[6] Median figure is for 32 cities.
[7] Median figure is for 33 cities.
[8] Median figure is for six cities.
[9] Median figure is for seven cities.
[10] Median figure is for 10 cities.

*"Current expenditures" represent the amount spent -- not including capital items -- for providing the organized recreation service, including salaries for leadership, and for operating and maintaining the areas and facilities used for recreation, such as playgrounds, buildings, golf courses, game courts and fields, swimming centers, etc. In many cities maintenance costs are not met by the reporting department and the sum reported under "current expenditures" therefore does not always represent the total amount spent to provide the local recreation service.

†"Leadership expenditures" represent salaries and wages paid to persons who conduct recreation activities, supervise recreation groups, or give general oversight to the recreation program. They normally include money paid to recreation executives, playground and center directors and assistants, supervisors of special activities, instructors and managers of facilities such as golf courses, camps, and swimming centers.

Note: The difference between the amounts reported under "expenditures for leadership" and "current expenditures" represents salaries and wages paid clerical and maintenance workers, the cost of equipment, recreation supplies and maintenance materials, building rentals, utilities charges, transportation, insurance and other expenses.

under 10,000 but are comparatively few in number in the larger cities. In only the three population groups under 25,000 is a diamond provided for each 10,000 of the population or less, whereas in cities over 250,000 the median city has a diamond for each 26,333 of the population.

Municipal golf courses are less widely provided than the other facilities studied. Only 35, or 27 per cent, of these 128 cities reported one or more such courses in 1948. Relatively few cities under 25,000 population have a municipal course but the six such cities reporting all exceeded the national standard of one hole for each 3,000 of the population.

A considerable variation is noted in the provision of softball diamonds in all population groups. The median city has a diamond per 1,150 of the population in the group under 5,000 as compared with a softball diamond per 9,470 of the population provided by the median city in the group over 250,000.

Tennis courts which require a little space are more numerous than baseball and softball diamonds but only in the population group under 5,000 does the median city equal or exceed the standard of one acre per 2,000 population.

Trend in Expenditures, 1946 to 1948. The appreciable expansion in recreation services from 1946 to 1948 is reflected in the marked increase in municipal recreation expenditures during this two-year period. Table 2 shows the total per capita recreation expenditure and the per capita expenditure for leadership for cities in the various population groups in 1946 and 1948. The median city in each population group spent more for recreation in 1948 than in 1946 and every median city, except for the population group 5,000 to 10,000, increased its per capita expenditure for recreation leadership in this period. In general, increases were greater in the larger population groups than in the smaller cities. The median city in the group from 100,000 to 250,000 population showed the most marked increase, with

TABLE 2

PER CAPITA CURRENT EXPENDITURES, 1946 AND 1948, FOR 128 SELECTED CITIES, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Data in this table are based on the Recreation Year Books, 1946 and 1948, of the National Recreation Association.

Population	No. of Cities		Type of Figure	Total Expenditure Per Capita			Leadership Expenditure Per Capita		
	1946	1948		1946	1948	Per Cent of Increase	1946	1948	Per Cent of Increase
Under 5,000	8	7	High	$18.60	$18.43		$8.44	$4.31	
			Median	5.03	5.45	8	1.98	2.13	8
			Low	2.95	4.09		.64	1.67	
5,000 to 10,000 . .	19	17	High	8.53	4.74		1.70	1.82	
			Median	2.36	2.54	8	1.11	1.06	-5
			Low	1.63	1.86		.65	.63	
10,000 to 25,000 . .	32	37	High	3.85	6.00		1.34	1.93	
			Median	1.85	2.03	10	.67	.97	45
			Low	1.15	1.41		.19	.33	
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	25	29	High	7.68	2.56		2.79	1.21	
			Median	1.19	1.54	29	.46	.52	13
			Low	.96	1.18		.19	.30	
50,000 to 100,000 .	22	18	High	2.31	2.57		.98	1.41	
			Median	1.20	1.56	30	.54	.74	37
			Low	.94	1.26		.21	.21	
100,000 to 250,000 .	14	12	High	1.46	3.35		.64	.85	
			Median	.95	1.40	47	.33	.52	58
			Low	.84	1.14		.14	.21	
250,000 and over . .	10	8	High	1.27	2.13		.88	.97	
			Median	1.13	1.54	36	.49	.66	35
			Low	.78	1.47		.13	.24	

its per capita total expenditure 47 per cent greater in 1948 than in 1946 and its per capita leadership expenditure 58 per cent greater.

Conclusion. What is the significance of these figures and standards and what use can city officials make of them? In spite of the recent growing demand for additional recreation facilities and services, rising expenditures for recreation and increasing recognition of recreation as an essential municipal function, it is clear that many cities fall far short of attaining nationally approved standards. City officials can use the analysis of recreation in 128 cities and the standards cited above as a yardstick to appraise the recreation provided in their own city and can compare its adequacy with that of recreation opportunities elsewhere.

The median attainment of cities in their own population group as shown in Table 1 can serve as an immediate objective for many city authorities, although some cities will aim at a higher goal. A self-appraisal of the city's recreation, based upon the "Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation," will enable officials to determine their city's recreation score and will reveal its major recreation needs. Officials desiring to make their recreation service more effective, to conduct a recreation study, or to develop a municipal recreation program can secure advice and assistance from the National Recreation Association either through correspondence or the visit of a field representative.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1949

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AMONG THE more significant education events in 1949, according to a poll of the opinions of 250 editors of educational periodicals taken by the Educational Press Association, were the creation of the National Association of School Boards and the National Citizens' Commission for the Public Schools, release by the National Education Association of suggestions on what the schools should teach during the cold war, recognition that enrollments in the fall of 1950 will be higher than originally estimated, increased pressure to end discrimination against minorities in schools and colleges, and recognition by the Council of State Governments of the educational crisis as reflected in its study, "The Forty-Eight School Systems." Some of these events will be reviewed briefly in this article.

State School Board Associations. For several years state associations of school board members have existed in selected states. This past year saw an increased interest in such associations and 39 states were reported as having state associations. Aiding in the movement was the new National Association of School Boards with headquarters in Chicago. The national association expressed its desire to disseminate information regarding best practices for school boards, the responsibilities of school board members, and the stimulation of in-service education for new and old board members. In the immediate future it is expected that many of the state associations will employ full-time secretaries and sponsor state publications.

International Tensions. The Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association issued a publication, entitled "American Education, International Tensions," in which four major recommendations were made as follows:

1. Students should have the opportunity to learn about totalitarianism, including the principles and practices of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party.
2. While American schools should be free to teach about Communism, they should not be permitted to advocate Communism.
3. Members of the Communist Party of the United States should not be employed as teachers.
4. Schools should continue with vigor their instructional programs for giving young citizens a clear understanding of the American way of life.

The report also emphasized the importance of encouraging an increasing number of able young people to consider the vocational opportunities in the public service occupations, including foreign service, public administration, social work, and teaching. The report received wide attention in newspapers and periodicals and it is anticipated that its recommendations will have much influence.

State Departments of Education. During the year the United States Office of Education released a publication, entitled "The Structure of State Departments of Education." The authors pointed out that most state education agencies are ineffectively organized and are no longer in tune with the times. They proposed that a good state educational organization should have such characteristics as the following:

1. A state board of education representing the people should have sole policy-making authority for public elementary, secondary and vocational education.
2. Professional charge of a state education program should be in the hands of highly qualified chief state school officers, selected by the state board.
3. The chief school officer should serve an indefinite term, remaining in office until, in the board's opinion, he no longer carries out his functions properly.
4. The officer heading the state department of education should be the board's sole executive, carrying out all policies laid down by the state board.
5. The chief state officer should continually appraise the educational needs of the state, suggesting new organizational plans for the state board to consider.

The report contained charts indicating the functional organizations of the educational systems in the forty-eight states. The report is available through the United States Office of Education.

Neglect of School Children. During the past year there were 30,000,000 children between 5 and 17 years of age in the United States. About 26,000,000 of these were attending public and private schools, which means that there were some 4,000,000 who were not in any kind of school. Many children leave school at the end of the eighth grade or early in the high school years. In all probability some of the children were out of school because of inefficient enforcement of the compulsory school laws. There were others who were not able to attend school because of mental and physical disabilities. In the light of the growing opinion that all American children should be in school until 17 or 18 years of age, the absence of 4,000,000 is a serious problem.

According to the Research Division of the National Education Association several million children were attending classes this past year under conditions that impaired their schooling. It was estimated that not less than 250,000 children were in part-time sessions; at least one million suffered difficulties because of temporary or obsolete buildings; and that another four million suffered because of overcrowded classes.

Forty-five states reported rural school teacher shortages and 37 states also noted teacher shortages in their urban elementary schools. Building shortages in about half the states were "very large" for elementary schools.

Future School Enrollments. The first grade of schools had 532,000 more children in 1948-49 than it had in 1946-47. By 1956-57 the total elementary school enrollment will be 8,000,000 higher than it was in 1946-47. High school enrollments in 1959-60 are expected to exceed 1946-47 enrollments by 2,000,000 pupils. Not only will school enrollments increase by more than 30 per cent in the next decade, but the shifting of population will make for acutely overcrowded conditions in many communities and states.

Approximately 2,456,000 students were in attendance in the 1,849 higher educational institutions at the opening of the 1949 fall sessions. The present student level is 2 per cent greater than it was last year and exceeds the prewar peak enrollment by well over a million students. Many authorities had predicted a decline in the number of veterans in the colleges. In 1947 veterans comprised almost one-half of the college student body of the nation; according to this year's report, in September, 1949, they constituted about 35 per cent of the total enrollment. This high enrollment of college students revealed an encouraging increase in the number of nonveterans enrolling in the higher institutions of the United States.

New School Buildings. There have been comparatively few new school buildings erected during the past 20 years, and the accumulation of needs has become very great. Many new buildings were constructed in 1949, and larger numbers are projected for 1950. The new buildings differed greatly from those of 20 or more years ago as many advances have been made along many lines, including health conservation with increased attention to lighting and ventilation. The new buildings are acoustically treated, a fact which contributes to reducing the strain on both teachers and pupils. Most of the classrooms are equipped with movable desks so as to permit the children to face the teacher and to take advantage of the lighting. Much more ample storage space is provided, and cork bulletin boards for the display of children's work are installed in most classrooms.

In planning buildings the opinions of teachers were given more weight than formerly with the result that the functional aspects of buildings are emphasized. In selecting school sites greater efforts were made to provide more space for play than formerly, and many new buildings this past year were erected on large acreages near the edge of the city or of a neighborhood.

On November 8, 1949, California voters approved $250,000,000 in state bonds for the financing of needed school construction. The plan won by a majority of 1,000,000 votes. This state will issue bonds and will lend or give money to those districts which have exhausted their power to issue bonds or levy new taxes for school purposes. Very little of the money will go to the school districts with large wealth, but according to reports the voters in such districts gave strong support to the bond issue, thus approving the concept that "the state should tax where wealth is, and spend it where the child is." The money to retire the bonds will come from the general funds of the state.

Federal Aid. For more than two decades the issue of federal aid for public schools has been before Congress. At the opening of the past year it was expected that such aid would be made available because of strong support within the two major political parties. The Senate passed a federal aid bill by an overwhelming vote, but the issue never came to a vote in the House of Representatives because of the failure of the House Committee on Education and Labor to report a bill. The issue of aid to the church-controlled schools, especially assistance in providing certain services to the children of these schools, led to marked disagreements which were highlighted by the exchange of opinions between Cardinal Spellman and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Those disagreements were largely responsible for the failure of Congress to enact a federal aid bill in 1949. Congress seemed however to be friendly to financial aid for public schools, and it is anticipated that the 1950 Congress will give favorable consideration to federal aid proposals.

Opinions on Proposed Economies. In September, 1949, the writer secured the opinions of 100 Michigan school administrators on the questions on education as presented in the publication, "Check List on How Cities Can Cut Costs," issued by the International City Managers' Association. The returns indicated unusually strong (80 per cent or more) support for such proposals as the consolidation of school districts; cooperative program of school and public library services; making full use of classrooms available before planning new buildings; maintaining flexibility in the use of the school plant by utilizing unused high school space for elementary school classes and vice versa; planning school buildings for community use, including a "lighted" school program of evening recreation and adult education; maintaining size of classes as large as consistent with approved teaching methods; placing new teachers on lower levels of the salary schedule; using low-salaried clerks instead of teachers for clerical duties and attendance checking; and considering self-insurance on school buildings in the larger cities.

Violent opposition, however, was expressed by the school administrators to proposals that the city council should have final authority on the school budget, that standard commodities used by the school system should be purchased cooperatively with the city and perhaps the county, and that the services of municipal staffs should be utilized for maintenance of school buildings and care of school grounds.

This sample of the opinions of school administrators revealed that the publication, "Check List on How Cities Can Cut Costs," is very serviceable in stimulating discussion of educational policies, and may serve to bring about better working agreements between the schools and other agencies of government.

Equality of Educational Rights. During the past few years a growing concern has been exhibited over the plight of the children of minority groups, who want to attend colleges and universities. Some studies, notably one by the American Council on Education, revealed that Catholics, Jews, and Negroes did not have as good an opportunity to secure admission to higher institutions as other groups. Some discrimination against Italians in certain areas was also reported. A national committee was created under the name Committee on Discriminations in College Admissions and given the task of seeking the removal of barriers to undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools which reject the members of some minority groups. In addition, the committee was expected to encourage states to enact fair education practice laws, such as have been adopted in Massachusetts and New York.

Improving Educational Leadership. In August, 1949, the Third Annual Work Conference of Professors of School Administration was held at Clear Lake, near Battle Creek. The conference was attended by staff members from 53 higher institutions and representatives of the United States Office of Education, state departments of education, and professional organizations of school administrators. The purpose of the conference was to formulate plans for improving the quality of educational leadership at community and state levels. In the report of the conference, emphasis was placed upon the need for more educational statesmen. Recommendations of the conference called for the development of more effective patterns of democratic administration, longer periods of training for educational leaders, and more comprehensive plans for in-service training of school superintendents, principals, and other administrative officials of state and local school systems.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) in 1949 enlarged its professional staff, permitting extension of services to rural administrators; sponsored the third conference of presidents of state associations of school administrators; held regional conventions on the theme "education and the general welfare" in San Francisco, St. Louis, and Philadelphia, attended by 16,000 persons; initiated the Cooperative Project on the Professionalization of the Superintendency of Schools; developed yearbooks and inaugurated a new pamphlet series. The 1949 yearbook, "American School Buildings," liberally illustrated and emphasizing design, construction, and site layout, exceeded all previous yearbooks in volume of first-year sales. The 1950 yearbook brings together the best of the newer practices and policies in public relations. "Choosing the Superintendent of Schools" and "The School Board Member in Action," issued in 1949, were the first two in ASAA's new pamphlet series on issues currently confronting superintendents and boards of education.

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National Education Association. The Research Division makes a biennial salary survey of salaries paid to school employees and salary schedules in city-school systems. The current survey is for the school year 1948-49 and is summarized in the April, 1949, Research Bulletin. Other details on salaries paid and salary schedules will be issued between January, 1949, and July 1, 1949. Statistics are also collected on many other phases of education.

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. This agency collects statistics from the states on the status of education and publishes a biennial survey of education. It releases in planographed form advance statistics on state systems. The Office also publishes numerous survey and research studies on local and state school systems.

State Departments of Education. Most state departments of education compile statistics on the public schools of the state. Some state departments also have statistics and studies on higher education.

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ADULT EDUCATION JOURNAL. (Quarterly.) American Association for Adult Education, 525 West 120 Street, New York 27. $2.

AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL. The Bruce Publishing Company, 400 North Broadway, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. $3.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C. $3.

NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. $3.

NEA JOURNAL. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $5.

RESEARCH BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Four times a year.) The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $2.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVE. American School Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $3.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. (Weekly.) 15 Amsterdam Avenue, New York 23. $7.

SCHOOL LIFE. United States Office of Education, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $1.

Public Libraries

Developments in 1949

BY HELEN A. RIDGWAY

Chief Public Library Specialist, American Library Association, Chicago

THE year 1949 saw the completion of the Public Library Inquiry and the publication of many of its reports, the survey of library salaries and working conditions by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, continued attention to the problems of censorship and intellectual freedom, renewed activity in library building programs, and intensive attention to library legislation and planning.

The Public Library Inquiry. This two-and-a-quarter-year study grew out of a proposal made by the American Library Association in 1946 that the Social Science Research Council conduct a thorough and comprehensive study of the American free public library. The proposal further defined the nature of the study as "an appraisal in sociological, cultural and human terms.....of the extent to which the libraries are achieving their objectives" and of the library's "potential and actual contribution to American society."

Upon approval of the project by the Council, the Carnegie Corporation of New York appropriated a total of $200,000 for the study. The Council selected Dr. Robert D. Leigh to direct the Inquiry, to prepare a final general report, and to serve as editor of such reports on special aspects of the study as he recommended for separate publication.

Special reports have been issued on what is known about the use of the 7,400 public libraries; political factors affecting the public library; analyses of over 3,000 public librarians, working conditions and personnel policies and practices, and education and training of librarians. Reports on subjects related to libraries include the first book on the trade publishing industry in 20 years, and the only up-to-date nontechnical survey of publishing in America; the development of the adult informational film; and the scope and machinery for publishing and distributing government information to the general reader.

Additional mimeographed reports to the director of the Inquiry include reports on library finance, an evaluation of the effects of mass media, an analysis of the role of the public library in the field of music, a study of work measurement in public libraries, and a national survey of the public library and the people.

In his general report Dr. Leigh brings together a summary of the findings of the Inquiry, an analytical interpretation of them, and conclusions and suggestions for the consideration of librarians and all others interested in the future of the public library in the United States. (See New Books and Pamphlets section of this Year Book.)

Other Public Library Surveys. Second in importance only to the Public

Library Inquiry was the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey completed early in 1949--a two-year study of library service in nine states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. This undertaking was made possible by the Tennessee Valley Authority. In addition to this regional report, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina have published state reports based on their findings. Mississippi, not content with its original findings, has secured funds from the General Education Board for a more comprehensive survey of public libraries. A Northern Great Plains Library Planning Council, created to coordinate library effort in that area, is also seeking funds for a survey of library resources and potentialities in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and possibly Kansas.

Returning to individual states, the Illinois legislature authorized $10,000 for a survey of the Illinois State Library, and Kansas created a Temporary Library Survey Commission and voted it $12,000 to make a survey of library services throughout the state. A state agency in Pennsylvania issued a library survey report in 1949, and in California the results of a cooperative survey by six municipal and two county libraries in the East Bay Area was published late in 1948. Several studies conducted by the New York State Education Department have been summarized in a report entitled, "Development of Library Services in New York State." Although a state plan rather than a survey, "The Wisconsin-Wide Library Idea" for voluntary education through reading has attracted wide attention and favorable comment.

Salaries and Working Conditions. In January, 1949, a survey of salaries and working conditions of library employees was made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the American Library Association. More than 19,000 full-time professional and nonprofessional staff members participated in this study which was conducted by mail questionnaire in representative libraries of all types and sizes throughout the country.

The survey revealed that the average professional library employee receives $3,050 a year and the corresponding nonprofessional worker, $1,975, but salaries for both professional and nonprofessional in public libraries were lower than in other types of libraries, with averages of only $2,825 and $1,925 respectively. Salaries of chief librarians varied from an average of $2,000 in public libraries with less than five employees to $8,100 in public libraries with 100-500 employees. Highest salaries for professional librarians in public libraries were received on the Pacific Coast and the lowest salaries in the Middle West.

According to the survey, the most usual work week was 40 hours, although many full-time employees were on schedules of 35 to 40 hours. Library employees typically received nine or more holidays with pay and were entitled to paid vacations and paid sick leave. The most typical vacation provisions were four weeks annually for professional and two weeks for nonprofessional employees. For both groups the most usual amount of sick leave was 10 to 12 working days a year.

About three-fourths of the professional and two-thirds of the nonprofessional workers reported coverage by some type of retirement pension plan.

Almost all were private retirement plans; few were subject to federal social security provisions. Some of these more general findings were released in the Monthly Labor Review, November, 1949, and further details will be available in a pamphlet to be published by the American Library Association in 1950.

Censorship and Intellectual Freedom. The fight against censorship continued in 1949. The American Library Association renewed its protest against the banning of The Nation from New York City's school libraries and declared itself against the use and later against the abuse of loyalty investigations in libraries. It continued to distribute its Library Bill of Rights. The Southwestern Library Association passed a resolution in November, 1948, reaffirming a steadfast belief in freedom of expression, freedom of acquisition for library collections, and freedom of access to libraries by all people. In Maryland a "subversive activities act," affecting library and other public employees, was passed but it has been declared unconstitutional and is pending appeal to a higher court. In New Hampshire the state librarian played a leading role in opposing two state censorship bills; one bill was passed and one was defeated. Somewhat similar bills were defeated in the California legislature, and a plan to create a board of censors for the Los Angeles County Library continued to be blocked. In Massachusetts two authors whose books were on trial on obscenity charges won a complete victory and similar charges against booksellers in Pennsylvania were dismissed.

Buildings. Considerable progress was made in the construction of public library buildings in 1949, with branch libraries receiving particular attention. New branch buildings were completed during the year in Providence, Hartford, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, and Ecorse Township (Michigan). The completion of the Newark Public Library's new maintenance service building concluded the first part of that library's modernization program of its main library.

Library services for children have been provided with interesting new quarters in several cities -- St. Paul, Indianapolis, and Fitchburg (Massachusetts). In the latter city most of the funds were raised by the children.

Other cities across the country also have their building programs well under way, including Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Denver, previously reported. Preliminary plans for the Cincinnati public library's new building have been completed. Other cities where funds were provided for new public libraries include Boston; Providence; Hempstead, New York; Rossford, Ohio; and Monterey and San Diego, California. Cities that started construction of new public library buildings in 1949 included Hutchinson, Kansas; El Paso, Texas; Los Angeles County, California; Miami, Florida; and Atlanta, Georgia.

An increasing number of cities are now using bookmobiles of the truck, bus, or trailer type instead of stationary branch libraries for serving outlying sections of the community. In 1949 Baltimore received the first of its two tractor-trailer "branches on wheels," costing $9,405 for the trailer, $3,116 for the tractor, and $873 for the generator. Erie County (Buffalo), New York, paid nearly $12,000 for its cab-over-engine bookmobile. Boston's request of $15,000 for a bookmobile was included in the 1949 budget. The American Library Association has a committee working on the standardization of bookmobiles to secure greater efficiency at reduced cost.

Legislation. Arizona created a library extension service, thus completing the list of states to have a state library agency to aid and guide local libraries. Almost simultaneously Texas took a backward step when the legislature eliminated the appropriation for the extension division of the state library. Tennessee reorganized its library services within the state department of education and created a legislative reference bureau. Massachusetts passed legislation providing for voluntary certification of librarians. Maine passed an act permitting public library corporations to participate in the state employees' retirement fund. New York State incorporated a Library Trustees Foundation to work for state aid and for regional library development. Mississippi made available its first state aid for libraries, and many other states granted substantial increases in both state aid and total operating budgets.

County and regional libraries continued to grow in number with Arkansas alone voting 27 new county libraries. Georgia's Minimum Foundation Program for Education was enacted into law and can become effective when funds are available. Ohio passed a bill for the formation and support of regional library districts and in Illinois the first permanent library district service following a state demonstration was created by district vote.

Montana raised the maximum tax levy for the support of county libraries, while Iowa raised the permissive levy for towns. Nevada and North Carolina also increased the maximum library tax levies, while Illinois raised the library pegged levy for the Chicago Public Library from $3,250,000 to $4,800,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in its maintenance funds.

At the end of 1949 the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill, which was reintroduced in both Houses of Congress on January 5, was still on the consent calendar in the Senate and had not yet been reported out of the House Education and Labor Committee. It was reported out favorably, however, by the House Committee without a formal hearing early in 1950. This bill (S. 130, H.R. 874) provides an initial grant of $40,000 a year for five years to each state library extension agency for approved demonstrations of good library service, with additional grants of $40,000 to $100,000 on a matching basis.

Library Needs. More adequate financial support continues to be the most pressing need of all types of libraries. Although library budgets have been increased, salaries raised, and a few bond issues passed for library buildings, the gains have not kept pace with the rising cost of living and many libraries are still losing ground even in trying to maintain present services at their former level, without any plans for expansion. The recruiting and training of librarians remains a second urgent need. Although there was a slight gain in enrollment in library schools in 1948-49, the number of graduates still fell below the prewar total and the supply does not yet equal the demand.

Important long-term needs are: the strengthening of state library extension agencies and state library associations, the assistance of the federal government through the passage of the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill, greater emphasis on the educational function of the public library, and more complete understanding by the layman of the functions and objectives of the library as a tax-supported public institution.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11), continued to aid in the development of all types of library service through its information and advisory services, publications, conferences, and its relations with other national agencies and government bodies. A series of seven regional conferences were held in 1949. In July, 1949, Paul Howard, director of the Washington Office, resigned to become librarian of the United States Department of the Interior. Responsibility for international relations was transferred to the headquarters office in Chicago, but national relations are still handled by the Washington office, which has moved to the Hotel Congressional, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S.E., Washington 3, D. C.

Standards for Public Library Service

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PLANNING for community development must include planning for the public library, which is an agency of government like the public schools or the health department. Some national standards which may be used to measure the adequacy of a local public library have been published by the American Library Association.[1] These standards reflect current good or best practice and are based on uniform and comparable statistics gathered over many years by the American Library Association and by the United States Office of Education.

Financial Support and Size of Unit. Only one change in the postwar standards for public libraries has been made since 1943. Realizing that library costs had risen at least 50 per cent, in January, 1948, the A.L.A. Council adopted revised standards of financial support for library service in areas with 25,000 population and over: for limited or minimum service, $1.50 per capita; for reasonably good service, $2.25 per capita; and for superior service, $3 per capita. This increase over the $1, $1.50, and $2 annual expenditure per capita, recommended by the American Library Association for many years, was not an attempt to raise library standards still further, but merely a financial adjustment to prevent if possible any lowering of the library standards already generally accepted.

Both the original and the revised standards refer to support necessary to meet current expenses, including annual book purchases, and are not intended to cover unusual capital outlays, such as new or enlarged building programs, expenditures for the initial book collections in new library agencies, and debt retirement.

The A.L.A. revised standards of financial support are still based on a minimum population unit of 25,000, raising to $37,500 the minimum annual income recommended. (The special report of the recent Public Library Inquiry dealing with the political process suggests that an isolated library unit cannot in fact provide intelligent and well-rounded adult service with the staff and resources that go with an income of much less than $100,000 a year! The special reports resulting from the Inquiry are in the new books and pamphlets list at the end of this section of the Year Book.)

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[1] *Postwar Standards for Public Libraries* (1943. 92 pp. $1.50). See also Carleton B. Joeckel, Amy Winslow, and Lowell Martin, *A National Plan for Public Library Service* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1943. 168 pp. $3).

It is recognized that there are areas in which the size of the library service unit recommended cannot be achieved at present. Pending the eventual organization of a larger unit, or a federation of libraries within a natural trade area, a minimum annual income of $9,000 will provide service of a limited sort, although in areas of less than 25,000 population, exact per capita standards do not apply.

Of the 7,000 public libraries in the United States, relatively few meet the standards of financial support suggested above. A compilation of public library statistics for the fiscal year 1944-45 by the United States Office of Education shows that out of 355 cities with populations of 25,000 or more reporting, only 189 had annual library incomes of at least $37,500. The total population of these 189 cities in 1940 was approximately 45 million. Moreover, only 19 of these cities, with a population of three million, met the income standard of $1.50 per capita.[2] The remainder of the 7,000 public libraries, with comparatively few exceptions, were below the $37,500 standard and, generally, much below the $1.50 per capita standard. For all public libraries the complete statistics compiled by the American Library Association for the fiscal year 1945-46 show average annual expenditures of 72 cents per capita for the total population actually residing in areas served by public libraries.[3]

Total and per capita expenditures compiled by the United States Office of Education from the annual reports of public library systems in cities with populations of 100,000 or more, are shown in Table 1. Only 22 out of 44 libraries in the largest cities met the $1.50 per capita standard for limited or minimum service. Of these large cities, Cleveland, Boston, and Long Beach (California), also met the $2.25 standard for reasonably good service. Cleveland alone attained the $3 standard for superior service.

Comparable data on county and regional libraries collected by the American Library Association from state library extension agencies, reveal that in 1948 only 32 county libraries, and no regional libraries, met the minimum standard of $1.50 per capita, and in only 16 cases was the population of the unit served more than 25,000. Eighteen of the 32 county libraries that met the A.L.A. standard of $1.50 per capita for limited or minimum service are in California, three in Washington, two each in Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio. The Cuyahoga County, Ohio, library, serving a population of 100,322 outside the city of Cleveland, had the highest per capita income ($3.36), and libraries of eight other counties had 1948 incomes varying from $2.24 to $2.82.

Book Collections. The books and related materials should reflect the library's traditional basic objectives--education, information, aesthetic appreciation, recreation and research. The library should meet the needs of readers of all ages and of varied interests and educational backgrounds, represent all sides of controversial subjects and make available--either from its own collection or through cooperative channels for interlibrary loans--books in all fields of knowledge (local, regional, national, and international).

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[2] United States Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Library Systems in Cities of 25,000 or More Population 1944-45* (Statistical Circulars). Complete statistics in *Bulletin 1947, No. 12.*

[3] American Library Association, *Equal Chance Supplement* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1947). Revision (using 1945-46 figures) of tables pp. 26-31 in 1943 edition.

In general the number of volumes per capita in a public library should meet the minimum standards shown in the following table:

POPULATION OF LIBRARY AREA	VOLUMES PER CAPITA	
6,000 - 10,000	3.0 up to	25,000 vols.
10,000 - 35,000	2.5 up to	70,000 vols.
35,000 - 100,000	2.0 up to	175,000 vols.
100,000 - 200,000	1.75 up to	300,000 vols.
200,000 - 1,000,000	1.5 up to	1,000,000 vols.
Over 1,000,000	1.0	

The minimum size of the book stock of any public library, as an independent unit, should be 6,000 volumes regardless of the population served. In cities with branch library systems, the minimum total branch book stock should range from one-third to one-half volume per capita. Children's books should constitute from 20 to 25 per cent of the total number of volumes in the library collection. The proportion of adult nonfiction holdings to total adult holdings should be at least 60 per cent, with the nonfiction ratio generally increasing with the population of the area served. The range of annual accessions should normally be from one-tenth of a volume per capita in large cities (1,000,000 and over) to two-tenth of a volume or more in smaller communities (under 100,000).

The figures proposed in the standards are not high in comparison with actual holdings of good public libraries, and a considerable number of libraries already exceed these standards, according to statistics collected by the American Library Association several years ago. The statistics also show, however, that a great majority of the public libraries fail to meet American Library Association standards, either in total book holdings or in annual additions to their collections.

Buildings. The library building should be fully adapted to the varied services of the modern public library and should be planned by a competent librarian and architect working in collaboration. It should be functional in design, hospitable in appearance, and centrally located for the convenience of the greatest number of people. It should be equipped with the best modern lighting, heating, air-conditioning, and furnishings, and with special library equipment, such as bookstacks, other shelving, catalog cases, and charging desks. It should be provided with small meeting rooms for discussion groups, film forums, radio, and record listening and story hours. Buildings should be planned for a minimum of 20 years' expansion of service and community growth and for easy and satisfactory enlargement if and when needed.

In 1943 the cost of library buildings was estimated and published in "Post-War Standards for Public Libraries." Since then a number of library architects have agreed that building costs have virtually doubled. Subject to considerable variations owing to regional differences in building requirements, it is estimated that 1950 costs of building a library for an estimated population of 200,000 and over 20 years hence would be $6 per capita, for a city of 35,000 to 100,000 it would be $10 per capita, and for a city of 6,000 to 10,000, $14 per capita. These costs apply only to central library buildings and do not include expenditures for branch libraries or for building sites.

In smaller communities, especially in those of less than 10,000 population, the use of rented quarters or space in another public building may often be preferable to the erection of a separate library building, since this will make it possible to devote a larger portion of library income to books and service. This suggestion is particularly applicable to communities which are served by agencies of a municipal library system or a county or regional library.

Personnel and Salaries. Books and buildings alone do not make a library. Equally essential is a library staff fully qualified to fit books and materials to specific reader needs and to create and foster a desire for reading and information. Librarianship is a distinct career service and should be so recognized. In 15 states public librarians are required by law to hold certificates, in seven other states such a law applies only to county librarians, in two states library boards may require that their librarians hold certificates, and in one state certification of all heads of libraries receiving $5,000 or more is compulsory. Librarians in ten other states are granted certificates by state library associations under a voluntary plan.

The number of staff members in a public library should be sufficient to provide consistently efficient service at all hours when the library is open to the public, and to perform the duties involved in assembling, organizing, and interpreting the materials required by the program of the library.

Professional members of the staff should be in charge of all services requiring professional preparation and skill. The number of assistants who perform subprofessional and clerical duties should be adequate to provide for the efficient performance of these duties and insure a proper balance between professional and nonprofessional service. With reasonable and practical limits, professional duties should not be assigned to nonprofessional personnel nor nonprofessional duties to professional personnel.

No blanket measuring stick yet devised takes into account the many variable factors which obviously affect the size of the staff of different public libraries. The most easily applied measure of staff size is that expressed in terms of annual circulation per staff member. The American Library Association has proposed a standard of 25,000 circulation per assistant in places of under 10,000 population, 20,000 per assistant in places in which the population range is 10,000-250,000, and 15,000 per assistant in cities of over 250,000 population.[4] But these figures are statistical averages and the many marked variations from the norm can be explained only by local differences in types of service. Libraries which can demonstrate superior reference or other special activities, such as service to young people and intensive adult education work, should be justified in reducing the ratio of circulation per assistant.

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[4] A.L.A. Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure, *Classification and Pay Plans for Municipal Public Libraries* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1939).

On the basis of present practice, the number of professional assistants in public libraries should roughly equal the number of subprofessional and clerical assistants. In large libraries in cities of over 500,000 population, the proportion of professional assistants tends to be somewhat less than 50 per cent, while in smaller libraries in cities of 35,000 or less, it tends to exceed 50 per cent. The smallest independent library unit which can be expected to provide some library service (with an annual income of $9,000) should have a staff composed of a professionally trained chief librarian and two full-time assistants. No analysis has been made, except in the case of individual libraries, to ascertain how well public libraries generally measure up to the American Library Association's personnel standards. It is generally agreed that they fall far below the recommended standards, except in the few libraries receiving relatively adequate financial support.

To obtain well-qualified librarians it is necessary to pay good salaries. The American Library Association recommends that public libraries rendering the limited service that is possible with $1.50 per capita support should devote at least 65 per cent of their total budget to salaries, exclusive of maintenance service, and 17.5 per cent to books, periodicals, and binding.

The minimum annual beginning salary for the lowest professional level library position should be not less than $2,800. The minimum entering salaries for subprofessional, clerical, and other classes of library employees should be at least equal to the average prevailing entering rates for similar positions in government, in business, in industry, or in other institutions in the same community or economic region. In no case should the minimum entering salary be less than $2,160 for subprofessional positions or $1,800 for beginning clerical positions. The minimum entering salaries for all other grades of positions in the professional, subprofessional, and clerical services in libraries should be not less than the basic rates adopted by the A.L.A. Council, plus cost-of-living adjustments.[5]

According to a survey made in January, 1949, by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the American Library Association, professional employees in public libraries averaged $2,825 while nonprofessional employees averaged $1,925. This study indicates that the average salaries are still at the minimum beginning salary level.[6] An analysis of over 3,000 public librarians, including their characteristics, working conditions, educational background, and technical training has recently been made as one of the special reports of the Public Library Inquiry.

Service. Because the figures are readily obtainable, public libraries generally have used the number of registered borrowers and the number of books circulated for home use as basic standard measurements of service. The American Library Association has recognized the convenience of

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[5] *Minimum Library Salary Standards for 1948*, adopted by the Council of the American Library Association January 31, 1948. Single copies available from the Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. These standards also appeared in A.L.A. Bulletin, March, 1948, pp. 104-107.

[6] A pamphlet containing more detailed information about this study will be published by the American Library Association during 1950.

TABLE 1

PER CAPITA MUNICIPAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES IN 1948

This table is based on data compiled by the United States Office of Education from 1948 annual reports of public library systems in cities with populations of 100,000 or more (United States Census 1940). The data have been selected and arranged by per capita expenditures by the American Library Association.

City	Per Capita Expenditures
Cleveland, Ohio	$3.51
Boston, Mass.	2.88
Long Beach, Calif.	2.32
Fort Wayne, Ind.*	2.24
Springfield, Mass.	2.22
Oakland, Calif.	2.09
Newark, N. J.	2.06
Seattle, Wash.	2.01
Tacoma, Wash.	1.97
Toledo, Ohio	1.86
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.86
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.78
Washington, D. C.	1.74
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.70
San Diego, Calif.	1.69
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.65
South Bend, Ind.	1.62
Pittsburgh, Pa.†	1.58
Cincinnati, Ohio*	1.56
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.54
Hartford, Conn.	1.53
Worcester, Mass.	1.50
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.47
Sacramento, Calif.	1.47
Rochester, N. Y.	1.46
Dayton, Ohio*	1.45
Detroit, Mich.	1.42
Denver, Colo.	1.40
Wichita, Kans.	1.40
Canton, Ohio	1.39
Gary, Ind.*	1.37
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.36
Jersey City, N. J.	1.36
Baltimore, Md.	1.34
St. Paul, Minn.	1.33
Trenton, N. J.	1.33
Akron, Ohio	1.32
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.29
New Haven, Conn.	1.28
Providence, R. I.	1.28
Youngstown, Ohio*	1.26
Portland, Ore.*	1.24
Peoria, Ill.	1.21
Des Moines, Iowa	1.20
Kansas City, Mo.	1.20
Wilmington, Del.	1.19
San Francisco, Calif.	1.18
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.18
Flint, Mich.	1.16
Duluth, Minn.	1.15
Spokane, Wash.	1.14
Louisville, Ky.*	1.12
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.09
Albany, N. Y.	1.02§
New Bedford, Mass.	.99
Cambridge, Mass.	.98
Queens Borough (N.Y.C.)	.98
Somerville, Mass.	.95
Paterson, N. J.	.92
Yonkers, N. Y.	.91
Utica, N. Y.	.89
Columbus, Ohio	.88
Reading, Pa.	.87
Philadelphia, Pa.	.86
St. Louis, Mo.	.83
Chicago, Ill.	.81
Erie, Pa.	.79
Miami, Fla.	.77
New York, N. Y.††	.77
Atlanta, Ga.*	.76
Jacksonville, Fla.	.76
Tulsa, Okla.	.74
Fort Worth, Tex.	.73
San Antonio, Tex.	.71
Brooklyn (N.Y.C.)	.65
Charlotte, N. C.*	.61
Knoxville, Tenn.*	.61
Richmond, Va.	.59
Fall River, Mass.	.57
Tampa, Fla.	.56
Camden, N. J.	.55
Norfolk, Va.	.55
Scranton, Pa.	.54
Lowell, Mass.	.52
Nashville, Tenn.	.52
Omaha, Nebr.	.52
Dallas, Tex.	.51
Kansas City, Kans.	.51
New Orleans, La.	.49
Birmingham, Ala.*	.46
Chattanooga, Tenn.*	.44
Memphis, Tenn.*	.44
Houston, Tex.	.43
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.36

*Library serves areas outside of city limits. †Includes only population served by Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. §Excludes $5,059 paid by Bureau of Engineering for maintenance of one branch. ††For circulation department of New York City Public Library.

these "rule-of-thumb" devices and has recommended the following minimum standards for the number of registered borrowers, based on a three-year registration period:

For adult borrowers: 20 to 40 per cent of the population 15 years of age and over.

For juvenile borrowers: 35 to 75 per cent of the population from 5 through 14 years of age.

For both adult and juvenile borrowers the per cent of the population registered will tend to rise as the population of the unit served decreases.

The minimum standards recommended by the A.L.A. for the number of books circulated annually for home use are:

For adult books: 3 to 10 volumes per capita for the population of 15 years of age and over.

For children's books: 10 to 30 volumes per capita for the population from 5 through 14 years of age.

For both adult and children's books the circulation per capita will tend to rise as the population of the unit served decreases.

An alternative standard based on hours of service is also recommended by the A.L.A. but has proved more difficult to apply in actual practice:

At least 40 man hours of public service should be provided annually for each 100 persons in the total population served by a public library. Not more than 60 per cent of this public service time should be devoted to circulation procedure.

The findings and recommendations of the Public Library Inquiry may lead to a drastic revision of public library standards upwards (for a list of reports see New Books and Pamphlets at the end of this section of Year Book).

Meanwhile, the fact remains that the libraries which measure up to even present minimum standards are relatively few in number. Nor has there been too much improvement in recent years, for even increased budgets have barely kept pace with rising costs. The major gains have been in increased schedules in a few outstanding municipal libraries and in increased state aid in a number of states.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Ill., collected and published in its official publication, the A.L.A. Bulletin, (through April issues, 1944) general and salary statistics for a selected group of public libraries serving more than 10,000 population, book stock, registration, circulation, income, expenditures, employees, salaries, school salaries. Comparable statistics were collected for 1948-49 and will be published as a separate pamphlet in 1950.

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. Once in four years this Office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last such publication contains statistics for 1944-45 and the next general collection will be in 1950 for the fiscal years which end during the period July 1, 1949 to July 30, 1950. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over.

State Library Agencies. Many state library agencies compile annual statistics for the public libraries of the state.

Selected Standard References: Libraries

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1949

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THE recurring nature of certain municipal legal problems requires that a constant appraisal be made of the decisions of the courts which relate to such problems. It is unarguable that one of the most common and widespread of all the perplexing questions now before local governments is that relating to taxation and revenue. With greater frequency cities are finding themselves confronted with an inadequate tax base and concomitant budget deficiencies. In every instance the solution to this problem involves the acquisition of new legal powers by the city concerned or an expansion of legal powers already granted to the city. The parking headache, the housing shortage, and the need for public improvements are also very widespread but their relative importance is dwarfed when compared with the revenue problem. Moreover, satisfactory solution of the local revenue problem would lead, in many cases, to the solution of these other local problems, stemming as they frequently do from inadequate local financial assistance which has been, of necessity, nonexistent except for the most urgent of functions.

In any article dealing with the legal problems of municipalities in 1949 it does not, therefore, seem inappropriate to consider initially the vexatious problem of where and how cities can raise the required revenue in order to discharge their local governmental responsibilities, and what the legal results of their attempts in this connection have been.

City Taxation and Revenue Problems. Two recent Supreme Court decisions have a somewhat indirect bearing upon local revenue problems. In a very recent decision the Supreme Court held that the federal admissions tax was applicable to admittances to publicly owned and publicly operated recreational facilities.[1] The case arose in Illinois where a public park district had contended that since it was a governmental agency the tax did not apply to admissions to its public bathing beach facilities. The second Supreme Court decision was upon the question of the date to which interest on local tax claims against bankrupts could be collected.[2] The city of New York had contended that interest on such claims should run to the time of actual payment of the claims, but the Supreme Court held that interest should only run to the time when the petition in bankruptcy was filed.

Reference to the Illinois admissions tax case leads to a brief consideration of the successful experience of a California city with its admissions tax ordinance. The city of Stockton levied a 2-cent license tax for revenue purposes upon amusement enterprises. Certain theater interests contested it on the ground that it was unreasonable and discriminatory because the tax was so high in amount, particularly when compared to the license tax imposed on other classes of business, that it was unconstitutional. The contention of the city was that once it was admitted that a tax is not based upon an improper classification, nor is so high as to be confiscatory of the business, then the amount of the tax is purely a legislative matter, and cannot fall constitutionally except for one or both of the two reasons indicated above.

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[1] *Wilmette Park District v. Campbell*, 14 Municipal Law Journal 55, decided December 12, 1949.

[2] *City of New York v. Saper*, 336 U. S. 328, 69 S. Ct. 554, 93 L. ed. 571 (1949).

Another argument in the case by Stockton related to the question of the reasonableness of the ordinance. As the city of Stockton is a home rule city it was contended that its legislation was on the same plane as the legislation of the state, and therefore not subject to inquiry as to reasonableness, inasmuch as that theory relates to delegated powers, and since a home rule city adopts ordinances not by virtue of a state legislative grant, but rather by virtue of the authority of the state constitution, questions of reasonableness cannot arise. All of these contentions were sustained by the lower court before which the case, now on appeal, was presented.[3]

One of the most novel taxes of the day is without doubt that imposed by the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, upon the generation of electromagnetic waves by radio broadcasting stations. This tax was upheld during the past year by the highest Arkansas court, and the United States Supreme Court refused certiorari.[4]

The Pennsylvania legislation of several years ago[5] by which the right to impose certain taxes which the state had not imposed again produced litigation which served to clarify the extent to which Pennsylvania municipalities might act under that legislation. In the first of two cases, both of which involve the city of Pittsburgh, it was held that the city's mercantile license tax, based upon the gross receipts of the business, could validly be levied upon a cigarette dealer notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary for such dealers to procure a state cigarette permit and pay a state sales tax.[6] The court held that the state tax in this instance was levied upon the privilege of selling cigarettes, while the city tax was on the sales and there was therefore no duplication of taxes.

In the other case it was held that the city could not levy a license fee upon a milk dealer who had procured a permit from the state in accordance with state law for the purpose of conducting his business.[7] Here, the court noted, the city levy was for the same purpose as that for which the state had imposed a tax, although the court did not recognize that the state levy was for regulatory purposes, while the city levy was for revenue purposes.

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[3] *City of Stockton v. West Coast Theatres, Inc.*, decided August 10, 1949 by the Superior Court of the County of San Joaquin, California. See also Nimlo Report No. 128 entitled "Admissions Taxes - Experience of Cities - Model Annotated Ordinances," where all admissions tax decisions are collected.

[4] *Vinsonhaler v. Beard*, 90 Ark. 262 14 Municipal Law Journal 47, 80 (1949), appeal dismissed 70 Sup. Ct. 146.

[5] Act 481, June 25, 1947, Public Law 1145.

[6] *Rice Drug Company v. City of Pittsburgh*, 61 Atl. (2d) 878, 14 Municipal Law Journal 15 (1948).

[7] *Pittsburgh Milk Company v. City of Pittsburgh*, 62 Atl. (2d) 49, 14 Municipal Law Journal 15, (1948).

In a decision which holds great interest for the legal profession, it was held by a lower Virginia court during the past year that commissions and fees received by attorneys for their services as executors and administrators of estates, as notaries public, and as commissioners in chancery, were includable in computing the gross receipts of such attorneys for purposes of a local gross receipts license tax.[8]

And finally, in the tax field mention should be made of a decision by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia which held that a state statue providing for the payment to municipalities of certain portions of the receipts of the State Liquor Control Commission was unconstitutional as a grant of the credit of the state to municipalities in violation of the state constitution.[9] Cities were authorized by the law to draw upon a specially created fund each quarter of the year.

On the legislative side of the tax picture, it appears that state legislatures have been somewhat inclined to provide expedients, temporary though they may be, for municipalities, although for the most part the very root of municipal financial difficulties has not been attacked, or for that matter, approached. Until there is comprehensive authority for cities to act and to overhaul antiquated tax bases, there will be inadequate revenues to maintain local government on a level commensurate with the serious duties and responsibilities which it shoulders.

A few illustrations might serve to indicate what a few state legislatures have done to aid cities during the past year.[10] In Illinois, for example, cities were authorized to impose a one-half of 1 per cent sales tax provided the approval of the city voters was first obtained; in Kentucky cities were authorized to levy certain excise taxes; in Nebraska increases in occupation taxes were authorized; while in Tennessee cities will be permitted to share in the annual school building fund.

Other aid provided municipalities included an appropriation in Arkansas of three million dollars to the municipal aid fund; local sharing in the Indiana state motor taxes in an amount approximately twice that which cities originally received. Minnesota cities are now empowered to levy assessments to discharge the cost of highway improvements, and in Michigan cities can assess school property, if not used as such, for its share of improvements.

These few examples tend to reflect at least an increasing concern on the part of state legislatures in local revenue problems. Whether the aid provided is sufficient for the time being is not known, but it is rather obvious that until cities can be placed upon a self-sufficient financial basis, and not on a basis which requires state aid, there is little hope for local freedom from taxation and revenue difficulties.

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[8] *Members of Martinsville Bar Association v. City of Martinsville*, decided by the Circuit Court for the City of Martinsville, Virginia. 15 Municipal Law Journal 23 (1949).

[9] *State ex rel. City of Charleston v. Sims*, 15 Municipal Law Journal 55, decided June 1, 1949.

[10] The 1949 Annual Report of the Committee on Taxation and Revenues for the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers tabulates the action of state legislatures in greater detail. That report will be reproduced in the 1950 Edition of "Municipalities And The Law In Action."

Municipal Employee Problems. In addition to the taxation and revenue problems, municipalities have been confronted with problems which arise in their relationships with their employees. These relationships create many situations in which the processes of the law are called into action, and while it is true that most cities enjoy amicable and pleasant relationships with their employees, a body of law is, nevertheless, developing which is defining the precise positions which the city-employer and the public employee bear to each other with more articulateness than ever before. These decisions are always interesting to study, for they reveal deep sociological as well as political and legal problems.

Perhaps the past year has witnessed greater emphasis upon the question of the extent to which the public body may inquire into the so-called "loyalty" of its employees. Such a question has been before the courts, both in connection with a local governmental "loyalty program," with the President's loyalty order, and with the loyalty provisions of the federal Hatch Act.

Significantly, all three programs were sustained. The balance between governmental preservation and the individual right to maintain a particular belief while in public employ apparently did not coincide. In Los Angeles County the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the loyalty program by refusing to intervene where certain employees had been threatened with dismissal for their failure to answer certain questions required by the program.[11] The President's loyalty order was sustained in a District of Columbia decision[12] while the loyalty provisions of the federal Hatch Political Activities Act were similarly upheld by a federal court.[13]

In other realms of municipal labor relations there are decisions which have related to state statutes that were designed to reduce and eliminate labor strife and unrest in the public utility field.[14] The foremost decision in this field was that rendered by the New Jersey Supreme Court, by which that state's anti-strike statute (in public utilities) was held unconstitutional for its failure to prescribe sufficient standards to guide the arbitrators which were provided for under the act.[15] In Ohio the so-called Ferguson Act, designed for the same purpose, was held inapplicable to officers of a union, certain members of which had struck against the Cleveland Transit Board.[16] In California a district court of appeal sustained an injunction which had been granted the Los Angeles Water and Power Board to prohibit

[11] *Parker v. County of Los Angeles*, 15 Municipal Law Journal 40, 70 Sup. Ct. 161 (1949). See paper entitled "Los Angeles County Employee Loyalty Check" by County Counsel Harold W. Kennedy of Los Angeles County, on pages 79-87 of the 1949 Edition of "Municipalities And The Law In Action."

[12] *Washington v. Clark*, 15 Municipal Law Journal 56, decided June 28, 1949, by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

[13] *Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee v. Clark*, 15 Municipal Law Journal 72, decided August 11, 1949, by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

[14] NIMLO Report No. 129, "Labor Unions and Municipal Employee Law - A Supplementary Report" considers all state legislation and court decisions respecting strikes by public utility and other governmental employees.

[15] *State of New Jersey by Van Riper, Attorney General v. Traffic Telephone Workers Federation*, 66 Atl. (2d) 616 (1949).

[16] *City of Cleveland v. Division 268 of Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America*, 15 Municipal Law Journal 16, 85 N.E. (2d) 811 (Ohio App., 1949).

striking and picketing activities by certain of its employees,[17] and finally, in New York, it was held that the New York City Board of Transportation could lawfully adopt a resolution which provided for the check-off of union dues of its employees.[18]

It is recognized that the foregoing summary is vastly incomplete insofar as consideration of city employee problems is concerned, but it is believed that references to the two highly active and important fields of loyalty and labor relations serve to highlight this particular field.

Ordinances and Ordinance Enforcement. Always of vital concern to the municipal attorney and the municipal official is the attitude of courts toward the various regulatory ordinances which they are called upon to construe. Many spheres of activity are covered in city ordinances which continually come before the courts, and while space forbids detailed consideration a few illustrations may tend to show the important branch of law which has developed concerning the interpretation of local ordinances.

Most notable of the local ordinances which were judicially reviewed during the past year was the sound truck ordinance of the city of Trenton, New Jersey.[19] The ordinance forbade "loud and raucous" noises, and the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the measure, carefully differentiating it from the sound truck ordinance of the city of Lockport, New York, which was condemned in an earlier term of court.[20]

The Supreme Court of the United States also sustained a state statute which prohibited females from serving as bartenders unless they were the daughter or wife of the owner or lessee of the premises.[21] It also upheld a New York City regulation which prohibited the placing of advertising matter on trucks which operated on city streets.[22] A municipal disorderly conduct ordinance was held unconstitutional on the ground that the guaranteed liberty of free speech had been invaded.[23] These few decisions amply demonstrate the importance to cities of ordinance interpretation.

Other fields of activity that might be mentioned are those dealing with airports, housing, and parking. In the airport field the federal Airport Act of 1946 is resulting in the establishment of many additional airport facilities throughout the country, with, naturally, an increase in the legal problems for the communities which they serve. In the housing field there is increased activity by virtue of the passage of the Housing Act of 1949, with its famous Title I slum-clearance provisions. Rent control problems also continued during 1949, culminating in a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States that the local option provisions of the federal Rent Control Act were constitutional.[24] In the parking field much has been done. New decisions, particularly with respect to the establishment of public parking facilities, serve to assist in determining the legal rights of cities to attack this problem in a forthright manner.[25]

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[17] *City of Los Angeles v. Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council*, 15 Municipal Law Journal 80 (1949).

[18] *Kirkpatrick v. Reid*, 85 N.Y.S. (2d) 378 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., N.Y.Co., Dec. 27, 1948).

[19] *Kovacs v. Cooper*, 336 U. S. 77, 69 Sup. Ct. 448, 93 L. ed. 379 (1949).

[20] *People v. Saia*, 334 U.S. 558, 68 Sup. Ct. 1148, 92 L. ed. 1087 (1948).

[21] *Goesaert v. Cleary*, 335 U.S. 464, 69 Sup. Ct. 198, 93 L. ed. 187 (1948).

[22] *Railway Express Agency, Inc., v. People of New York*, 336 U. S. 106, 69 Sup. Ct. 463, 93 L. ed. 396 (1949).

[23] *Terminiello v. City of Chicago*, 337 U. S. 1, 69 Sup. Ct. 894, 93 L. ed. 865 (1949).

[24] *Woods v. Shoreline Cooperative Apartments, Inc.*, 70 Sup. Ct. (1949).

Many other instances could be cited, but more than the above cursory references is impossible. It is believed, however, that the above references will serve to point out some of the more important of the legal problems of municipalities in 1949, and to stimulate thought on the implications of such problems, and the solutions that have been reached to date.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (730 Jackson Place, N.W., in Washington, D.C.) continued to issue three monthly publications, the Municipal Law Journal, the Municipal Law Court Decisions, and the Municipal Legislative Bulletin, which provide summaries of the latest and most important information to city attorneys, and a number of specialized research reports also were published. The Institute also issued its annual volume, entitled "Municipalities and The Law In Action," which summarizes municipal legal experience of the year and contains conference proceedings.

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[25] See, for example, *Parr v. Ladd*, 36 N.W. (2d) 157 (Mich., 1949) and *Cleveland v. City of Detroit*, 37 N.W. (2d) 625 (Mich., 1949).

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CITY ATTORNEYS AND THEIR SALARIES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1949. 19 pp. $1.

FORMS AND OUTLINE OF PROCEDURE FOR MAGISTRATES AND COURTS OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. State Association of Towns, Albany, New York. 1949. 78 pp.

HORSE AND BUGGY JUSTICE. National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement, Broad

Street Bank Building, Trenton, New Jersey. 9 pp.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. Apply to Richard Hartshorne, Chairman, Essex County Court, Hall of Records, Newark 2, New Jersey. 1949. 95 pp.

INCREASING THE SALARIES OF FEDERAL JUDGES; HEARINGS BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1 OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY ON H. R. 241 AND H. R. 1706, July 27, 1949. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 68 pp. 81st Congress, 1st Session.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. (Third edition.) Ray Smith, Editor. Callaghan & Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11. 1949. 699 pp. $12. 50.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS: VOLUME 6. (Third edition.) By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11. 1949. 783 pp. $12.50.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS: VOLUME 7. (Third edition.) By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11. 1949. 803 pp. $12.50.

MUNICIPAL COURTS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. New Hampshire Town and City Notes, Spring 1949, entire issue. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

MUNICIPALITIES AND THE LAW IN ACTION; A RECORD OF MUNICIPAL LEGAL EXPERIENCE IN 1948. Charles S. Rhyne, Editor. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1949. 441 pp. $10.

SELECTED RESEARCH REPORTS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1949. 15 pp. $2.

SOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By Dorothy Campbell Tompkins. Documents Section, State Division of Printing, 11th and O Streets, Sacramento, California. 1949. 294 pp. $1.28.

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10. $3.

BRIEF CASE. National Legal Aid Association, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester 14, New York.

FEDERAL PROBATION. (Quarterly.) Administration Office of the United States Courts, Supreme Court Building. Washington 13, D. C.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. (Bimonthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

LAW AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS. (Quarterly.) Duke University School of Law, Durham North Carolina. $4.

MUNICIPAL LAW COURT DECISIONS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MUNICIPAL LAW JOURNAL. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances

For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book"; for addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VII; and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of YEAR BOOK.

GENERAL

Ada, Oklahoma. CODE OF ORDINANCES. 1947. 95 pp. Apply to city clerk, Ada. $2.

American Municipal Association. MUNICIPAL ADOPTION OF CODES BY REFERENCE. By Roy Owsley. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1949. 12 pp. $1.

Ames, Iowa. THE ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF AMES, IOWA. 1943. 326 pp. $1. City clerk.

Ann Arbor, Michigan. ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR. Compiled by William M. Laird. 1941. Var. paged. Apply to city clerk, Ann Arbor. $1.50.

Association of Washington Cities and Bureau of Governmental Research and Services. ANNEXATION BY WASHINGTON MUNICIPALITIES. University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1949. 14 pp. 50 cents.

Cincinnati, Ohio. CHARTER AND CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI. 1936. 563 pp.

Claremont, New Hampshire. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. City Manager. 1949. 17 pp.

Decatur, Illinois. MUNICIPAL CODE OF DECATUR; CONTAINING THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF . . . City Hall, Decatur. January 16, 1941. Var. paged, tables.

Kansas City, Missouri. THE CHARTER, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, AND GENERAL ORDINANCES OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Director of Finance, City Hall, Kansas City. 1941. 1116 pp. $6.

Kingsport, Tennessee. CHARTER AND ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF KINGSPORT AS AMENDED TO JUNE 30, 1939. 1939. 360 pp.

League of Oregon Cities. A MANUAL OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMPILATION OF THE ORDINANCES OF SMALL OREGON CITIES. Bulletin No. 3. October, 1937.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF OBSELETE RECORDS. The Municipality, July, 1948, p. 135.

Longview, Texas. CITY CHARTER AND CODIFICATION OF THE ORDINANCES. 1943. 337 pp. $2.50.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. MILWAUKEE CODE OF ORDINANCES CONTAINING THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE. Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1941. Var. paged. $5.

Municipal Reference Library. LATEST CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION AND SELECTED SMALLER CITIES. Compiled by M. Margaret Kehl. 2220 Municipal Building, New York. 1943. 5 pp.

Los Angeles County, California. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. County Clerk. 95 pp.

National Municipal League. THE MODEL CITY CHARTER; 299 Broadway. New York. 1941. 141 pp. $1.50.

American Standards Association. NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS IN STATE LAWS AND LOCAL ORDINANCES. 70 East 45 Street. 1949. 43 pp. $1.

Rockland, Maine. CHARTER AND ORDINANCES, 1945-46. City Manager's Office. 1947. Unpaged. $2.60.

Rhyne, Charles S. CODIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1950. 93 pp. $3.

Saginaw, Michigan. THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN. Vol. I. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. 50 cents. Vol. 2 GENERAL CODE. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

Salem, Oregon. CHARTER AND ORDINANCES. 1939. Unpaged. $1.

Traverse City, Michigan. CODE OF ORDINANCES OF TRAVERSE CITY: Vol. I. GENERAL CODES. 1943. 145 pp. $1.50. Vol. II. SPECIAL CODE. 1943. 104 pp.

AERONAUTICS

Air Transport Association of America. STATE LAWS RELATING TO AIRPORTS, AIRPORT ZONING, AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES IN FORCE July 1, 1944. Prepared under sponsorship of National Aeronautics Association, 1125 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D. C. 1944.

American Municipal Association. MUNICIPALITIES AND AIRPORT ZONING. Report No. 145. February, 1941. 15 pp. 50 cents.

Civil Aeronautics Administration and National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL STATE AIRPORT ZONING ACT. Washington, D. C. November, 1944. 15 pp.

--STATE AERONAUTICAL LEGISLATION DIGEST AND UNIFORM STATE LAWS. October, 1939. 105 pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. MODEL AIRPORT ZONING ORDINANCE. Prepared in cooperation with the state department of aeronautics. 12 pp.

--TENTATIVE SUGGESTED JOINT AIRPORT AGREEMENT. April, 1946. 11 pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF AERONAUTICS. The Municipality, April, 1931. pp. 65-66. 25 cents.

--ORDINANCE RELATING TO AERONAUTICS. The Municipality, March, 1948. p. 59.

--ORDINANCE REGULATING THE HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES AND TREES AND THE USE OF PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF THE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT. The Municipality, June, 1946. p. 140.

Michigan Board of Aeronautics. MICHIGAN AIRPORTS. Lansing. 1944. 76 pp.

Missouri State Department of Resources and Development. MODEL AIRPARK CONTRACT (for Eldon, Missouri). Jefferson City. 1946. 6 pp.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. THE UNIFORM AERONAUTICAL REGULATORY ACT. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1936. 10 pp.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. THE UNIFORM AIRPORT ACT. 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. July, 1935. 6 pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. AIRPORT APPROACH PROTECTION MATERIALS; MODEL STATUTE AND ORDINANCE. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. Variously paged. $1.

--MODEL AIRPORT ZONING ACT. Report Nos. 42 and 59 and release of February 15, 1941.

--OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT OVER CITIES. Report No. 42.

Rhyne, Charles. AIRPORTS AND THE COURTS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1944. 222 pp.

AIR CONDITIONING

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. CODE OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR COMFORT AIR CONDITIONING. American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City. 1938. 7 pp.

Galveston, Texas. FRANCHISE TO PERMIT DELIVERY OF COLD WATER FOR AIR CONDITIONING AND COOLING PURPOSES TO CONSUMERS WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF CITY. November 29, 1939.

Lincoln, Nebraska. ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT. Nebraska Municipal Review, March, 1938, pp. 29-31.

AMBULANCES

Fort Worth, Texas. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATION AND OPERATION OF AMBULANCES. April, 1937.

San Francisco, California. PRIVATE AMBULANCE ORDINANCE. April, 1934.

United States Conference of Mayors. AMBULANCE REGULATION. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. April, 1937. variously paged.

ANIMALS

Ada, Oklahoma. ORDINANCE REGULATING THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND PROVIDING FOR THE VACCINATION AND TAXING OF DOGS. 1948. 7 pp.

Association of Washington Cities. CONTROL OF LIVESTOCK IN WASHINGTON CITIES. University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 20 pp.

--DOGS AS A MUNICIPAL PROBLEM. 1943. 25 pp. Detroit, Michigan. ORDINANCE NO. 278-C ON DOGS. June 18, 1934.

League of Kansas Municipalities. THE DOG--HIS PLACE IN THE SCHEME OF THINGS. Bulletin No. 129. 11 pp. $2.

League of Oregon Cities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF DOGS IN OREGON CITIES. Bulletin No. 59. June, 1944.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND FOWLS. The Municipality, June, 1935, pp. 111, 118-19. 25 cents.

--MODEL ORDINANCES ON REGULATION OF DOGS. The Municipality, August, 1929, pp. 216-17, 234-5. 25 cents.

Missouri Municipal League. REGULATION OF HOGS WITHIN THE CITY. August, 1941. 5 pp.

Rhyne, Charles S. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF DOGS -- MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 18 pp. $2.

Spokane, Washington. ORDINANCE RELATING TO ANIMALS AT LARGE, ETC. Ordinance No. C5850, December 21, 1936.

AUDITORIUMS

Alliance, Nebraska. REGULATIONS AND RATES FOR THE USE OF THE AUDITORIUM. 1939. 4 pp.

Big Spring, Texas. AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY AUDITORIUM, PRESCRIBING RATES TO BE CHARGED FOR USE OF SAME. February, 1940. 3 pp.

Buffalo, New York. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM. Board of Stadium and Memorial Auditorium. 1941. 3 pp.

Shreveport, Louisiana. ORDINANCE FIXING RATES, CHARGES, AND FEES FOR THE USE OF THE AUDITORIUM, AND PROVIDING FOR ITS OPERATION. Ordinance No. 124. 1929. 4 pp.

Toledo, Ohio. DEFINING AND REGULATING PUBLIC ASSEMBLY ROOMS. Ordinance No. 10505. December 2, 1935.

Wichita, Kansas. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM. Adopted October 23, 1944. 3 pp.

AUTOMOBILE GRAVEYARDS

League of Virginia Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE LICENSING AND REGULATING AUTOMOBILE GRAVEYARDS. July, 1938. 1 p.

United States Conference of Mayors. AUTOMOBILE JUNKYARDS AND GRAVEYARDS. September, 1934. 20 pp. 50 cents.

AWNINGS

Illinois Municipal League. SPRINGFIELD ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS, CANOPIES AND MARQUEES. Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1941, pp. 144-145. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS OVER SIDEWALKS OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. National Municipal Review, Supplement, December, 1935, pp. 759-60.

BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS

Allentown, Pennsylvania. REGULATING THE ERECTION OF SIGNS AND STRUCTURES, ETC. Bill No. 4581, adopted February 26, 1941. 13 pp.

Illinois Legislative Council. BILLBOARD CONTROL. State Capitol, Springfield. 1944. 20 pp.

Illinois Municipal League. OUTDOOR ADVERTISING REGULATIONS. (Two suggested Ordinances.) July, 1928. 7 pp.

Illinois Municipal League. REGULATION OF OVERHANGING SIGNS. (Including model ordinance.) Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1936, pp. 152, 154.

Kansas City, Missouri. ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS. Ordinance No. 12935 adopted September 26, 1949. City Clerk. 21 pp.

Kanosha, Wisconsin. ORDINANCE TO GOVERN THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BILLBOARDS, SIGNS, ELECTRIC SIGNS, ETC. Ordinance No. 759, August 21, 1933.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF OVERHANGING STREET SIGNS. (Includes model ordinance.) The Municipality, June, 1936, p. 107.

--ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION AND LOCATION OF BILLBOARDS, SIGNS, AND OTHER ADVERTISING STRUCTURES AND DEVICES. The Municipality, November, 1948, p. 234.

Louisville, Kentucky. ORDINANCE REGULATING CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, ETC., OF SIGNS. March, 1934. 9 pp. typewritten.

New Rochelle, New York. ORDINANCE PROHIBITING ANGLE SIGNS AND SIGNS IN EXCESS OF 12 INCHES OVER SIDEWALK. Adopted September 20, 1943.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. REGULATING SIGNS, AWNINGS, OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, ETC. File No. 986, Bill No. 3672. June, 1935. 25 pp.

Portland, Oregon. SIGN CODE. Ordinance No. 73409. February 1, 1940. 40 pp.

Spokane, Washington. SIGN AND AWNINGS ORDINANCES. Ordinance No. 65763. 1936. 19 pp.

SUGGESTED ORDINANCE GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION OF OUTDOOR SIGNS AND THE STRUCTURES THEREFOR. Building Standards Monthly, May, 1937. pp. 10-16.

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BOILERS

American Municipal Association. EXCERPTS FROM VARIOUS CITY CODES RELATING TO BOILER REGULATION. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Uniform Boiler Law Society. MODEL BOILER INSPECTION LAW FOR CITIES. 95 Liberty Street, New York. June 1, 1939. 9 pp.

Oklahoma City. ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF EXAMINING ENGINEERS AND PROVIDING REGULATIONS FOR BOILERS, ETC. 1936. Sections 3-32 to 3-68.

Spokane, Washington. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING OF ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. Ordinance No. C5782. October 19, 1936.

See also Fire Administration.

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League of California Cities. BUDGETING FOR CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALITIES. January, 1939. 107 pp. $2.50.

--AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING THE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY/VILLAGE OF_____FOR THE YEAR___. In Budget Manual for Wisconsin Cities and Villages. 1941. (Form VII.)

McLarty, A. D. APPROPRIATION AND TAX LEVY ORDINANCE PROVISIONS. Illinois Municipal Review, October, 1942, p. 160-175, 177.

Public Administration Service. MEMORANDUM TO MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, November 13, 1939. 15 pp. With ordinance establishing procedure for preparation and execution of budget for the funds of the city.

See also Finance.

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American Municipal Association. MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY SUGGESTED ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT OF LOCAL BUILDING CODES TO CONFORM TO REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEFENSE HOUSING CRITICAL LIST. 1942. 9 pp.

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TION ON SOURCES OF MATERIAL FOR USE IN PREPARING AND REVISING LOCAL BUILDING CODES. November 9, 1944. 25 pp.

--ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING CODES. Approved January 31, 1944. 29 West 39 Street, New York City 18. 1944. 15 pp. 35 cents.

--BUILDING CODE ARRANGEMENT. 1944. 13 pp.

--SAFETY CODE FOR ELEVATORS, DUMBWAITERS AND ESCALATORS. 1937. 137 pp. $1.

Association of Washington Cities. A SUGGESTED BASIC BUILDING CODE FOR WASHINGTON CITIES. March 1, 1941. 20 pp. 50 cents.

--MODEL BUILDING CODE. October 1949. 14 pp. Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle.

--MODEL BUILDING CODE. Report No. 57. October 1, 1945.

California State Chamber of Commerce. BUILDING CODE FOR CALIFORNIA. 1939. 473 pp. $5.

Bureau of Municipal Research. PROPOSED BUILDING CODE FOR SMALL CITIES. University of Oregon, 1946. 28 pp.

Holland, Michigan. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING AND ESTABLISHING BUILDING LINES. No. 398. December 4, 1940. 4 pp.

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League of Oregon Cities. THE ABATEMENT OF BUILDING NUISANCES (contains a building demolition ordinance). 1936. 5 pp. 25 cents.

--PROPOSED BUILDING CODE FOR SMALL CITIES. 1947. 28 pp. $1.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MODEL ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. The Municipality, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. October, 1940. 25 cents.

--Architectural Control. ORDINANCE OF WHITEFISH BAY, WISCONSIN. Adopted August 6, 1945. The Municipality, October, 1945, pp. 213-14.

Michigan Planning Commission. A MODEL TOWNSHIP BUILDING CODE FOR ONE AND TWO FAMILY DWELLINGS. Lansing, Michigan. May, 1947. 64 pp.

Miller, Alfred L. and Vogel, Joshua H. A SUGGESTED BASIC BUILDING CODE FOR WASHINGTON CITIES. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1943. 26 pp.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. RECOMMENDED BUILDING CODE. 85 John Street, New York. 1949.

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Pacific Coast Building Officials' Conference. UNIFORM BUILDING CODE. 124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles. 1949. 304 pp. $3.75.

--SHORT FORM. 79 pp. $1.50.

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Topeka, Kansas. DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS. Adopted September 4, 1945.

Tri-- county Regional Planning Commission. UNIFORM BUILDING CODE OF COLORADO, INCLUDING ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING REQUIREMENTS. Revised edition. Denver, Colorado, 1946. 62 pp. $1.

--Uniform Subdivision Regulations of Colorado. 1946. 7 pp.

U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards.

--PREPARATION AND REVISION OF BUILDING CODES. 1949. 17 pp. Government Printing Office. 15 cents.

--RECOMMENDED MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE RESISTANCE IN BUILDINGS. 1930. 58 pp. 10 cents.

--RECOMMENDED MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR MASONRY WALL CONSTRUCTION. 1924, with Supplement 1931. 57 pp. 15 cents.

--RECOMMENDED MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL DWELLING CONSTRUCTION. 1932. 107 pp. 10 cents.

U. S. National Bureau of Standards. AMERICAN STANDARD BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR MINIMUM DESIGN LOADS IN BUILDING AND OTHER STRUCTURES. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1945. 32 pp. 10 cents.

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--PREFABRICATED HOMES, COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS 125-45; A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD OF THE TRADE. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1945. 13 pp. 5 cents.

University of Colorado. BUILDING CODE FOR COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS. Engineering Experiment Station, Boulder. 1949. 71 pp. See also Plumbing.

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Ames, Iowa. RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE AMES MUNICIPAL CEMETERY. 1945. 16 pp.

Fort Lauderdale, Florida. RULES AND REGULATIONS OF LAUDERDALE MEMORIAL PARK. March 20, 1947. 21 pp.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. SUGGESTED ORDINANCE REGULATING THE MAINTENANCE AND USE OF A CEMETERY.

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Saginaw, Michigan. Rules and Regulations: (1) COOPERATION AND USE OF MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES June, 1945. 7 pp. (2) FIXING SCHEDULE OF RATES AND CHARGES FOR MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES. February, 1947. 5 pp. City Manager, Saginaw, Michigan.

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Cincinnati, Ohio. MANUAL OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE AND RULES OF COUNCIL. City Hall, Cincinnati. 1946. 35 pp.

Illinois Municipal League. PROCEDURE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OR VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1931, pp. 178-9, 184.

Kansas City, Missouri. STANDING RULES OF THE COUNCIL. City Clerk. March 3, 1941.

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Maine Municipal Association. TOWN MEETING HANDBOOK. City Hall, Hallowell, 1938. 24 pp.

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Jackson, Michigan. ILLUSTRATIVE MUNICIPAL COURT PROVISION. (Charter amendment adopted November 8, 1927.) In R. W. Maddox, Municipal Courts in Michigan. Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor, 1931. $1.

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League of Virginia Municipalities. CURFEW ORDINANCES IN VARIOUS VIRGINIA CITIES AND TOWNS. 902 Travelers Building, Richmond 19. 1943. 6 pp. 25 cents.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MUNICIPAL CURFEW FOR MINORS--MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne. 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 32 pp. $2.

Oregon University Bureau of Municipal Research and Service. CURFEW ORDINANCES IN TWENTY-NINE OREGON CITIES. Eugene, Oregon. 1941. 5 pp.

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DANCE HALLS

League of Kansas Municipalities. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING PUBLIC DANCES. 1936. 11 pp. Free to member cities, 75 cents to others.

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Quincy, Illinois. AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING WALKING MATCHES, SKATING MATCHES, MARATHON DANCES, WALKATHONS, SKATATHONS AND OTHER MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ENDURANCE CONTESTS OF SIMILAR NATURE. Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1936. p. 154.

San Diego, California. AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE AND REGULATE THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC DANCE HALLS AT ANY PLACE WHEREIN LIQUOR IS SOLD OR SERVED AND PRESCRIBING A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF. January 15, 1935. 12 pp.

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California State War Council. MANUAL FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLAN. State Capitol, Sacramento, 1944.

Los Angeles, California. AN ORDINANCE CREATING A MAJOR DISASTER EMERGENCY COUNCIL AND PRESCRIBING ITS POWERS AND DUTIES. Ordinance No. 73309. December 4, 1933.

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Cedar Rapids, Iowa. ESTABLISHING PERMANENT REGISTRATION FOR VOTERS. Ordinance No. 2079. July 7, 1932.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. THE ELECTION OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS. The Municipality, October, 1932, pp. 194, 202. 25 cents.

Miami, Florida. ESTABLISHING 48 ELECTION DISTRICTS, ETC. Ordinance No. 2382 adopted September 18, 1940. 18 pp. Mimeo.

National Municipal League. A MODEL ELECTION ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM. 1927. 47 pp. 50 cents. A MODEL REGISTRATION SYSTEM. (Third edition.) Revised, 1939. 73 pp. 50 cents.

Oregon, University of. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service. Eugene, Oregon. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM ORDINANCE FOR CITIES. By Orval Etter. 1941. 27 pp.

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National Board of Fire Underwriters. 1947 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE; STANDARD OF THE NBFU FOR ELECTRIC WIRING AND APPARATUS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. American Standard, Approved October 4, 1946 by American Standards Association, 85 John Street, New York 7. 1947. 384 pp. 10 cents.

National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. DRAFT OF A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE INSPECTION OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS. 155 East 44 Street, New York. August 1, 1939. 16 pp.

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National Conservation Bureau. ELEVATOR CODE REQUIREMENTS. 60 John Street, New York City. 1940. 1 p.

Spokane, Washington. ORDINANCE REGULATING THE OPERATION OF ELEVATORS. Number C5782, Spokane Official Gazette, October 28, 1936.

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League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO LICENSE AND REGULATE FILLING STATIONS. 3 pp. 45 cents.

--TO REGULATE CURB GASOLINE PUMPS. 3 pp. 45 cents.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. GAS FILLING STATION ORDINANCE. 1931. 8 pp.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

The City Manager Profession and Directory

One hundred fifty (69 per cent) of the city managers appointed in 1949 had previous public administrative experience, and 74, or approximately one-third of all appointments, were promotions from one city to another and former managers receiving appointments. Managers who left their positions in 1949 had served an average of five years and four months, representing a turnover of 13 per cent. Two hundred twenty-nine individual officials enrolled in in-service training courses as compared to 200 in 1948 and 152 in 1947; in addition 5,023 training manuals were sold as compared to 4,137 in 1948 and 3,141 in 1947. At the end of the year 550 cities were subscribing to Management Information Service as compared to 507 in 1948.

Appointments. During 1949 there were 215 city manager appointments which compares with 241 in 1948 and 246 in 1947 (see Table 1). Nearly two-thirds of all managers appointed in 1949 were nonresidents at the time of appointment; 150 of the 215 appointees whose background was known had had previous public administrative experience--57 by promotion from the managership of other cities, 38 from within the administrative staff,[1] 38

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Promotions from administrative staff within city	29	31	17	21	32	51	38
Promotions from administrative positions outside city	16	18	32	45	56	69	38
Promotions from one city to another	11	10	25	31	57	51	57
Former managers receiving appointments	11	9	25	32	26	17	17
Entering from nongovernmental positions	18	18	19	52	37	34	56
Unknown	13	11	17	35	38	19	9
Total appointments	98	97	135	216	246	241	215
Number of out-of-town appointments	31	32	65	122	148	152	138
Per cent of out-of-town to total	32	33	48	57	60	63	64

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[1] The 38 promotions from within the local administrative staffs included: 12 engineers, 8 finance officers, 6 clerks, 4 assistant city managers, 2 city administrators, 1 purchasing agent, 1 tax collector, 1 village president, 1 attorney, 1 acting manager, and 1 park superintendent. Of the 38 persons holding public administrative positions in other jurisdictions, 3 were federal officials, 4 state officials, 4 county officials, and 27 were officials in other cities: 8 assistant managers, 6 superintendents of public utilities, 2 public works directors, 2 recreation directors, 2 in unofficial manager positions, 2 selectmen, and one each: city engineer, justice of the peace, planning assistant, mayor, finance director. Of the 56 men with no governmental experience, 23 came from business, 11 were engineers, 9 were students, 3 were research assistants, 2 were public accountants, 2 former naval officers, 2 civic secretaries, 1 farmer, 1 attorney, 1 shipyard worker, and 1 professor.

from public administrative posts in other jurisdictions, and 17 had held manager positions previously. Table 1 classifies the city-manager appointments for the years 1943 to 1949, inclusive.

Separations from the Service. There were 115 separations from the service in 1949, representing a turnover of 13 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1948 was 143 (17 per cent). Causes of separation were as follows: 11 died, 37 were either dismissed or resigned, 26 entered private industry, 8 retired, 6 went to other administrative positions, 5 left because the charter or ordinance was rescinded, 1 left because of lack of housing, 1 left to take graduate work, and for 20 the reason is unknown. The average tenure of the 115 managers who left their positions in 1949 was five years and four months.

Salaries. Salary data for city managers in cities over 10,000 population are shown in Table VIII. For 154 reporting cities between 5,000 and 10,000 the average salary in March, 1950, was $5,905, representing an increase of 56.9 per cent since 1942. The lower quartile was $4,800, the upper quartile $6,670, and the median $6,000. For 241 reporting cities with populations of less than 5,000 the average salary in March, 1950, was $4,503, the lower quartile $3,600, the upper quartile $5,400, and median $4,500.

By 1950 the salaries of managers were 29 per cent higher on the average, than they were in 1942. In the city-size group 250,000 to 500,000 the average salaries of city managers rose only 28.7 per cent from 1942 to 1950. The other population groups all show 1942-1950 increases in average salaries of at least 50 per cent. The percentage increases in average salaries for city managers from 1942 to 1950 by population group are: 100,000 to 250,000, 74.6; 50,000 to 100,000, 54.0; 25,000 to 50,000, 65.4; 10,000 to 25,000, 61.7; 5,000 to 10,000, 56.9; and cities under 5,000, 50.8 per cent.

In-Service Training. The International City Managers' Association continued to conduct an in-service training program through its Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. A total of 229 enrollments were received in 1949, making a total of 2,760 since the first course was announced in 1935. Approximately 90 per cent of the 1949 enrollees were municipal officials. Enrollments by individual courses since 1935 are: Police 657, Fire 525, Technique 359, Finance 303, Personnel 250, Public Works 231, Recreation 188, and Planning 133.

In addition to individual enrollments the Association has encouraged the formation of group-training programs within a city conducted on the conference method and numbering from 10 to 40 in a group. During 1949 such groups were organized in Dayton, Ohio; Wichita, Kansas; Madison, Wisconsin; Dover, New Hampshire; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; and Portland, Maine. An appraisal form was developed in 1949 for use by city officials in determining the training needs of a city.

Several states, including California, Florida, Kansas, Maine, and Michigan, continued their annual manager institutes, usually in cooperation with the state university. Increased interest has been noted by universities that are using the Association's training texts for classroom use in preparing students for the public service. During 1949 a total of 5,023 texts were sold, an average of more than 400 per month.

Management Information Service. The International City Managers' Association late in 1945 established Management Information Service and made it available to all local governments at an annual subscription fee based on population. By the close of 1949 a total of 550 cities had subscribed to this service. Of these cities about one-half have populations of less than 10,000.

Twelve mimeographed information reports published during 1949 and sent to cities subscribing to MIS covered the following subjects: methods of keeping city employees informed; the preparation and adoption of the annual budget; the making of administrative decisions; pay rates for selected city jobs in January, 1949; the management of a central municipal garage; the administrative assistant in city government; mass production duplicating methods; establishing job and work controls; pay rates for selected city jobs in July, 1949; how to make a salary and wage survey; procedures in special assessment financing; and administration of zoning variances.

The purpose of Management Information Service is to provide municipal officials with information that will help them solve local problems and aid in the improvement of municipal administration. This covers information on the best practices, on what cities are doing, and on national trends. In addition, information reports sent to the subscribing cities summarize management practices. Subscribers to the Management Information Service also receive copies of Public Management and the Municipal Year Book.

Professional Organization. Of the 868 managers in service at the end of the year, 655, or 75 per cent, were members of the International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) and 646 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. The Association conducted its 35th annual conference at Palm Beach, Florida, in December, with a registration of 546, including 250 active city managers.

In addition to conducting the Management Information Service previously discussed, the Association published the 16th edition of the annual "Municipal Year Book," its monthly journal Public Management, the City Managers' News Letter, and the fourth edition of one of its training manuals, Municipal Finance Administration, which was originally released in 1937 and had been twice revised since that time (1941 and 1946).

TABLE XIX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

933 CITIES AND 15 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1950

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by state enabling act or charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village. Population figures in italics are post-1940 figures supplied by the Bureau of the Census.

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
			ALABAMA—4		
Bessemer (1)	22,826	O	1947	J. J. Dean (M)	1947
Brewton (1)	3,323	O	1948	W. F. Pearson (Assoc. M)	1948
Mountain Brook (2)	3,567	O	1942	Ray Crow (M)	1946
Fairhope (1)	1,845	O	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (Assoc. M)	1949
			ARIZONA—3		
Glendale (2)	4,855	O	1948	E. B. Tucker	1949
Phoenix (24)	65,414	C	1914	Ray W. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1950
Tucson (5)	36,818	C	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr. (M)	1941
			CALIFORNIA—72		
Alameda (9)	*89,906*	C	1917	Carl Froerer (Assoc. M)	1948
Alhambra (11)	*50.071*	C	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 3	1945
Antioch (2)	*9,923*	C	1949	Phil Minner (M) 2	1949
Auburn (1)	4,013	O	1948	R. Merritt Baker (Assoc. M)	1948
Bakersfield (10)	*32,807*	C	1915	Carl Thornton (M)	1947
Berkeley (5)	*100,024*	C	1923	Ross Miller (M) 2	1947
Burbank (3)	*72,588*	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (3)	*11,432*	C	1923	Roy E. Huhs (Assoc. M)	1949
Chula Vista (1)	11,081	C	1949	Herbert V. Bryant (Assoc. M)	1950
Claremont (1)	3,051	O	1948	Keith A. Murdock (M)	1948
Compton (8)	*42,789*	C	1925	Kenneth B. Douglass (Assoc. M)	1948
Coronado (7)	*25,382*	O	1920	H. R. Fuller (M)	1944
Delano (2)	6,630	O	1946	Bernard P. Westkamper (Assoc. M)	1947
El Cerrito (1)	16,624	O	1948	Edwin S. Howell (Assoc. M)	1948
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918
Glendale (9)	*96,495*	C	1914	Charles C. McCall (M) 4	1948
Hawthorne (2)	*14,131*	O	1948	Carl B. Wirsching (M) 2	1949
Hayward (3)	*8,243*	C	1947	Lohn R. Ficklin (M) 2	1949
Hemet (1)	2,595	O	1949	Harry H. Hume	1949
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Lodi (1)	*13,118*	C	1948	H. D. Weller (Assoc. M)	1948
Long Beach (15)	*241,109*	C	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M) 2	1949
Lynwood (3)	*20,650*	O	1945	A. J. Bateman	1949
Manhattan Beach (1)	*14,641*	C	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (Assoc. M)	1948
Menlo Park (1)	*7,180*	O	1947	C. L. Longson (Assoc. M)	1947
Merced (1)	*13,229*	C	1948	William Richards (M)	1948
Mill Valley (2)	*6,119*	O	1942	(Vacancy)	
Modesto	16,379	C	1950	...	...
Monrovia (1)	*18,011*	O	1949	Richard H. Smith (M) 2	1949
Monterey (5)	*11,393*	C	1925	Clyde Dorsey (M)	1946
Monterey Park (1)	*12,909*	C	1948	John S. Moriarty (Assoc. M)	1948
Napa (1)	*12,987*	C	1949	Charles E. Martin (Assoc. M)	1949
Newport Beach (1)	*10,994*	O	1949	John J. Sailors (Assoc. M)	1949
Oakland (3)	*400,935*	C	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1946
Ontario (2)	*19,638*	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (1)	18,979	C	1947	George C. Shannon (M) 2	1947
Pacific Grove (3)	*8,708*	C	1927	Alfred D. Coons (M)	1945
Palm Springs (5)	*7,213*	O	1941	Russell W. Rink (M) 2	1949

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pasadena (5)	*98,279*	C	1921	Don C. McMillan (M) 3	1948
Petaluma (2)	*9,559*	C	1947	James L. Krause (Assoc. M)	1949
Pittsburg (6)	*10,841*	O	1919	Henry L. Denham (Assoc. M)	1935
Porterville (6)	*6,827*	C	1927	Harold N. Corbin (Assoc. M)	1948
Redding (3)	*9,080*	O	1946	Philip W. Storm (M)	1947
Redlands (1)	*16,718*	O	1949	George W. Coffey (Assoc. M)	1949
Redondo Beach (2)	*21,288*	C	1949	George A. Griffith	1950
Redwood City (4)	*19,253*	C	1929	E. A. Rolison (Assoc. M) 5	1947
Richmond (2)	*101,519*	O	1920	Wayne Thompson (M)	1945
Sacramento (6)	*119,984*	C	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (Assoc. M)	1946
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (3)	*13,512*	O	1936	Ted B. Adsit (Assoc. M) 2	1950
San Carlos (1)	*9,828*	O	1949	Howard W. Brod (Assoc. M)	1949
San Diego (8)	*362,658*	C	1932	O. W. Campbell (M) 2	1950
San Jose (6)	*80,734*	C	1916	Anthony P. Hamann	1950
San Leandro (6)	*26,701*	C	1928	Wesley McClure (Assoc. M)	1948
San Mateo (5)	*32,580*	C	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City)	111,782	C	1951	...	...
Santa Clara County (San Jose)	174,949	C	1950	...	...
Santa Cruz (1)	*21,874*	C	1948	Neal D. Smith (M) 2	1948
Santa Monica (1)	67,473	C	1947	R. M. Dorton (M) 4	1947
Santa Rosa (10)	*17,818*	C	1923	E. W. Blom (M) 2	1947
South Pasadena (5)	*16,811*	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (1)	*15,862*	O	1949	Mark Larwood (Assoc. M)	1949
Stockton (2)	*65,924*	C	1923	Jerome Keithley (Assoc. M)	1949
Sunnyvale (1)	9,369	C	1949	H. K. Hunter (Assoc. M)	1950
Torrance (1)	*17,450*	C	1948	George W. Stevens (Assoc. M)	1949
Tulare (9)	*9,376*	C	1923	Sam V. Smith (Assoc. M)	1950
Upland (1)	*7,814*	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Vallejo (1)	42,941	C	1947	Alfred L. Wanger (Assoc. M)	1949
Ventura (4)	*15,710*	C	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M) 2	1948
Visalia (3)	*10,363*	C	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Whittier (1)	*20,113*	C	1949	William Howard Church (Assoc. M)	1949
Woodland	*9,042*	O	1948	John H. Ferns	1948

COLORADO—15

Alamosa	5,613	C	1952	...	...
Boulder (6)	12,958	C	1918	(Vacancy)	
Canon City (1)	6,600	O	1947	Everett R. Bancroft	1947
Colorado Springs (4)	36,789	C	1921	Kenneth R. Card	1949
Durango (7)	5,887	C	1915	George R. Hubbard (Assoc. M)	1949
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (1)	2,253	C	1948	James L. Galloway (M) 2	1948
Golden (1)	3,175	C	1948	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (M) 2	1948
Grand Junction (7)	12,479	C	1922	Warren D. Toyne (M) 3	1950
Greeley	15,995	C	1952	...	...
La Junta (2)	7,040	C	1948	Tom Russell (Assoc. M)	1949
Monte Vista (2)	3,208	C	1922	E. Keith Montgomery (Assoc. M)	1948
Montrose (10)	4,764	C	1914	Roy P. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1950
Pueblo (1)	52,162	C	1950	John O. Hall (M) 4	1950
Trinidad (2)	13,223	C	1948	Raymond D. Nixon (Assoc. M)	1949

CONNECTICUT—10

Bloomfield t (4)	4,309	C	1941	Ralph G. Lingley (Assoc. M)	1948
Farmington t (1)	5,313	C	1948	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M) 3	1948
Hartford (1)	166,267	C	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M) 2	1948
Killingly t(Danielson)(2)	9,547	C	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester (1)	23,000	C	1947	George H. Waddell (M)	1947
Milford (1)	11,300	C	1947	A. J. Koenig (M) 6	1947
New London (4)	30,456	C	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
Windsor t (1)	*10,180*	C	1947	Richard H. Custer (M) 2	1947

DELAWARE—3

Dover (3)	5,517	C	1929	(Vacancy)	

DELAWARE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Milford (4)	4,214	C	1932	Harry F. Bressler (Assoc. M)	1948
Rehoboth Beach (3)	1,247	C	1937	S. C. Marvel	1947

FLORIDA—54

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alachua (2)	1,081	C	1923	Julian O. Langford (Assoc. M)	1947
Auburndale (1)	2,733	O	1949	Joe N. Crowder	1949
Bal Harbour (1)	*920*	C	1947	Willard H. Webb (Assoc. M)	1947
Bartow (10)	6,158	C	1922	Charles R. Odom (Assoc. M)	1948
Clearwater (7)	10,136	C	1923	Boyd A. Bennett (M) 3	1947
Coral Gables (6)	8,294	C	1925	William T. McIlwain (M) 2	1945
Dade City (1)	2,561	C	1946	Oscar Hettema (M)	1946
Daytona Beach (17)	22,584	C	1922	James M. Titus	1947
DeLand (6)	7,041	C	1926	William D. LeVeille, Act.	1949
Delray Beach (2)	3,739	O	1946	Charles E. Black (M)	1948
Dunedin (6)	1,758	C	1926	C. E. O'Connor (M)	1945
Fernandina (9)	3,492	C	1923	Edmund W. Meisenhelder (M)	1946
Fort Lauderdale (9)	17,996	C	1925	Fred D. Rankins	1949
Fort Meade (9)	1,992	C	1925	John L. Green	1944
Fort Pierce (11)	8,040	C	1923	Howard Stanton	1948
Gainesville (4)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Green Cove Springs (1)	1,752	O	1946	(Vacancy)	
Haines City (6)	3,890	C	1925	Charles Leighton (M)	1946
Hollywood (16)	6,239	C	1926	Arthur P. McMann (Assoc. M)	1949
Jacksonville Beach (4)	3,566	C	1938	Wilbur E. Harkness	1950
Key West (3)	12,927	C	1945	Ralph G. Spalding (Assoc. M)	1948
Kissimmee (8)	3,225	C	1923	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Lake Alfred (1)	920	C	1927	Mrs. Ruth H. Smith (Assoc. M)	1946
Lake Worth (6)	7,408	O	1937	W. F. Clark (Assoc. M)	1949
Lakeland (7)	22,068	C	1914	Dewitt L. Spinks (M)	1947
Largo (17)	1,031	C	1913	James E. Burnette	1948
Leesburg (6)	4,687	C	1923	J. Keener Mizell	1948
Madison (1)	2,730	C	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Melbourne (10)	2,622	C	1926	C. R. Stickel	1950
Miami (10)	172,172	C	1921	O. P. Hart (Assoc. M)	1948
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	1,956	C	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Naples (1)	1,253	C	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk	1949
New Smyrna Beach (7)	4,402	C	1921	George Marsch (Assoc. M)	1948
Ocala (10)	8,986	C	1918	John M. Baldwin (M) 2	1948
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (2)	11,610	C	1940	J. F. Daniel (M)	1946
Pensacola (4)	37,449	C	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall (Assoc. M)	1940
Pompano Beach (2)	4,427	C	1947	Horace P. Edmond (M) 2	1948
Quincy (3)	3,888	C	1923	Herbert C. Gregory	1948
Safety Harbor (2)	1,023	C	1927	Mrs. Ida Samuelson	1947
St. Augustine (8)	12,090	C	1915	Gerald M. Ponton	1949
St. Petersburg (6)	60,812	C	1931	Ross E. Windom (M) 4	1948
Sanford (7)	10,217	C	1920	Clifford McKibbin, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Sarasota (4)	11,141	C	1946	Kenneth Thompson (Assoc. M)	1949
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (M)	1940
Surfside (Miami Beach)(1)	295	C	1949	Wayne P. Mitchell (Assoc. M)	1949
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (5)	3,402	C	1941	Joe McCreary (Assoc. M)	1947
Titusville (1)	2,220	C	1947	C. A. Draa	1947
West Palm Beach (9)	33,693	C	1919	Keith R. Chinn (M)	1947
Winter Haven (9)	6,199	C	1923	Cletus R. Allen (M)	1946

GEORGIA—24

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (3)	19,055	C	1924	Donald P. Wolfer (M) 2	1949
Avondale Estates (4)	569	C	1927	John R. Hellams	1948
Brunswick (7)	15,035	C	1921	H. A. Norman (Assoc. M)	1947
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	H. Jack Turner (M)	1947
Cartersville (8)	6,141	C	1917	Riley Milam (Assoc. M)	1950
Cedartown (3)	9,025	C	1938	L. W. Turner (Assoc. M)	1947
Columbus (5)	53,280	C	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947

GEORGIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cordele (6)	7,929	C	1923		...
Cornelia (10)	1,808	C	1928	D. C. Moody	1948
Decatur (6)	16,561	C	1921	L. V. Bean (M) 3	1949
Douglas (3)	5,175	C	1941	B. H. Warren, Jr. (M)	1946
Eastman (6)	3,311	C	1922	R. T. Wright	1946
Fulton Co. (Atlanta) (1)	392,886	C	1947	A. E. Fuller (M) 2	1947
Gainesville (7)	10,243	C	1922	A. O. Brown (Assoc. M)	1949
Griffin (5)	13,222	C	1918	Hill R. Healan (M) 2	1950
Hawkinsville (5)	3,000	C	1924	T. R. Richardson	1943
Manchester (4)	3,463	C	1923	George A. Whiten (Assoc. M)	1949
Moultrie (2)	10,147	C	1937	William F. Ladson (M)	1945
Quitman (6)	4,450	C	1922	(Vacancy)	
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Thomasville (1)	12,683	C	1944	C. E. Layton (M) 2	1944
Tifton (6)	5,228	C	1921	R. P. Norris (Assoc. M)	1948
Toccoa (5)	5,494	C	1932	Fred Terrell	1949
Waycross (6)	16,763	C	1923	(Vacancy)	

IDAHO—1

Twin Falls (1)	11,851	C	1950	William R. Smith	1950

ILLINOIS—11

Brookfield (2)	10,817	O	1947	C. Harold Eash (Assoc. M)	1948
Galena (1)	4,126	C	1949	Robert F. Mott (Assoc. M)	1949
Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Hinsdale (1)	7,336	O	1949	Theodore M. Wardwell (M) 2	1949
Kenilworth (3)	2,935	O	1920	W. C. Drager (M) 4	1948
Park Ridge (1)	12,063	O	1949	DeSoto McCabe (M) 2	1950
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Western Springs (1)	4,856	O	1949	C. K. Creelman (Assoc. M)	1949
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA—13

Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Charles City (3)	8,681	O	1946	Arthur E. J. Johnson (M) 4	1949
Clarinda (10)	4,905	O	1913	R. H. van Deusen (M) 2	1950
Council Bluffs	41,439	C	1950		...
Des Moines	159,819	C	1950		...
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (5)	4,425	O	1914	Forrest E. Dougan (M)	1944
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Shenandoah (2)	6,846	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (Assoc. M)	1948
Villisca (5)	2,011	O	1919	Martin Taylor	1948
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,802	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941

KANSAS—29

Abilene (4)	5,671	C	1939	Frank H. Lawler (Assoc. M)	1949
Arkansas City (2)	12,752	C	1931	Wayne E. Lambert (Assoc. M)	1949
Atchison (5)	12,648	C	1921	Earl Hellener (M)	1947
Belleville (3)	2,580	C	1921	Neal Harr (Assoc. M)	1948
Colby (2)	2,458	C	1947	R. J. Hayes (Assoc. M)	1949
Concordia (1)	6,255	C	1949	E. Alan Webster (Assoc. M)	1949
El Dorado (8)	10,045	C	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Emporia (1)	13,188	C	1947	Walter F. Johnson (M) 3	1947
Garden City (1)	6,286	C	1949	Robert Peart (M) 4	1949
Hays (7)	6,385	C	1919	Virgil Basgall (M)	1945
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Holton (1)	2,885	C	1948	Virgil C. Knowles (Assoc. M)	1948
Hutchinson (1)	30,013	C	1947	Harold C. McClintock (M) 2	1947
Independence (1)	11,565	C	1945	W. C. Cavert	1949
Junction City (1)	8,507	C	1947	Elder Gunter (M) 2	1947
Kinsley (5)	2,178	C	1922	Albert Wilson (M)	1944

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
KANSAS (Continued)					
La Crosse (3)	1,407	C	1925	Roy C. Warnock	1945
Larned (1)	3,533	C	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (Assoc. M)	1948
Liberal (2)	4,410	C	1945	W. D. Pittser (Assoc. M)	1949
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (6)	11,048	C	1927	Ira D. S. Kelly (Assoc. M)	1950
Pittsburg (1)	17,571	C	1949	William E. Hansen (M) 4	1949
Russell (1)	4,819	C	1948	J. H. Wigglesworth (M) 2	1948
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (5)	21,073	C	1921	E. J. Allison (M) 2	1943
Sterling (7)	2,215	C	1925	John B. LaDuex (Assoc. M)	1949
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich	1922
Wichita (8)	114,966	C	1917	M. P. Jones (M)	1948
Winfield (4)	9,506	C	1921	Cyrus F. Breeden (M)	1946
KENTUCKY—8					
Ashland (1)	29,537	C	1950	James G. Wallace (M) 7	1950
Corbin	7,893	C	1950	Hugh Finley	1950
Covington (6)	62,018	C	1932	George S. Lyon (M)	1948
Hazard (6)	7,397	C	1938	Jack Maynard (M) 3	1949
Lexington (7)	49,304	C	1932	Harold R. Cheek (M) 3	1950
Morehead	1,901		1953	(Vacancy)	
Newport (5)	30,631	C	1932	Malcolm R. Rhoads (Assoc. M)	1950
Paducah (5)	33,765	C	1934	C. R. Moffitt	1950
MAINE—104					
Ashland t (3)	2,457	C	1935	Vance Dearborn	1949
Auburn (10)	19,817	C	1918	B. B. Allen (M) 5	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (4)	29,822	C	1932	Oliver D. Comstock (M)	1948
Bar Harbor t (1)	4,378	C	1948	L. Everett Gerrish (M) 3	1948
Bath (1)	10,235	C	1948	Ralph F. Mittendorf (M) 2	1948
Belfast (6)	5,540	C	1930	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Berwick t (1)	1,971	C	1949	Warren E. Knowles	1949
Blaine t (5)	1,049	C	1943	Benjamin C. Bubar, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Boothbay t (1)	1,370	C	1947	Philip K. Blake	1947
Boothbay Harbor t (1)	2,131	C	1949	Earl A. White (M) 2	1949
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgewater t (3)	1,267	C	1942	Mrs. Amelia J. Cullins	1945
Bridgton t (3)	3,035	C	1940	Conrad L. Drapeau (M)	1947
Brownville t (4)	1,919	C	1944	James M. Ordway	1949
Brunswick (1)	8,658	C	1949	John J. Desmond (M) 2	1949
Bucksport t (1)	2,927	C	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M) 2	1946
Calais (2)	5,161	C	1948	Philip L. Manship, Act.	1950
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (2)	8,218	C	1940	W. B. Burns 4	1945
Castle Hill t (1)	697	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M)	1941
Chelsea t (1)	2,280	C	1949	Charles Woodman (Assoc. M)	1949
Clinton t (3)	1,436	C	1945	Harold L. Bean	1949
Corinna t (3)	1,515	C	1941	John Bird	1948
Crystal t (2)	346	C	1946	Basil Campbell	1946
Danforth t (4)	1,348	C	1941	Horace W. Hodnett	1947
Dexter t (4)	3,714	C	1944	Millard F. Quimby 2	1948
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,015	C	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (Assoc. M) 3	1948
Dyer Brook t (3)	265	C	1942	Clair L. Allen (Assoc. M)	1948
Eagle Lake t (2)	1,891	C	1944	Eddie Belanger	1948
Eastport t (7)	3,346	C	1936	A. Austin Fahey	1949
Ellsworth t (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles A. Haynes (M)	1941
Fairfield t (2)	3,420	C	1946	Clarence E. Robinson (M) 3	1949
Farmington t (1)	3,743	C	1948	Walter P. Lemke (M) 2	1948
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,607	C	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (Assoc. M)	1949
Ft. Kent (2)	5,353	C	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (2)	2,764	C	1946	Elden H. Shute (2)	1947
Frenchville t (1)	1,566	C	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Greenville t (1)	1,955	C	1948	Archie A. Stevens (Assoc. M)	1948
Guilford t (3)	1,732	C	1945	Bernard L. Marsh (Assoc. M)	1949

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Haynesville t (2)	235	C	1944	H. F. Smith	1947
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (2)	7,771	C	1939	Maynard Austin, Act.	1950
Island Falls t (1)	1,058	C	1946	Ralph Armstrong	1946
Isleboro t (1)	718	C	1948	Benedict A. Kelley 2	1948
Jackman pl (1)	1,200	C	1949	Ronald W. Gullifer	1949
Kennebunk t (1)	3,698	C	1948	John N. Balch	1948
Limestone t (2)	864	C	1946	S. Waldo Burgess	1947
Lincoln t (4)	3,563	C	1940	Walter R. Benson (Assoc. M)	1948
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Littleton t (1)	1,049	C	1945	Anna Schools	1946
Machias (1)	2,200	C	1949	Iley Walston	1949
Madawaska t (3)	4,936	C	1946	Ronald E. Stewart (Assoc. M)	1949
Madison t (2)	3,836	C	1947	Howard J. Charles (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Mapleton t (2)	1,354	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Mars Hill t (5)	1,886	C	1941	Bernard J. Noden (M)	1947
Masardis t (2)	601	C	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls t (1)	1,500	C	1942	Edward Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	424	C	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Millbridge	1,318	C	1950	Ronald W. Clifford (Assoc. M)	1950
Milo t (2)	3,000	C	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth t (2)	1,500	C	1947	Robert Hanson	1948
Monroe t (2)	665	C	1946	Guy M. Twombly	1948
Monson t (1)	977	C	1947	Lyle C. Towne (Assoc. M)	1947
Monticello t (2)	1,504	C	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert (1) (Northeast Harbor) (1)	2,047	C	1932	Harry A. Dillon	1949
New Canada pl (1) (Soldiers Pond)	633	C	1946	Adrian Jacques (Assoc. M)	1946
New Gloucester (1)	2,334	C	1949	John W. True	1949
New Portland t (2)	810	C	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (5)	1,511	C	1940	Linwood A. Porter	1948
Norway t (2)	3,649	C	1943	Allen Wilcox (M) 3	1947
Oakfield t (3)	667	C	1946	Clair L. Allen (Assoc. M)	1948
Oakland t (4)	2,730	C	1935	Thomas M. Libby (Assoc. M)	1948
Old Town (2)	7,688	C	1946	Daniel Webster (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Orient t (2)	147	C	1945	Horace W. Hodnett	1947
Orono t (1)	3,702	C	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Patten t (3)	1,548	C	1941	Joseph H. McGillicuddy (Assoc. M)	1947
Pittsfield t (2)	3,329	C	1947	Frank S. Keezar	1950
Portage Lake t (2)	773	C	1942	Donald Abbott	1945
Portland (3)	73,643	C	1923	Lyman S. Moore (M)	1946
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Norman H. MacDonald (Assoc. M)	1948
Rangeley t (1)	974	C	1946	O. R. Rowe	1947
Reed pl (1)	450	C	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond t (2)	2,063	C	1946	Ervin L. Welch (Assoc. M)	1949
Rockland (1)	8,899	C	1946	Fred D. Farnsworth (M) 4	1946
Rumford t (7)	10,230	C	1927	Fred I. Howard	1949
St. Agatha t (1)	1,874	C	1944	Sylvio Michaud (M)	1944
St. Francis pl (3)	1,480	C	1944	Saul B. Jandreau	1948
Sangerville t (1)	1,194	C	1948	Lionel Merrill 2	1948
Sherman t (1)	1,058	C	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t (3)	7,159	C	1944	Benjamin Ela 2	1947
Smyrna t (1)	409	C	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Berwick t	1,855	C	1948	Robert B. Weiss (Assoc. M)	1949
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	J. Harold Webster (M)	1942
Stacyville pl (2)	717	C	1944	Joseph H. McGillicuddy (Assoc. M)	1947
Stockholm t (3)	891	C	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (3)	1,493	C	1946	Lloyd K. Allen (M)	1947
Thomaston	2,533	C	1950	Harold W. Putnam	1950
Van Buren t (1)	5,380	C	1944	Archer Scribner (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Vassalboro t (2)	1,931	C	1944	Louise I. Timoney	1948
Waldoboro	1,500	C	1950		...
Wallagrass t (1) (Soldiers Pond)	1,123	C	1944	Adrian Jacques (M)	1944
Washburn t (5)	1,805	C	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (Assoc. M)	1945

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Wells t (1)	2,160	C	1949	Ernest C. Marriner, Jr. (M) 2	1949

MARYLAND—4

Greenbelt (3)	2,831	C	1938	Charles T. McDonald (Assoc. M)	1948
Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (1)	68,375	C	1949	William S. Coburn (Assoc. M)	1949
Montgomery County (Rockville) (1)	83,912	C	1948	Irving G. McNayr (Assoc. M)	1948
Princess Anne (1)	942	C	1949	Carl S. Burbridge (Assoc. M)	1949

MASSACHUSETTS—16

Cambridge (1)	110,879	C	1942	John B. Atkinson (M)	1942
Danvers	14,179	C	1950	Jeannette S. Whittier	1950
Gloucester	24,046	C	1952		...
Haverhill	46,752	C	1952		...
Lowell (1)	101,389	C	1944	John J. Flannery (M)	1944
Mansfield t (7)	6,530	C	1921	John D. Prescott	1949
Medford (1)	63,083	C	1950	James F. Shurtleff (M) 4	1950
Middleboro t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Roger W. MacDonald (Assoc. M)	1948
North Adams	22,213	C	1952		...
Norwood t (6)	15,383	C	1915	(Vacancy)	
Quincy (1)	75,810	C	1950	William J. Deegan (M) 4	1950
Revere (1)	34,455	C	1950	Edward C. Monahan (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Saugus t (1)	14,825	C	1948	Patrick Cusick, Act.	1950
Somerville	102,177	C	1952		...
Stoughton t (3)	8,632	C	1922	Donald Blatt (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Worcester (1)	193,694	C	1950	Everett F. Merrill	1950

MICHIGAN—73

Allegan (1)	4,526	C	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M) 5	1947
Alma (6)	7,202	C	1919	James D. McNaughton	1950
Alpena (7)	12,808	C	1916	Morris A. Olsen (Assoc. M)	1948
Bay City (7)	47,956	C	1921	George MacPhail (Assoc.M)	1948
Benton Harbor (6)	16,668	C	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (4)	*12,358*	C	1944	Donald M. Oakes (M) 2	1948
Big Rapids (9)	4,987	C	1914	George Granger (M) 2	1947
Birmingham (6)	*12,685*	C	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,281	C	1932	Elmer Kephart, Act	1948
Buchanan	4,056	C	1949	C. Leland Gunn (Assoc. M)	1949
Cadillac (5)	9,855	C	1914	Norman Sageman	1950
Clawson (7)	4,006	C	1940	Robert O. Wright (Assoc. M)	1950
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,397	C	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Detroit	8,584	C	1929	W. T. Williamson (M) 3	1948
East Grand Rapids (2)	4,899	C	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (2)	5,839	C	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	14,830	C	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Ferndale (2)	*27,392*	C	1924	Wilfred A. Laking, Act (Assoc. M)	1949
Flint (9)	151,543	C	1930	Harold M. Kinder (Assoc. M)	1948
Flushing vil (3)	1,806	O	1948	Arthur Gibbs (Assoc. M)	1949
Gaastra	773	C	1949	Clarence Perkins	1949
Gladstone (5)	4,972	C	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	8,799	C	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (9)	164,292	C	1917	George H. Kranenbarg, Jr.(Assoc.M)	1949
Grayling (3)	2,124	C	1935	Maxwell Davenport (M)	1947
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	12,646	O	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M) 2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	801	O	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Harbor Springs (5)	1,423	C	1932	Harold K. Schone (Assoc. M)	1949
Hart (2)	1,922	C	1947	George Nicol	1949
Hazel Park (3)	*16,665*	C	1942	Frederick W. Liddle (Assoc. M)	1948
Huntington Woods (3)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (8)	13,369	C	1925	Henry L. Levens (M)	1947
Ishpeming (1)	9,491	C	1944	Olaf E. Stolen (Assoc. M)	1950
Jackson (14)	49,656	C	1915	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 3	1946
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Kingsford (6)	5,771	C	1924	James J. Cummings (M)	1945
Lapeer (7)	5,365	C	1919	L. Fred Pearce (Assoc. M)	1946
Ludington (2)	8,701	O	1942	Edward W. Larsen (M)	1947
Manistee (6)	8,694	C	1914	Walter A. Mischley (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Manistique (7)	5,399	C	1926	H. W. Heideman (Assoc. M)	1949
Marquette (2)	15,928	O	1946	James Clulo	1949
Marysville (6)	1,777	C	1920	William B. Webb (Assoc. M)	1948
Midland (1)	10,329	C	1945	John M. Biery (M)	1945
Mount Pleasant (4)	8,413	C	1921	Allan J. Kronback (Assoc. M)	1949
Muskegon (7)	*50,215*	C	1920	George F. Liddle (M) 2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	*17,629*	C	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Norway (1)	3,728	C	1949	William H. Lange (Assoc. M)	1949
Petoskey (8)	6,019	C	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M) 2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,391	C	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (8)	5,360	C	1918	A. F. Glassford (Assoc. M)	1949
Pontiac (8)	*73,752*	C	1920	George E. Bean (M) 2	1944
Port Huron (2)	32,759	C	1941	W. K. Willman (M) 3	1947
Portland (2)	2,247	C	1919	Bernard C. Morse	1948
Rochester (1)	3,759	C	1948	Robert A. Slone (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Rogers City (2)	3,677	C	1947	Howard R. Gohlke (Assoc. M)	1948
Royal Oak (5)	*35,319*	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	82,794	C	1936	C. A. Miller (M) 4	1949
St. Johns (3)	4,422	C	1919	Robert T. Palmer (M)	1947
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
St. Louis (1)	3,039	C	1943	Frank B. Housel (Assoc. M)	1943
Sault Ste. Marie (4)	15,847	C	1917	Gilbert Peterman (Assoc. M)	1948
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924		
Sturgis (6)	7,214	C	1921	Worth N. Yoder (Assoc. M)	1948
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac)(2)	1,046	C	1947	John E. Huntzinger	1950
Three Rivers (5)	6,710	C	1918	G. F. Kays, Act.	1950
Traverse City (2)	14,455	C	1940	H. H. Kramer (M) 3	1949
Vassar (2)	2,154	C	1945	Charles D. Manson 2	1946
Wakefield (1)	3,391	C	1949	Donald L. Brown (Assoc. M)	1949
Wayne (3)	4,223	C	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (Assoc. M)	1949
Ypsilanti (1)	12,121	C	1947	N. G. Damoose (M)	1947

MINNESOTA—9

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albert Lea (5)	12,200	C	1929	Warren C. Hyde (M)	1947
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	Leroy Trafton (M) 2	1950
Hopkins (1)	4,100	C	1948	C. C. Congdon (M) 5	1948
Montevideo (1)	5,220	C	1948	James J. Deneen (M)	1948
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
Mound (1)	1,189	C	1950	Robert C. Storey (Assoc. M)	1950
Wayzata (1)	1,473	C	1947	Earl Wagner	1950
White Bear Lake (5)	2,858	C	1921	P. A. Edington	1946

MISSISSIPPI—1

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Meridian (1)	35,831	C	1949	George J. Roark (M) 4	1949

MISSOURI—16

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Brookfield (1)	6,174	C	1945	Harold B. Vasey (M) 2	1946
Cameron (1)	3,615	C	1949	Edwin H. Allen, Jr. (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Charleston (1)	5,182	C	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M) 3	1948
Columbia (1)	18,399	C	1949	Bill N. Taylor (M) 7	1949
De Soto (2)	5,121	C	1948	James A. Danforth	1950
Excelsior Springs (11)	4,864	C	1922	H. B. Smith (Assoc. M)	1950
Hannibal (2)	20,865	C	1947	O. G. Holway (M) 2	1949
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940
Lebanon (3)	5,025	C	1946	Bertill W. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1948
Marshall (1)	8,533	C	1948	Herbert D. Fritz (M) 2	1948
Mexico (1)	9,053	C	1949	Peter F. Roan (M) 2	1949
Moberly (1)	12,920	C	1944	H. P. Phelan, (Assoc. M)	1948
Neosho (4)	5,318	C	1944	Charles A. North (Assoc. M)	1949
Nevada (3)	8,181	C	1946	E. D. Gray (Assoc. M)	1948
Slater (2)	3,073	C	1948	Newell N. Jenkins (Assoc. M)	1949

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
MISSOURI (Continued)					
University City (1)	33,023	C	1947	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)	1947
MONTANA—2					
Bozeman (5)	8,665	C	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (2)	1,083	C	1942	Eldon Freed	1943
NEBRASKA—7					
Alliance (6)	6,253	C	1919	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron	4,262	C	1950		
Grand Island	19,130	C	1950		
Lexington (1)	3,688	C	1948	Elmer R. Cross (M) 2	1948
McCook	6,212	C	1950		
Scottsbluff (1)	12,057	C	1949	T. E. Thompson (M) 4	1949
Sidney	3,388	C	1950		
NEVADA—3					
Elko (1)	4,094	C	1946	Allen B. Carter (M)	1946
Las Vegas (4)	8,422	C	1943	George O. Treem, Act. (Assoc. M)	1949
Reno (1)	21,317	C	1947	Emory Branch (M)	1947
NEW HAMPSHIRE—12					
Ashland t (2)	1,460	C	1949	Richard G. Marden	1950
Bethlehem t (1)	935	C	1949	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr.(Assoc. M)	1949
Claremont t (1)	12,144	C	1948	Philip L. White (M) 2	1948
Concord (1)	27,171	C	1950	Woodbury S. Brackett (M) 7	1950
Derry t (1)	5,400	C	1949	Dean C. Cushing (Assoc. M)	1949
Dover t (2)	14,990	C	1948	Robert L. Price (M) 2	1950
Keene t (1)	13,832	C	1948	Henry F. Goodnow (Assoc. M)	1948
Lancaster t (1)	3,095	C	1948	Allen L. Torrey (Assoc. M)	1948
Littleton t (1)	4,571	C	1948	Sidney S. Frissell (M)	1948
Meredith t (1)	2,192	C	1948	Albert Gray, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Newport t (1)	5,304	C	1948	Leon E. Fitts (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Portsmouth t (1)	14,821	C	1948	Edward C. Peterson (M) 4	1948
NEW JERSEY—8					
Asbury Park (5)	14,617	C	1944	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Fair Lawn (1)	9,017	C	1948	Ralph M. Bryant, Act.	1950
Hackensack (3)	26,279	C	1933	Harold V. Reilly (Assoc. M)	1948
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Medford Lakes (2)	137	C	1946	Al Krouse	1950
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
Teterboro (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (M)	1938
NEW MEXICO—6					
Albuquerque (7)	35,449	C	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1948
Clayton (6)	3,188	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (12)	10,065	C	1921	William Evans	1949
Hobbs	10,619	C	1950		
Las Cruces (2)	8,385	C	1948	Patrick McClernon (Assoc. M)	1950
Roswell (5)	13,482	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Tucumcari (3)	6,194	C	1946	W. T. Williamson 4	1950
NEW YORK—16					
Auburn (6)	35,753	C	1920	George F. Train (M)	1944
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Max F. Dennis, Act.(Assoc. M)	1949
Long Beach (3)	9,036	C	1946	Maurice J. Fleishman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
New Rochelle (5)	58,408	C	1932	Ralph D. Klebes (M) 2	1949
Newburgh (9)	31,883	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty (Assoc. M)	1950
Niagara Falls (7)	78,029	C	1916	Charles Collison, Act.(Assoc. M)	1950
Poughkeepsie	40,578	C	1952		
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Saranac Lake (4)	7,138	C	1920	Millar S. Johnson	1948

NEW YORK (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Schenectady (4)	87,549	C	1936	Christian X. Kouray (Assoc. M)	1950
Sherrill (9)	2,184	C	1916	F. J. Murphy	1948
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (5)	142,598	C	1940	Donald C. Wagner (M) 5	1949

NORTH CAROLINA—42

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Apex (2)	1,000	O	1935	Malcolm Allen	1946
Asheboro (3)	6,981	O	1942	E. C. Brandon, Jr. (M) 2	1949
Asheville (4)	51,310	C	1931	J. Weldon Weir	1950
Burlington (2)	*21,830*	C	1945	William H. Carper (M) 4	1947
Carolina Beach (1)	2,500	C	1949	Randy Haskell Hamilton (Assoc. M)	1949
Chapel Hill (6)	3,654	C	1922	Thomas D. Rose (Assoc. M)	1949
Charlotte (6)	100,899	C	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M) 5	1946
Durham (4)	60,195	C	1921	Robert W. Flack (M) 4	1946
Durham County (2)	80,244	C	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Dunn (1)	5,256	C	1949	Charles R. Storey (Assoc. M)	1949
Elizabeth City (9)	10,037	C	1915	J. B. Flora	1949
Fayetteville (1)	17,428	C	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M) 2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,323	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	P. A. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1949
Goldsboro (6)	17,274	C	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1949
Greensboro (7)	59,319	C	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Guilford Co. (Greensboro)	153,916	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (Assoc. M)	1942
Hickory (10)	13,487	C	1913	H. L. Burdette (M) 3	1947
High Point (7)	38,495	C	1915	T. E. Hinson (M) 2	1947
Kinston (1)	15,388	C	1948	William J. Heard (M) 2	1948
Lexington (3)	10,550	C	1935	Herman Zimmerman	1949
Lumberton (1)	5,803	C	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M) 2	1949
Marion (1)	2,889	O	1949	Reece C. Snyder (Assoc. M)	1949
Monroe (1)	6,475	O	1949	E. H. Broome	1949
Mooresville	6,682	C	1950		
Morganton (13)	7,670	C	1913	C. H. Helms 3	1948
New Bern (2)	11,815	C	1947	C. L. Barnhardt (Assoc. M)	1948
Oxford (1)	3,991	C	1949	Colin Churchill (M) 2	1949
Raleigh (1)	46,847	C	1947	Roy S. Braden (M) 5	1947
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (3)	25,568	C	1927	Roy L. Williamson (M) 2	1947
Roxboro (7)	4,599	O	1928	W. F. Timberlake, Act. (Assoc. M)	1949
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	Col. S. C. MacIntire, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Sanford	4,960	C	1949	(Vacancy)	
Statesville (1)	11,440	C	1949	Charles L. Lineback (M) 3	1949
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (3)	2,043	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Valdese (1)	2,615	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1949
Whiteville (1)	3,011	C	1947	C. D. Pickerrell (Assoc. M)	1947
Wilmington (3)	47,483	C	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (2)	19,234	C	1933	F. T. Green (Assoc. M)	1948
Winston-Salem (1)	78,815	C	1948	C. E. Perkins (Assoc. M)	1948

NORTH DAKOTA—3

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fargo (1)	32,580	C	1947	(Vacancy)	
Grand Forks (1)	20,228	C	1947	Byron J. Rockwood (M) 2	1947
Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933

OHIO—26

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bedford (2)	7,390	C	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Carey (3)	2,984	O	1945	Harry Hale (Assoc. M)	1948
Celina (3)	4,842	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (M)	1939
Cincinnati (3)	455,610	C	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944
Cleveland Heights (2)	54,992	C	1922	Henry M. Kimpel (M)	1946
Dayton (5)	210,718	C	1914	Russell E. McClure (M) 2	1948
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn	4,254	C	1949	H. A. Dellinger (M)	1949
Gallipolis (9)	7,832	C	1918	J. R. Bartlett (M)	1945
Hamilton (3)	50,592	C	1928	Mark C. Thomas (Assoc. M)	1948

OHIO (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	2,000	C	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (4)	15,851	C	1930	H. M. Stanley (Assoc. M)	1948
Middletown	31,220	C	1950	. . . .	. . .
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	7,652	C	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	H. Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (6)	12,235	C	1920	Paul D. Cook (Assoc. M)	1949
Piqua (3)	16,049	C	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr.	1949
Portsmouth (7)	40,466	C	1930	Edward T. Beall	1950
Sandusky (7)	24,874	C	1916	Karl H. Kugel (Assoc. M)	1945
South Charleston (5)	1,198	C	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (14)	70,662	C	1914	R. M. Hoisington (M) 2	1950
Toledo (3)	282,349	C	1936	Arnold V. Finch	1949
Washington Ct. House (5)	9,402	C	1936	Winston W. Hill (Assoc. M)	1947
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker (M)	1940
Wyoming (1)	4,466	C	1949	F. G. Gedge (Assoc. M)	1949
Zenia (4)	10,633	C	1918	George D. Ackerman (M)	1944
OKLAHOMA—41					
Ada (2)	15,143	C	1946	James W. Flint (M) 3	1947
Anadarko (1)	5,579	C	1947	K. C. Finch (Assoc. M)	1948
Ardmore (8)	16,886	C	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (4)	2,548	C	1937	J. E. Harris	1948
Bartlesville (2)	16,267	O	1927	Don V. Purington, Act. (Assoc. M)	1949
Britton (2)	2,239	C	1949	Joe S. Clark	1949
Chandler (6)	2,738	C	1925	Leon A. Carver (Assoc. M)	1949
Cherokee (2)	2,553	C	1920	Percy Daniels	1948
Chickasha (1)	14,111	C	1946	John R. Hamman (M) 2	1946
Cleveland (3)	2,510	C	1931	J. D. Cheek	1949
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Cushing (3)	7,703	C	1929	Elmer F. Edge (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Drumright (1)	4,303	C	1949	Willard Tharel	1949
Duncan (12)	9,207	C	1920	J. H. Bender (M) 3	1949
Edmond (7)	4,002	C	1925	Fred P. Snyder	1948
El Reno (7)	10,078	C	1926	C. A. Bentley (M) 3	1946
Enid (2)	28,081	C	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M) 3	1950
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (8)	10,018	C	1929	Robert O. Bailey (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Heavener (5)	2,215	C	1922	Donald E. Knecht	1949
Konawa (3)	2,205	C	1948	Roy E. Adair (Assoc. M)	1949
Lindsay (4)	1,792	C	1947	Dale A. Dahlgren (Assoc. M)	1949
McAlester (11)	12,401	C	1919	C. Harold Tippit	1949
Madill (9)	2,594	C	1917	Arthur J. Ables	1948
Mangum (13)	4,193	C	1914	Sam Harlan	1946
Midwest City (1)	9,500	C	1949	R. K. McMullen	1949
Muskogee (13)	32,332	C	1920	. . . .	. . .
Norman (10)	11,429	C	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1949
Nowata (8)	3,904	C	1920	R. O. Whitchurch, Jr.	1945
Oklahoma City (11)	204,424	C	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 4	1950
Pauls Valley	5,104	C	1945	T. R. McCasling (Assoc. M)	1947
Pawhuska (12)	5,443	C	1921	L. L. Houston (M)	1948
Purcell (1)	3,116	C	1949	Robert Jones	1949
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (6)	12,249	C	1922	J. Orville Bumpus (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Shawnee (3)	22,053	C	1930	Erbin E. Jones (M) 2	1946
Stigler (3)	1,861	C	1947	William A. Reynolds (Assoc. M)	1949
Tecumseh (7)	2,042	C	1929	Orville Humphrey	1946
Walters (7)	2,238	C	1919	Robert Wilson (M)	1945
Woodward (5)	5,406	C	1929	Julian T. VanHook (Assoc. M)	1948
Yale (8)	1,407	C	1921	H. H. Hunt	1943
OREGON—23					
Albany (1)	5,654	C	1949	J. D. Baughman (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Astoria (5)	10,389	C	1923	Brewer A. Billie (M)	1949
Bend (2)	10,021	C	1929	W. O. Cuthbertson (M) 3	1949
Coos Bay (3)	5,259	C	1945	C. G. Reiter (M) 3	1949
Corvallis (1)	8,392	C	1949	James O. Convill (M) 2	1949

OREGON (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
The Dalles (1)	6,266	C	1949	Loyd E. Brady (M) 3	1949
Eugene (2)	20,838	C	1945	Oren L. King (M) 3	1949
Forest Grove (2)	2,449	C	1938	M. O. Gardner (Assoc. M)	1948
Grants Pass (2)	6,028	C	1946	John F. Porter (Assoc. M)	1948
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (3)	*1,849*	O	1938	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)	1945
Milwaukie (2)	*5,146*	C	1945	Jack A. Taber (Assoc. M)	1947
Nyssa (1)	1,855	C	1945	E. K. Burton 2	1945
Oregon City (2)	6,124	C	1924	Robert A. Finlayson (M) 2	1947
Pendleton (2)	8,847	C	1947	C. V. Signor (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Roseburg (1)	4,924	C	1947	M. W. Slankard (Assoc. M)	1947
Salem (1)	30,908	C	1947	J. L. Franzen (M) 2	1947
Silverton (3)	2,925	C	1941	R. E. Borland (M) 2	1945
Springfield (2)	3,805	C	1947	Fred R. Cheatham (Assoc. M)	1948
Sweet Home (3)	*2,141*	C	1943	Jess M. Parker	1946
Tillamook (1)	2,751	C	1947	Charles F. Trinkle (M)	1947
Warrenton (10)	1,365	C	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—38

Ashland (1)	7,045	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister (M)	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Winfield F. Lea	1948
Avalon (2)	6,155	O	1928	Joseph Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (6)	5,002	O	1922	John A. Fatora (Assoc. M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	3,983	O	1938	Roland A. Read (Assoc. M)	1950
Carlisle (3)	13,984	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett (Assoc. M) 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley)(5)	1,696	O	1914	John A. Bailey (Assoc. M)	1949
Ellwood City (2)	12,329	O	1928	Emerson Walker (M)	1945
Ephrata (2)	6,199	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M) 2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (1)	1,080	O	1937	R. H. Boyles (M)	1937
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hamburg (1)	3,717	O	1946	Daniel W. Fitterling	1946
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert (M) 2	1928
Lansdowne (2)	10,837	O	1922	Robert E. Quin (Assoc. M)	1949
Lehighton (2)	6,615	O	1943	George Hein	1945
Lewistown (4)	13,017	O	1943	J. H. Immel (M) 2	1948
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	39,566	O	1942	Evan L. James (Assoc. M)	1942
Mechanicsburg (2)	5,709	O	1947	C. Stanley Fox	1947
Milton (6)	8,313	O	1925	Harry N. Showers	1943
Mount Lebanon tp (7) (Pittsburgh)	19,571	O	1928	David D. Rowlands (Assoc. M)	1949
New Brighton (1)	9,630	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (1)	2,153	O	1948	(Vacancy)	
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M) 2	1948
Oakmont (1)	6,260	O	1948	Donald S. Harding (Assoc. M)	1948
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Pottstown (1)	20,194	O	1945	Dow I. Sears (M) 3	1945
Quakertown (1)	5,150	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish	1948
Scottdale (4)	6,493	O	1932	H. W. Colborn	1948
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	(Vacancy)	
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Springdale (1)	4,989	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1942
State College (2)	6,226	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (Assoc. M)	1949
Towanda (2)	4,154	O	1918	J. H. Blackwell	1946
Waynesboro (2)	10,231	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (Assoc. M)	1950
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (3)	7,215	O	1942	D. H. Graham	1945

SOUTH CAROLINA—11

Beaufort (9)	3,185	C	1915	W. H. Graham	1948
Camden (2)	5,747	O	1948	Lott T. Rogers (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Chester (1)	6,392	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy	1945

SOUTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Columbia	62,396	C	1949	(Vacancy)	
Florence (7)	16,054	C	1921	D. C. Barbot (Assoc. M)	1949
Greenwood (4)	13,020	C	1939	R. E. Froneberger (Assoc. M)	1950
Lancaster (3)	4,430	O	1946	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Newberry (1)	7,510	C	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M) 2	1949
Rock Hill (6)	15,009	C	1915	F. A. Jacocks (Assoc. M)	1948
Spartanburg (1)	32,249	O	1947	T. Edward Temple (M) 2	1947
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934

SOUTH DAKOTA—2

Clark (3)	1,291	O	1912	James McHenry	1946
Rapid City (7)	13,844	C	1921	John MacVicar	1949

TENNESSEE—11

Alcoa (2)	5,131	C	1919	A. B. Smith (Assoc. M)	1948
Clifton (1)	750	C	1944	Perry Davis	1948
Columbia (2)	10,579	C	1940	R. U. Swann (Assoc. M)	1942
Elizabethton (7)	8,516	C	1921	E. L. Bowers	1948
Gatlinburg (1)	1,600	C	1945	H. F. Holt (M)	1945
Johnson City (3)	25,332	C	1939	Dewey I. Leonard	1947
Kingsport (4)	14,404	C	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (M)	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens)(1)	30,781	C	1947	E. B. Bohannon	1947
Murfreesboro (3)	9,495	C	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Paris (1)	6,395	C	1947	Arthur L. Dow (M) 2	1947
Shelbyville (1)	6,537	C	1947	S. G. Backman (Assoc. M)	1950

TEXAS—77

Abilene (2)	26,612	C	1947	Austin P. Hancock (M) 5	1950
Alice (1)	7,792	C	1949	James S. Duckett (Assoc. M)	1949
Amarillo (10)	51,686	C	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Arlington (1)	4,240	C	1949	Albert S. Jones	1949
Austin (3)	87,930	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Baytown (2)	11,030	C	1948	C. Darwin Middleton (Assoc. M)	1948
Beaumont (10)	77,335	C	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman (Assoc. M)	1948
Bellaire (1)	1,124	C	1949	J. H. O'Neal	1949
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner (Assoc. M)	1938
Big Spring (5)	12,604	C	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (M)	1947
Bonham (1)	6,439	C	1947	John B. Saunders	1948
Borger (7)	10,018	C	1930	A. A. Meredith (M)	1942
Brownsville (11)	22,083	C	1915	E. W. Watts	1948
Brownwood (12)	13,398	C	1916	Jack Broad (Assoc. M)	1948
Bryan (10)	11,842	C	1917	H. A. Thomason (M) 4	1949
Burkburnett (7)	2,814	C	1923	P. A. Wiggins	1945
Burnet (1)	1,945	O	1945	G. G. Medders (M)	1945
Carrizo Springs (2)	2,494	C	1946	J. W. Jeffrey (M)	1947
Carthage (2)	2,178	C	1947	J. L. Horner (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Clarksville (1)	4,095	C	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
College Station (3)	2,184	C	1944	Raymond L. Rogers (Assoc. M)	1948
Colorado City (2)	5,213	C	1948	Jack Tallent (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Corpus Christi (5)	57,301	C	1945	William B. Collier	1949
Crystal City (1)	6,529	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (1)	4,682	C	1949	E. F. Lee (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Dallas (6)	294,734	C	1931	Chas. C. Ford (Assoc. M)	1950
Eastland (11)	3,849	C	1919	I. C. Heck	1949
Edinburg (2)	8,718	C	1946	O. J. S. Ellingson (M) 4	1949
Fort Stockton (1)	3,294	O	1948	E. B. Ligon (Assoc. M)	1949
Fort Worth (6)	177,662	C	1925	W. O. Jones (M)	1946
Gainesville	9,651	C	1950	...	...
Georgetown (2)	3,682	O	1944	Lee Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,166	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (1)	3,138	O	1948	Gene Gatlin (Assoc. M)	1948
Harlingen (2)	13,306	C	1947	R. J. Brule 2	1949
Hearne (2)	3,511	C	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hubbard (2)	1,871	O	1943	Cecil Stewart	1949
Jacksonville (4)	7,213	C	1931	Walter E. Cook (Assoc. M)	1949
Jasper (2)	3,497	C	1948	I. H. Walker (Assoc. M)	1950

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Kerrville (5)	5,572	C	1927	L. R. Burrow (M) 3	1948
Killeen (1)	1,263	C	1949	R. A. Baca	1949
Lake Jackson (2)	3,100	O	1948	John Elder	1949
Lamesa (4)	6,038	C	1945	C. A. Taylor (Assoc. M)	1950
Levelland (1)	3,091	C	1949	Roy A. Drain	1950
Livingston (2)	1,851	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M) 2	1945
Longview (5)	13,758	C	1923	G. O. Summers (M) 3	1949
Lubbock (7)	31,853	C	1917	Steve Matthews (M) 3	1949
Lufkin (11)	9,567	C	1919	J. B. Early	1946
McAllen (2)	11,877	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M) 2	1946
Marshall (3)	18,410	C	1927	Oscar B. Jones	1949
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (3)	9,352	O	1947	W. H. Oswalt (M) 2	1949
Mount Pleasant (1)	4,528	C	1948	Harry D. Steenson (Assoc. M)	1948
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	6,138	C	1923	M. B. Thomas	1947
Odessa (2)	9,373	O	1946	Casey Fannin (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Pampa (7)	12,895	C	1927	R. G. Pepin (Assoc. M)	1949
Panhandle (7)	978	O	1923	M. C. Davis (Assoc. M)	1948
Paris	18,678	C	1948	John W. Perryman, Jr. (M) 2	1949
Pittsburg (3)	2,916	C	1946	J. C. Harrison, Act.	1949
Port Arthur (5)	*56,065*	C	1932	(Vacancy)	
San Angelo (10)	25,802	C	1916	Garland P. Franks (M) 4	1949
San Benito (1)	9,501	C	1948	Francis A. Vaughn (M) 2	1948
Sherman (7)	17,156	C	1915	Charles R. Porter (Assoc. M)	1950
Stamford (6)	4,810	C	1918	Grady Bowdry (M)	1947
Sulphur Springs (1)	6,742	C	1947	J. P. Tackett	1947
Sweetwater (3)	10,367	C	1928	H. S. Thorgrimsen (M)	1947
Taylor (6)	7,875	C	1914	Charles Brazil (M)	1947
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor (M) 2	1940
Terrell (9)	10,481	C	1919	F. R. Cromwell	1948
Tyler (8)	28,279	C	1915	George D. Fairtrace (M) 5	1949
Waco (1)	55,982	C	1948	R. C. Hoppe (M) 3	1948
Waxahachie (2)	8,655	C	1947	Henry B. Nabers (Assoc. M)	1949
Weslaco (5)	6,883	C	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1939
West Columbia (2)	1,573	O	1942	J. R. Garrett (M)	1945
Wichita Falls (7)	45,112	C	1928	Frank Wood (Assoc. M)	1949
Yoakum (7)	4,733	C	1915	R. H. Koether (Assoc. M)	1948

UTAH—4

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Nephi (1)	2,835	O	1948	T. D. Davis	1948
South Salt Lake (2)	5,701	O	1946	William T. South (Assoc. M)	1947
Tooele (2)	5,001	O	1925	Dale Williams James	1946
Vernal (1)	2,119	O	1947	LeRoy Taylor (Assoc. M)	1946

VERMONT—25

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barre t (Websterville)(2)	4,052	C	1939	John A. Gordon	1948
Barton	1,462	C	1948	Ernest P. Davenport	1948
Bellows Falls vil (5)	4,236	C	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
Bethel t (1)	1,477	C	1947	Paul Hermann (M)	1947
Brattleboro (4)	9,622	C	1942	George F. Miller (M) 2	1948
Castleton (6)	1,601	C	1939	Alfred E. Peloquin	1950
Chester t (2)	1,740	C	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Chester vil (2)	749	C	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Hardwick t (4)	2,605	C	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (3)	4,978	C	1940	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M) 3	1946
Manchester (2)	2,139	C	1941	George A. Randall (Assoc. M)	1947
Middlebury t (4)	3,175	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Middlebury vil (4)	2,123	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Montpelier (3)	8,006	C	1947	William F. Corry	1949
North Troy vil (3)	1,077	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Northfield t (6)	3,601	C	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Northfield vil (6)	2,129	C	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	Robert E. Layton (M) 2	1948
Randolph vil (2)	1,988	C	1934	Robert E. Layton (M) 2	1948

VERMONT (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Rockingham t (4)	5,737	C	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	Charles S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	Charles S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,869	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939

VIRGINIA—54

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (3)	3,158	C	1940	David Goodman (M)	1946
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (3)	24,652	C	1933	Daniel A. Robinson	1948
Alexandria (6)	*51,574*	C	1922	W. Guy Ancell (M) 6	1949
Altavista (4)	2,919	O	1936	Thomas B. Noland (M)	1947
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	*123,832*	C	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Bedford (5)	3,973	O	1920	Robert W. Martin (Assoc. M)	1948
Big Stone Gap (5)	4,331	O	1936	James J. Mott (Assoc. M)	1950
Blackstone (4)	2,699	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	3,921	C	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	*14,071*	C	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M) 2	1948
Charlottesville (8)	*20,005*	C	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Clifton Forge (3)	*5,549*	C	1942	B. F. Berkaw (Assoc. M)	1947
Covington (6)	6,300	C	1925	J. G. Kyle (M)	1948
Crewe (3)	2,048	C	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,316	C	1930	R. W. Huffman, Act.	1943
Danville	32,749	C	1950		
Farmville (8)	3,475	C	1915	James S. Hughes (Assoc. M)	1946
Franklin (6)	3,466	C	1922	Edmund N. Wilkinson (M)	1943
Fredericksburg (2)	*12,487*	C	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (4)	3,195	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (Assoc. M)	1947
Hampton (3)	5,898	C	1920	L. D. James (M)	1947
Harrisonburg (4)	*8,187*	O	1940	Samuel W. Cotton	1950
Henrico County (Richmond) (3)	41,960	C	1934	C. C. Massey (M) 2	1943
Hopewell (6)	*9,807*	C	1924	Ira F. Willard (Assoc. M)	1948
Lexington (4)	3,914	O	1938	James McK. Dunlap	1947
Lynchburg (2)	*41,496*	C	1920	Robert D. Morrison, Act. (Assoc. M)	1949
Manassas (3)	1,302	O	1927	James W. Ritter, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Martinsville	*11,560*	C	1949	Kent Mathewson (M) 2	1949
Narrows t	1,489	C	1948	R. J. Rountree, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Newport News (3)	45,599	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (6)	*231,949*	C	1918	C. A. Harrell (M) 4	1946
Norton (5)	4,006	C	1936	Robert K. McCord (M)	1950
Orange (3)	1,980	C	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg	978	O	1947	Julian F. Hirst (Assoc. M)	1949
Petersburg (6)	*33,147*	C	1920	Roy F. Ash (M) 2	1949
Portsmouth (11)	81,951	C	1917	I. G. Vass (M) 3	1949
Radford (8)	*9,126*	C	1920	W. A. Woodward (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Richmond	193,042	C	1948	Sherwood L. Reeder (M) 2	1948
Roanoke (2)	*64,214*	C	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M) 2	1947
Salem (6)	5,737	C	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (2)	5,252	O	1946	William E. Lawson (Assoc. M)	1948
South Norfolk (2)	8,038	C	1947	B. R. Fuller (M) 2	1948
Staunton (7)	*15,328*	C	1908	Seth Burnley (M) 2	1948
Suffolk (3)	*12,815*	C	1919	W. R. Woodbury (M) 4	1946
Tappahannock (4)	783	O	1938	W. A. Clarke	1947
Vinton (2)	3,455	C	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick Co. (Hilton Village)	9,248	C	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (2)	7,373	C	1928	William T. Wells (M) 3	1949
Williamsburg (4)	7,053	C	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M) 3	1948
Winchester (5)	*12,168*	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	4,653	C	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947

WASHINGTON—2

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ellensburg (1)	5,944	C	1949	James E. Morrison (Assoc. M)	1949
Sunnyside (1)	2,368	C	1948	E. G. Hubbert (Assoc. M)	1948
WEST VIRGINIA—9					
Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (13)	30,579	C	1921	W. Dale Strother (Assoc. M)	1950
Grafton (1)	7,431	C	1947	C. D. Decker (Assoc. M)	1947
Morgantown (6)	16,655	C	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Oak Hill (1)	3,213	C	1947	C. S. Waugh	1947
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Salem (1)	2,571	C	1948	A. Page Lockard	1948
Weirton (1)	32,000	O	1947	Dan Sweaney (Assoc. M)	1947
Wheeling (5)	61,099	C	1935	William N. Hunter	1949
WISCONSIN—15					
Ashland (1)	11,101	C	1948	Joseph A. Warren (Assoc. M)	1948
Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Eau Claire (1)	30,745	C	1949	James R. Pollock (M) 4	1949
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,153	C	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1)	1,180	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (M) 2	1946
Greendale (3)	2,527	C	1939	R. J. Eppley (M) 2	1947
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (6)	48,765	C	1922	A. E. Axtell (M)	1947
Madison (1)	67,477	C	1947	Leonard G. Howell (M) 3	1947
River Hills (1)	500	O	1947	E. G. Teschan (M) 2	1947
Shorewood (4)	15,184	O	1926	H. A. Schmitt (M)	1930
Superior (4)	35,136	C	1941	Robert Baumberger (M) 5	1950
Two Rivers (4)	10,302	C	1925	John P. Hoffman (M)	1942
Watertown (1)	11,301	C	1949	Dean Van Ness (M) 2	1949
Whitefish Bay (1) (Milwaukee)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938
WYOMING—1					
Laramie (2)	10,627	C	1942	D. B. Willett (M)	1947
ALASKA—3					
Anchorage (3)	10,000	C	1946	Donald R. Wilson	1948
Fairbanks (2)	5,000	C	1947	Irving H. Call	1948
Ketchikan (2)	4,695	C	1948	William H. Barton	1950
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (5)	169,247	C	1931	Mrs. F. Ricon de Gautier (Assoc. M)	1947
CANADA—ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (2)	14,238	C	1927	A. L. H. Someruille	1950
BRITISH COLUMBIA—1					
Victoria	44,069	C	1949		
NEW BRUNSWICK—2					
Saint John (1)	51,410	O	1946	E. Royden Colter (M)	1946
Woodstock (11)	3,516	C	1919	W. M. Steeves	1949
ONTARIO—2					
Chatham (3)	17,099	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	20,589	C	1923	W. S. Orr (Assoc. M)	1944
QUEBEC—32					
Arvida (3)	9,702	O	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	2,300	C	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Cap de la Madeliene (1)	11,885	C	1947	Roger Lord (M)	1947
Chicoutimi	8,937	C	1947	Leopold Fortin	1950
Drummondville (1)	10,555	C	1945	(Vacancy)	
Grand'Mere (4)	8,500	C	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (1)	2,287	C	1943	K. G. Cameron (M)	1943
Hull (1)	33,937	C	1946	(Vacancy)	

QUEBEC (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Isle Maligne (4)	500	C	1936	Donald P. Ross (Assoc. M)	1949
Lachine (1)	26,551	C	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
Lac Megantic	4,529	C	1948	O. Brulotte	1948
La Tuque (6)	10,100	C	1921	Armand Gagnon (M)	1942
Longueuil (1)	8,200	C	1944	(Vacancy)	
Louiseville (1)	3,572	C	1947	Leo Lupien (M)	1947
Malartic (5)	4,000	C	1939	Francois Grenier (Assoc. M)	1948
Montreal-East (3)	2,373	C	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche (M)	1943
Mount Royal (3)	4,888	C	1934	W. R. J. MacNeil (M)	1945
Outremont (2)	31,400	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
Quebec City (1)	183,000	C	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rimouski	1,200	C	1947	Leopold Garon (M)	1947
Riviere du Loup (1)	8,662	C	1946	(Vacancy)	
Rouyn	8,808	C	1947	D. D. Desilets (Assoc. M)	1948
St. Agathe-des-Monts	3,357	C	1948	J. C. Lucien Trempe	1948
St. Lambert (2)	6,678	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge (Assoc. M) 2	1927
St. Laurent	10,104	C	1948	Lucien Toupin (Assoc. M)	1948
Shawinigan Falls (3)	23,158	C	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (1)	2,800	C	1920	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1919
Trois Rivieres (2)	45,000	C	1942	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 4	1945
Val d'Or (3)	7,000	C	1937	Paul E. Gagnier (Assoc. M)	1948
Valleyfield (2)	19,000	C	1940	Alcide Lafontaine (Assoc. M)	1948
Verdun (1)	69,000	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	25,276	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930

Directories of City Officials

THE FOUR separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1950. Table XIX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan (city ordinance or charter), the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XX contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1940 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, police chief. Table XXI lists all of the 965 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XX and XXI the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. (All urban places of 5,000 to 10,000 population are arranged in one alphabetical list in Table V elsewhere in this Year Book.) Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XX, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in most states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. New and revised editions of directories issued in 1949 are listed under the new books and pamphlets section beginning on page 252 of this Year Book. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

TABLE XX

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1950

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city, a dagger (†) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—14							
Anniston	26	E. D. Banks 10-50	L. Treadaway	J. Jones T	H. Harris E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Bessemer*	23	Joe F. Lewis P 10-50	Frances C. Jones	Joe F. Lewis	Herman Thompson	L. B. Hill	Lacey Alexander
Birmingham	268	W. Cooper Green P 11-53	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb E	H. M. Ayers	C. F. Eddins
Decatur	17	H. R. Summer	Joe Pettey	D. D. Burleson A	Joe S. Elliott	L. F. Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan	17	John Ayres P	L. R. Driggers†	L. R. Driggers T†	E. J. Ford E	Floyd Harris	Eddie D. Kelley
Fairfield	12	C. N. Gilley 1-52	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade K	J. L. Duncan E	C. V. Sellers	C. V. Sellers
Florence	15	E. F. Yielding 10-51	S. B. Howard	J. S. Cromwell, Jr. F	F. G. Crow E	Donald White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	37	J. Herbert Meighan 10-50	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	J. Herbert Meighan	Clyde Landers	Fay Boman
Huntsville	13	A. W. McAllister 10-52	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	R. L. Mann S	R. C. Coble	J. L. Carroll
Mobile	79	Chas. A. Baumhauser 9-53	S. H. Hendrix	E. Megginson F	H. L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	D. E. McFayden
Montgomery	78	John L. Goodwyn 10-51	Silas D. Cater	Sam M. Engelhardt T	W. A. Gayle	R. L. Lampley	G. J. Ruppenthal†
Phenix City	15	Homer D. Cobb	I. C. Wheelis	I. C. Wheelis K	E. E. Reese	J. L. Newsome	P. M. Daniel
Selma	20	R. D. Nicolson 10-52	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward T	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Tuscaloosa	27	J. R. Robertson 10-53	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt A	A. C. Parker E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
ARIZONA—2							
Phoenix*	65	Nicholas Udall 1-52	T. M. Sullivan, Jr.	Alice Mosier A	Kenneth K. King	Lester B. Barnum	Earl O'Clair
Tucson*	37	E. T. Houston 5-51	Carl M. Hitt	L. H. Wixson A	Glenton G. Sykes E	J. C. Sievert	D. J. Hays
ARKANSAS—9							
Blytheville	11	E. R. Jackson	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	Joe Carney E	Roy Head	Charles W. Short
El Dorado	16	A. C. Neel 12-51	George Jackson	W. E. McRae T	Carl M. Andresen E	Frank H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
Fort Smith	37	Jack Pace 4-53	Carl R. Atkins	T. Ferguson F	Jay Medlen	R. L. Rudd	Pink Shaw
Hot Springs	21	Floyd A. Housley 4-51	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	John Faye	John W. Crowson	Dan Watkins
Jonesboro	12	H. J. Bosler 12-51	Wayne A. White	Himie Goldstein	Ben Eddins E	Cecil Densmore	Holman Mabry
Little Rock	88	Sam M. Wassell 1-52	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	J. B. Carter E	G. Nalley	Marvin Potts
N. Little Rock	21	Rose L. Lawhon	Percy H. Machin	Percy Machin K	Shelby Smith S	J. P. Caldwell	J. T. Pyle
Pine Bluff	21	George H. Steed 1-52	E. A. Pledger	E. A. Pledger K	T. L. Greenlee E	George Alford	Met Galligher
Texarkana	12	B. R. McCarley 4-52	L. V. Young	H. C. Hay T	Vernon Glover S	S. F. Walsh	Max Tackett
CALIFORNIA—59							
Alameda*	36	W. J. Branscheid 4-51	J. P. Clark	Bernard E. Jost A	Carl Froerer M	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran

Albany	11	B. E. Hill 4-50	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	Ernest Tarr E	Fred A. Pimental	S. C. Williams
Alhambra*	39	A. Ray Witham P	Madeline Woodbury	Madeline Woodbury A	Wm. Jarrett E	F. A. Bovet	James I. Condie
Anaheim	11	Charles A. Pearson 4-52	Charles E. Griffith	Beatrice M. Miller A	E. P. Hapgood E	Rudolph Nyboe	Mark Stephenson
Bakersfield*	29	Jake Vanderlei 4-51	V. Van Riper	V. Van Riper A	J. B. Holfelder E	Philip C. Pifer	H. Grayson
Bell	11	John C. Douglass 4-52	E. P. Folsom	E. P. Folsom K	H. J. Summers E	Adolph Treder	Willard B. Steele
Berkeley*	86	Laurance L. Cross 7-51	Ruth C. Kemp	John D. Phillips F	Richard Gallagher	William A. Meinheit	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills	27	Otto A. Gerth 4-50	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	H. J. Scott S	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley	12	Howard E. Kelley 4-52	Charles C. Casey	Chas. C. Casey K	John Boardman E	Leroy A. Jones	Joseph Gabard
Burbank*	34	Floyd J. Jolley 4-51	Addie J. Jones	Justus B. Brown T	Clayton W. Paige E	William J. Taylor	Elmer H. Adams
Burlingame	16	Dan R. Love, Jr. 4-50	Herbert White	H. White K	Kenneth Fitch E	Edward J. Leis	R. Theuer
Compton*	16	Harry T. Laugharn 1-53	Mrs. Clyde J. Horlan	Harry S. Scott C	Don Robins E	Lewis W. Parsons	Thomas J. Potter
El Centro	10	W. Glen Simmons 4-50	Irvin Maupin	Irvin Maupin K	Clyde F. Lee	R. R. Birchfield	R. R. Voyles
Eureka	17	John F. Langer, Jr. 7-51	Ruby C. Shanahan	Ruby C. Shanahan K	Stanley Roscoe E	Allan Pettengill	Kenneth M. Hill
Fresno	61	Gordon G. Dunn	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Fred M. Ashley	G. V. Coger	Daniel Lung†
Fullerton	10	Irvin C. Chapman 4-50	Carrie D. Adams	Carrie D. Adams K	Herman H. Hiltscher E	Lloyd Eckels	John C. Gregory
Glendale*	83	Geo. P. Wickham 4-53	G. E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	Edward H. Aiman	Carl R. Eggers
Huntington Pk.	29	Frank G. Bonelli 4-52	William P. Mahood	William P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	John A. Slocum	Charles Noah
Inglewood	30	Ernest S. Dixon 4-51	Leonard C. Fox	Leonard C. Fox K	Walter E. Kennedy E	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp
Lodi*	11	Robert H. Rinn 4-50	John F. Blakely	Martin J. Dreyfuss F	Arthur C. Heckenliable E	George D. Polenske	Millard L. Fore
Long Beach*	164	Burton W. Chace 7-51	Clyde Roseberry	H. Beckman N	James P. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	William H. Dovey
Los Angeles	1,504	Fletcher Bowron	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	William A. Worton
Lynwood*	11	J. Jack Willard 4-52	Frank Limber	Frank R. Limber K	A. J. Bateman E	Earl Gallaher	Paul W. Kerr
Maywood	11	Ben Lang 4-52	Reva M. Fairbanks	C. Milan Canning F	R. H. Nieweg	C. M. Coon	R. N. Freeland†
Merced*	10	Kenneth E. Morley 4-53	A. H. Groesel	A. V. Henderson F	G. E. Winton E	George Coolures	Wm. A. Hydie
Modesto	16	Carl W. Shannon 4-51	Rex E. Gailfus	Rex E. Gailfus K	Frank J. Rossi E	Jack Wemyss	U. Pickering
Monrovia	13	Reuel R. Brown 4-52	F. R. Schallert	Walter C. Gerfen T	Albert A. Blakesley E	Guy Shaw	Grant Petersen
Monterey*	10	L. K. Smith 5-51	E. C. Walker	C. E. Colburn A	Manual S. Perry S	Gregory Teaby	Fred H. Moore
National City	10	Gilbert E. Fritz 4-50	Irene Alston	Irene Alston K	J. P. McClure E	James A. Bird	Lloyd W. Bates
Oakland*	302	Clifford E. Rishell 7-51	Charles M. Don	James F. Carey T	Charles Reed E	James H. Burke	Lester J. Divine
Ontario*	14	Roy D. Boles	C. C. Peabody	Donald N. Cooley T	Harold J. Martin M	A. R. Moyer	H. W. Swinney
Palo Alto	17	Walter S. Gaspar 7-50	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore A	Fabian S. Miller E	Louis F. Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pasadena*	82	A. Ray Benedict C	Clara B. MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich C	J. H. Allin E	Stephen H. Edmondson	C. H. Morris
Pomona	24	Alan G. Orsborn 4-50	C. Harry Doremus	Cecil L. Marler C	Norman J. Stiene E	Robert A. Crawford	Ralph Parker
Redlands	14	Maurice Clapp 4-50	Harry R. Whaley	H. Whaley K	Edgar T. Ham E	Elmer R. Thomas	Oscar A. Peterson
Redondo Beach	13	Charles H. Wortham 4-53	Fred M. Arnold	Fred M. Arnold K.	Louis H. Goss E	Herbert E. Mott, Jr.	A. Lowell Hopkins
Redwood City*	12	William M. Werder 4-50	R. S. Dodge	R. S. Dodge T	Glenn Jains E	Jos. Lodi	Stanley D. Wood
Richmond*	24	D. M. Bradley	C. A. Pitchford	B. K. Peterson A	Edward A. Hoffman E	Henry J. Schmidt	E. F. Phipps
Riverside	35	William C. Evans 1-53	Winfield G. Waite	Herbert W. Pierson A	Milton H. Irvine E	Ray E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Sacramento*	106	Bert E. Geisreiter 1-52	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	James V. Hicks
Salinas*	12	E. J. Raffetto	F. E. Heple	F. E. Heple K	Donald Davies M	George Von Soosten	George C. Weight
San Bernardino	44	James E. Cunningham 5-51	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	R. D. Forsythe E	Dwight Littleton	Wm. Gilchrist
San Buenaventura*	13	Edwin L. Gardner II 5-51	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	V. M. Capesius E	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel
San Diego*	203	Harley E. Knox 5-51	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken C	Fred A. Rhodes M	G. E. Courser	A. E. Jansen
San Francisco	635	Elmer E. Robinson 1-52	John McGrath	Harry Ross C	H. C. Vensano	Edward Walsh	Michael Mitchell
San Gabriel	12	George H. Smith 4-50	Carl E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler K	Newman B. Smith E	George Duguid	Francis Carpenter
San Jose*	68	Fred Watson 7-50	Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Carl J. Leininger†	Lester A. O'Brien	Ray Blackmore
San Leandro*	15	Leonard Seeley	Herbert Burbank	R. N. Lindahl F	Chas. P. Martin	B. X. Whitaker	A. J. Lamoureux
San Mateo*	19	D. J. Creedon 4-51	Wm. J. O'Farrell	Charles A. Ginnever T	Arthur B. Sullivan M	Hugh F. Morris	Robert E. O'Brien
Santa Anna	32	Allen A. Mandy	Erma Keeler	M. L. Pearson T	Hugh M. Neighbour	John Garthe	Boyd Hershey

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Santa Barbara 35	Norris Montgomery 5-51	Faye Canfield Griffen	Faye Canfield Griffen A	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	R. E. Noonan
Santa Cruz* 17	Sam C. McNeely	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller T	Alexander D. Russell E	John T. Sinnott†	A. I. Huntsman
Santa Monica* 54	Mark T. Gates 4-51	Kenneth O. Grubb	William A. Hard C	Maurice M. King	C. N. Carrell	Jos. H. McClelland
Santa Rosa* 13	Robert Bishop 4-50	Agnes S. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Frank Sarles E	George H. Magee	Melvin F. Flohr
South Gate 27	Merle Beckley 4-50	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Peiffer K	Dan S. Miller E	David F. Glines	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena* . . . 14	Edward C. Petersen 4-50	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	N. B. Krug E	Donald J. Lavenbarg	E. C. Setzer
Stockton* 55	D. W. Morrison 11-50	Bessie Lee Trahern	William Riddell A	Marshall Dunlap E	James L. Stevenson	Richard E. McHugh
Vallejo* 20	George C. Demmon 5-51	Melvin Brooks	Melvin F. Brooks	T. D. Kilkenny E	L. Jacobson	Jack Stilz
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)						
Whittier* 16	F. B. Chandler 4-50	Guy N. Dixon	C. H. Haffner T	M. R. Bowen E	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith
COLORADO—8						
Boulder* 13	J. Perry Bartlett 1-52	Leonard Jones	Leonard Jones K	Dean Sanborn E	Emil A. Johnson	Myron Teegarden
Colorado Springs* . 37	J. N. McCullough	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	Carl M. Bennett E	Fred H. Lausch	I. B. Bruce
Denver 322	Quigg Newton 6-51	Mae Hynes	W. H. McNichols A	Terry Owens E	Allie Feldman	Herbert E. Forsyth
Fort Collins* 12	Robert W. Hayes 4-54	Miles F. House	J. Howell F	S. Warren Riddell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley
Grand Junction* . . . 12	F. A. Hoisington P	Helen C. Tomlinson	Helen C. Tomlinson K	John Burton E	Charles L. Downing	Joe W. Keith
Greeley 16	Price Hopkins 1-52	Mort Balch	H. W. McGilp T	R. O. Cottingham E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo* 52	W. L. Warner 1-52	Mary E. Weaver	M. E. Weaber F†	J. C. Seelye E	H. E. Whitcomb	J. Arthur Grady
Trinidad* 13	James J. Shaw 1-52	Eugene Aiello	Eugene Aiello K	Harmon H. Kellum E	Con Nolan	John Hoover
CONNECTICUT—24						
Ansonia 19	F. P. Fitzpatrick 12-50	Paul E. Schumacher	Terrence J. Prydun T	Thomas F. Pratt S	J. Thomas Bennett	John J. Mahoney
Bridgeport 147	Jasper McLevy 11-51	Fred Schwarzkopf	Adolph D'Aulisa C	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	John Lyddy
Bristol 30	James P. Casey 11-51	Rolfe E. Rowe	James P. Jennings C	Daniel J. Donovan S	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Danbury 22	William J. Hannan	Frank W. Belmar	Albert H. Henebry T	Sydney A. Rapp E	John H. McNamara	George Schoen
Derby 10	Anthony Dirienzo 1-51	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	John Benanto S	Joseph Raslavsky	Thomas Van Etten
East Hartford t . . . 19	John W. Torpey P 10-51	William E. Hines	Richard J. Foley	George J. Penney	Francis J. Dagon	Timothy J. Kelleher
Hartford* 166	Cyril Coleman 12-51	William A. Linnane	Robert L. Duffy F	Royal W. Thompson	Henry G. Thomas	M. J. Godfrey
Meriden 39	Howard E. Houston 1-52	Ruth E. Payne	John J. Awdziewicz C	C. Perry Prann E	L. A. Petrucelli	M. B. Carroll
Middletown 26	Herbert C. F. Bell 10-50	Edward P. Wysocki	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. Franklyn Dunn	John J. Pomfret
Naugatuck 15	Harry L. Carter	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Charles D. Curtis E	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
New Britain 69	Henry J. Gwiazda 4-50	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd F	George Molleur E	William T. Shaw	William C. Hart
New Haven 161	Wm. C. Celentano 1-52	Sidney L. Goldstein	Cecil J. Marlowe C	Anthony Pavlillo	Paul P. Heinz	Henry P. Clark
New London* 30	Fred N. Benvenuti 10-50	Henry L. McGuire	H. Huntley F	Percy L. Allen E†	Thomas H. Shipman	John J. Courtney
Norwalk 40	Irving C. Freese 11-51	John A. Hansen	Louis A. Kupan C	Paul J. James	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah F. Dorney
Norwich 24	Richard F. Marks 6-50	John H. Murphy	Alexander Jordan T	Frank H. Quinley	Joseph Tracy	John R. Donovan
Shelton 11	Malachi Le May 1-51	Henry Dargon	Edward Miller T	Robert Marsden S	William E. Purcell	William S. Donovan
Stamford 48	George T. Barrett	George R. Close	Robert Almond F	Llewellyn Bromfield	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan
Stratford t* 23		W. Howard Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya F	Walter B. Dunbar E	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols
Torrington 27	Wm. Kilmartin	Alexander G. Constable	Edwin Dowd T	William F. Nierintz E	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford 11	Warden T. O'Neil 12-51	G. Harrington	Lauretta F. Kane T	John Nolan S	John Czine	Clarence D. Lane
Waterbury 99	Raymond E. Snyder 12-51	William A. Sirica	Arnold E. Furlong A	Henry C. Whitlock E	Francis T. Scully	Wm. J. Roach

West Hartford t* . .	34	None	Everett D. Dow	H. H. Barton C	F. B. Chamberlin E	Thomas H. Donnelley	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t.	30	Elmer E. Scranton C	Franklin Lum	George C. Warner T	John F. Lynch E	William Johnson	James P. Cannon
Willimantic	12		Roger F. Paulhus	Roger F. Paulhus T	Alexis Caisse, Jr. S	Clifford C. Smith	Grant Bombria

DELAWARE—1

Wilmington	113		W. Roy Willits	A. Abrahams T	E. F. Deoster E	George T. Morgan	H. K. Wadman

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington	663	John Russell Young P 6-52	G. M. Thornett S	A. R. Pilkerton A		Joseph A. Mayhew	Robert J. Barrett

FLORIDA—20

Clearwater*	10	Harry D. Sargeant 1-51	H. G. Wingo	Frank Abernathy	William L. Lee	Peter Treola	George T. McClamma
Daytona Beach* . . .	23	E. L. Padgett 1-51	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt K	Wm. J. Leseman, Jr. E	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson
Fort Lauderdale* . .	18	F. R. Humphries	S. H. Marshall	F. D. Rankins M	E. Patterson E	J. R. Carter	R. R. Kelley
Fort Myers	11	Ernest D. Goodyear 11-50	Sarah N. Williams	Sarah N. Williams T	Wm. A. Grimes	W. R. Anderson	Nolan Mathis
Gainesville*	14	Roy L. Purvis 3-50	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill F	R. T. Cunningham E	E. F. Beville	R. G. Zeigler
Jacksonville	173	W. H. Burns 6-51	W. C. Almand R	C. W. Hendley T	W. E. Sheddan E	G. E. Hare	Sherman Cannon
Key West*.	13	Louis M. Eisner 11-51	Victor Lowe	Charles R. Roberts F	Roy F. Bulter	Leroy Torres	Joseph Kemp
Lakeland*	22	E. B. Sutton 1-50	L. Pressgrove	L. Pressgrove K	John Stokes	V. T. Rinehart	Roy V. Huchingson
Miami*.	172	Wm. Wolfarth 11-51	F. L. Correll	G. Shaw F	R. A. Williams	Henry R. Chase	W. E. Headley, Jr.
Miami Beach*	28	Harold Turk 6-51	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	M. N. Lipp E	D. C. Kennett	A. W. Simpson
Orlando	37	William Beardall 1-53	Ed McDowell	J. H. Dean C	A. B. Herndon E	Maxie G. Bennett	Frank C. Welch
Panama City*	12	Carl Gray 3-50	Harry Harris	Harry Harris K	C. E. Peterson E†	Alfred L. Norris	G. W. McCall
Pensacola*	37	C. P. Mason 6-51	J. E. Frenkel	J. Frenkel C	C. W. Bledsoe E†	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	12	R. F. Jackson 12-50	Pauline Boyt	M. P. Preble T	V. J. Usina, Jr.	E. W. Hartley	Wm. Lindsey
St. Petersburg* . . .	61	S. C. Minshall 7-51		Baynard E. Cook F	Frank O. Lee	Claude Nesbit	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*	10	Andrew Carraway	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer K	J. L. Dunn S	M. N. Cleveland	Roy G. Williams
Sarasota*	11	John F. Robertson 12-51	L. B. Ashby	C. H. Pickett T	Clarence A. Peterson	H. M. Knowles	Robert N. Wilson
Tallahassee*	16	Robert C. Parker 3-50	George C. White	George C. White T	Arvah B. Hopkins	Earl Levy	W. L. Prater
Tampa	108	Curtis Hixon 11-51	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	R. VanCamp	L. D. Blanton	J. L. Eddings
W. Palm Beach*. . .	34	Wm. P. Holland 5-50	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Keith R. Chinn M	D. A. Hanlon	J. R. Larrabee	Trueman Matthews

GEORGIA—19

Albany*	19	M. B. Peacock 1-52	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	T. J. Williams F	H. P. Derry E	D. W. Brosnan	M. Burnett
Athens	21	Jack R. Wells 12-51	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith T	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	C. O. Roberts
Atlanta	302	W. B. Hartsfield 1-54	J. L. Richardson	L. A. James C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron, Sr.	Herbert T. Jenkins
Augusta	66	W. D. Jennings 1-52	T. D. Beckum	C. G. Paschal	Jno. D. Twiggs	D. L. Cliatt	C. J. Wilson
Brunswick*	15	A. W. Gragg 12-51	Mrs. R. Jennings	Mrs. L. M. Stephens T	Phil D. Jory	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
Columbus*.	53	Ralph A. Sayers	H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	D. T. Grider	T. C. Turner	J. G. Newberry
Dalton	10	H. L. Trammell	Guy W. Keister	G. C. Cline T	P. Mitchell S	B. W. Vaughn	W. H. Souther
Decatur*.	17	C. A. Murphey, Sr.	Mrs. M. H. Christian	L. V. Bean M	G. M. Crusselle E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
East Point.	12	E. J. Bass 1-51	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	George H. Sparks E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville*	10	George D. Gowder 1-51	John Weldon Smith	A. O. Brown M	H. G. Cooper S	R. Edwin Spence	W. D. Bagwell
Griffin*	13	E. F. Carlisle C	Mrs. Ann Cook	Hill R. Healan M	John Avery	S. E. Simonton	Joe Burson
La Grange.	22	Duke Davis	C. H. Day	C. H. Day T	G. H. Sargent	D. H. Hunter	T. E. McClung
Macon	58	Lewis B. Wilson 11-50	Viola R. Napier	Frank Branan T	William Branan, Jr. E	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Moultrie*	10	W. B. Withers 10-51	P. J. Doster	P. Doster K	F. B. Ahouse E	J. L. Rhodes	J. F. Addison
Rome*	26	John E. Yarbrough C 12-52	F. L. Sammons	F. Sammons K	W. C. Hall E	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah.	96	Olin F. Fulmer 1-51	Mrs. Nola M. Roos	L. G. Bailey C	Robert F. Downing	Walter S. Blanton	Sanford P. Butler

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Thomasville* 13	F. V. Eidson 1-52	C. C. Pittman	P. M. Davenport T	L. B. Craig	Oscar Davis Sr.	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta 16	J. E. Mathis 3-50	A. S. Myddleton	H. H. Beck F	Carey Burnett E	T. M. Cook	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross* 17	A. L. Ball 1-51	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	E. F. Ledford E	H. C. Thackston	J. G. DeLoach
IDAHO—7						
Boise 26	Potter P. Howard 5-51	Fred R. Bagley	F. R. Badley A	J. V. Otter	C. M. Tucker T	R. G. Haskin
Coeur d'Alene 10	J. G. Adams 5-51	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	J. H. Latimore E	W. W. Wofford	Arnold C. Engen
Idaho Falls 15	T. L. Sutton 5-51	C. H. Williams	C. H. Williams K	C. R. Black E	B. O. Brown	J. F. Carboneau
Lewiston 11	A. G. Gustafson 7-51	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	William P. Hughes	G. Richard Gill	R. O. Flood
Nampa 12	Peter E. Johnson	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	Clark Murphy E	L. T. Lessinger	J. R. McCarthy
Pocatello 18	Wm. W. Halsey 5-51	B. D. Reese	B. D. Reese T	Wendell Wilson E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver
Twin Falls* 12	R. J. Schwendiman C 12-53	C. Leiser	H. R. Grant F	J. S. Diffendarfer E	L. Z. Bartlett	Howard W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—59						
Alton 31	Earl Linkogle	Paul A. Price	Wm. J. Herb C	C. F. Abraham E	J. J. Lewis	Raymond Galloway
Aurora 47	L. H. Markel 4-53	John P. Thill	J. P. Thill K	G. H. Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	J. E. Strever
Belleville 28	H. V. Calhoun 4-53	Carl Siegel	J. W. Courar T	John C. Thompson	Albert Nebgen	Reese Dobson
Berwyn 48	Wm. J. Kriz 4-53	Emil Vacin	V. L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Joseph Ihde	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington 33	Cecil R. Cone	Marguerite L. Zook	John A. Cleary C	S. R. Wilhoit E	Roland Behrends	Clyde Hibbens
Blue Island 17	John M. Hart 5-53	Louis F. Schwartz	Emil J. Blatt T	Charles A. Dewar	Allen G. Kollman	Richard Sorgenfrei
Brookfield* 11	Dan Kulie 4-54	Edward H. Kyvig	E. N. Swanson T	Peter Natale	F. B. McDowell, Jr.	H. C. Crosby
Cairo 14	Egbert A. Smith 5-51	Robert A. Hatcher	Hugh S. Hilboldt F	Mike Egan	J. W. Mason	E. A. Shepherd, Jr.
Calumet City 13	Frank Kaminski	Steve Maciejewski	Steve Maciejewski K	John Walerowicz S	Chas. Sikorski	Henry Wleklinski
Canton 12	Paul Woods 5-53	Katherine Sporer	T. Kirkpatrick F	Howard Gibbons E	Julian Coultas	Clyde Duncan
Centralia 16	H. B. Blanchard 5-51	James Maxfield	John W. Clark, Jr. F	H. B. Strover E	C. E. Conder	O. T. Bounds
Champaign 23	George J. Babb 5-51	John P. Hill	Jas. H. Griftner F	John T. Kearns E	Roy Alsip	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago 3,397	Martin H. Kennelly 4-51	Ludwig D. Schreiber	D. H. Dillard C	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	J. Prendergast
Chicago Heights 22	Maurino Richton 4-51	A. Paul Soderman	William Waddington F	Arthur H. Bonvouloir	George Mahnke	Philip Howard
Cicero 65	Henry J. Sandusky P 1952	Jerry F. Justin	Jerry F. Justin C	Frank Masa	Joseph David	Christopher Rooney
Danville 37	G. N. Hicks 4-51	Betty Oakes	George H. Jones F	Geo. E. Freeman	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson
Decatur 59	James A. Hedrick 5-51	D. F. Davis	George Albert F	Lyle Kirby	Ira D. Leech	W. Glenn Kerwin
Dixon 11	J. Fred Hofmann 4-51	Wayne C. Smith	W. Smith K	J. E. Vaile S	Jake Johnson	Harry Fischer
East Moline 12	B. H. Ryan	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Camiel Adams S	Paul Godesiabois	Albert VanQuathem
East St. Louis 76	John T. Connors 5-51	John Tierney	Joseph Ganschinietz F	Russel Beebe	Russell Wright	Henry Bishop
Elgin 38	Walter E. Miller 5-51	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Frank A. Struckman	Wm. Schultz	Joseph Huber
Elmhurst 15	Ervin F. Wilson 4-53	G. Clifton Prager	E. G. Ogden T	Harvey S. Crockett S	Edward Fiebrandt	G. Kummerow
Elmwood Park 14	Adam Roulo 4-53	Harold Hommersand	H. Hommersand K	Walter P. Grubbe	Chester Reardon	Frank Rice
Evanston 65	S. G. Ingraham 4-53	E. W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Joseph L. Rose	A. N. Hofstetter	Carl Ekman
Forest Park 15	Vernon Reich 4-51	Charles W. Meseke	William Bartz F	Martin A. Schulz	Henry H. Lange	William Kern
Freeport 22	Glen Kunkle 5-52	Lueva McHugh	A. O. Kaney F	Roscoe T. Cook E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg 29	Ralph B. Johnson 4-53	Alfred Nystrom	A. Nystrom K	S. S. Scott E	W. P. Eckwall	Paul Holmes
Granite City 23	L. R. Davis	Albert L. Stevens	John Dooher C	Cleve Curtright	Clarence Cook	Eugene Burnett
Harrisburg 11	H. J. Raley 5-51	O. E. Hetherington	R. B. Hetherington F	Earl J. Crabb	Ray Johnson	Thomas Gram
Harvey 18	A. E. Turngren 5-51	Frank C. Norton	W. E. Powers F	J. Hamilton E	C. Stanger	A. F. Roll

Highland Park	14	Robert F. Patton 5-51	V. C. Musser	A. Gordon Humphrey F	P. E. Cole E	William Hennig	Edward B. Patten
Jacksonville	20	Ernest L. Hoagland 5-53	John R. Phillips	I. B. Cline T	O. H. Spaulding S	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran
Joliet	42	Arthur O. Janke 5-51	Arthur R. Blackburn	Samuel Shepley F	H. R. Goodspeed F	Arthur Dillon	Irvin Boe
Kankakee	22	Albert F. Hattenburg	J. W. Laffey	D. J. Holwell T	P. J. Schriner	Roy Marquart	Daniel Bergan
Kewanee	17	Fred J. Brown 5-51	Harry L. Orr	F. A. Dean F	Edwin F. Peterson	Albert Lyons	Clyde Rorah
La Grange	10	John J. Weishel P 4-51	T. G. Hamilton	Geo. E. Shiffer T	B. I. Greenlee	Harry A. Oakes	Harry A. Oakes
LaSalle	13	Matt Bildhauer 5-53	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T	L. J. McGonigal	A. Michalski	Edward Kasprowicz
Lincoln	13	Alois M. Feldmann 5-53	Fred W. Kochendorfer	F. W. Kochendorfer K	Albert Heitmann E	Edgar Smith	M. Downs
Mattoon	16	G. W. Smith 5-53	James L. Warren	Leo. Scofield F	Lloyd Shirley S	L. E. Weaver	Larklin Jones
Maywood	27	Earle K. Broberg 4-53	J. M. Kearns	E. Gorman Ham C	Louis Sweeney S	David Smith	Phillip J. Hels
Melrose Park	11	A. H. Frenzel 4-53	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia C	Peter Tassi S	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wiggleworth
Moline	35	Hjalmar Oakleaf 5-53	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	William M. Coopman E	John Polchow	H. Fromme
Mount Vernon	15	M. D. Forsyth 5-53	Lester F. Davis	M. Williford T	Noel Hopkins	Paul Partridge	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Park	66	R. F. Glaesel P 4-53	James A. Wasson	G. L. Hackley A	Sanford F. Giles	William C. Watters	T. Kearin
Ottawa	16	T. Berton Leamy 5-51	H. W. Farnsworth	Timothy Madigan F	R. H. Newell E	Emmett Burke	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge*	12	Alfred Haake 5-53	C. W. Richards	D. B. McCabe N	Harry F. Koelling	Norman A. Brown	H. W. Johnson
Pekin	19	J. Norman Shade 5-51	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	Jack Crenshaw E	Roy C. Weinheimer	Roy A. Brees
Peoria	105	Joseph Malone 5-53	Francis D. Nash	J. A. Murphy C	John F. McKiernan	Daniel P. Donahue	John T. McAllister
Quincy	40	Geo. Meyer, Jr. 5-53	Lawrence Kuhlman	T. B. Vonderheide C	C. A. Bunting E	George Simon	Ray Welsh
Rockford	85	C. Henry Bloom 5-53	Elmer O. Strand	E. O. Strand K	Wm. Day E	Wayne E. Swanson	Folke Bengston
Rock Island	43	Melvin McKay 5-53	E. A. Johnson	E. A. Johnson K	J. R. Palmer E	J. W. Burke	C. C. Miller
Springfield	76	Harry A. Eielsen 5-51	Mrs. Marie M. Smith	Leigh B. Smith F	J. H. Hunter	Joseph Londrigan	
Sterling	11	W. B. Wetzell 5-51	J. J. Anderson	W. J. Anderson T	John Devine S	Chris Dingler	Edward Ohda
Streator	15	Albert E. Dietman 5-51	Roy B. Rathbun	Robert Drysdale F	Fred H. Renz E	Wayne Conner	John Gaydos
Urbana	14	George F. Hurd	Bess M. Holmes	C. A. Moyer F	Elmer H. Johnson	Charles W. Pittman	Harley H. Harmon
Waukegan	34	R. E. Coulson 5-53	Edward R. Holmberg	E. R. Holmberg K	Robert J. Kramer E	George Ryckman	Wm. B. Blaylock
West Frankfort	12	Luther Burpo 5-51	George I. Cotter	John F. Karnes F	Guy Broy	Alta McGhee	Guy Baker
Wilmette*	17	Wm. H. Alexander P 4-53	Mary E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay A	George E. Leal	R. K. Reardon	E. F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	12	Wm. Warfield III P 4-50	Stella Winslow	John L. Scott F	Robert L. Anderson	Rod A. Porter	Rex R. Andrews

INDIANA—35

Anderson	42	G. Lester McDonald 1-52	Ernest Coburn	George A. Horn C	Walter O'Connor E	Earl Toombs	Louie Dietzen
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar 1-52	Mrs. Margaret Johnson	Mrs. M. Johnson T	Harold Howell E	Ralph Brock	Jesse Condiff
Bloomington	21	Thos. L. Lemon 1-52	Carl D. Stewart	Carl D. Stewart T	Ross J. Buck E	Bernard Glover	Ray Hinkle
Columbus	12	Robert Stevenson 1-52	John F. Ferry	John F. Ferry T	D. Gunder E	Eret Kline	Herbert N. Moore
Connersville	13	C. Schultze	Wendell W. McFall	W. W. McFall T	James D. Nash E	Howard Kehl	William Traylor
Crawfordsville	11	Clark D. Jones 1-52	Mabel S. Himes	Mabel S. Himes T	Lex B. Clore E	Elmer Dickman	Finis Burkhardt
East Chicago	55	Frank J. Migas 12-52	Conrad B. Boniecki	B. Bochnowski C	Joseph Steiner E	Joseph Willardo	Martin Zarkovich
Elkhart	33	Walter L. Larson 12-51	Earl S. Sears	H. A. Pribble C	J. Edward Galbreth S	John Williams	Ben F. Lauer
Elwood	11	Elmer Tunis 1-53	Gladys Land	Gladys Land T	Garland Blades S	John Brown	Joseph Hickey
Evansville	97	Edw. F. Deikmann 1-52	Thomas P. Toon	Alvin Walther C	E. C. Kerth E	Clarence Bassemier	Paul Bonham
Fort Wayne	118	Henry E. Branning Jr. 1-52	Norbert Welch	A. H. Fruechtenicht C	Walter C. Vetter	E. L. Uebelhoer	Lester Eisenhut
Frankfort	14	Ralph T. Cheadle 1-52	Arthur J. Rogers	Arthur J. Rogers T	Guy Brewer E	J. Marvin Snyder	Charles Norman
Gary	112	Eugene H. Swartz 1-52	Nick P. Elich	F. V. Bauldridge C	Harold E. Beine E	Frank Mathews	Millard T. Matovina
Goshen	11	Rollin R. Roth 1-52	Clare Garber	Clare Garber T	Carl Cozzi E	Forrest Laufraw	Ray Auer
Hammond	70	Vernon C. Anderson	Edward B. Bellamy	Charles H. Wainwright C	Roy Rubright E	Adelbert J. Sargent	Thomas J. Martinson
Huntington	14	Roy Howell 1-52	A. N. Doyle	A. N. Doyle T	Earl E. Phillips E	Earnest Greider	Thomas A. Coughlin
Indianapolis	387	Al Feeney 12-51	Richard G. Stewart	Phillip L. Bayt C	M. G. Johnson E	Roscoe McKinney	Edward Rouls
Jeffersonville	11	Samuel Shannon 1-52	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun T	Charles Gannon S	William E. Cox	Gordon Gilmore

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Kokomo	34	James H. Maguire 1-52	Walter S. Riffe	Walter S. Riffe K	Ray E. Havens E	Robert F. Featherstone	Paul D. Kellar
Lafayette	29	Albert J. Krabbe 12-51	Robert V. Ostheimer	Curtis Hostetter C	Howard Chestnut E	John Katzman	James McDonald
La Porte	16	Taylor A. Ray 1-52	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	H. F. Hoelocker S	Mike Fitzsimmons	Jack Alexander
Logansport	20	Geo. F. Meuhlhausen 1-52	W. H. Jones	Fred Edgerly C	Geo. Beltemacchi E	Joseph L. Graffis	Lonnie O. Hall, Jr.
Marion	27	Willard Blackman 1-52	Robert Custer	Russell Bragg C	J. C. Horner E	Arthur Planek	Earl Stevenson
Michigan City	26	Russell G. Hileman 1-52	Frank Wenlland	Edwin L. Mokrycki C	Emil Krueger S	A. R. Mitchell	R. F. Stephenson
Mishawaka	28	E. S. Walton 1-52	Oscar Vad de Putte	Richard F. Kleiser C	Frank J. Miller E	Thomas L. Pressler	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	50	Lester E. Holloway 1-52	Edgar Crago	Wm. Connolly, Jr. C	Ward Harlan E	Aaron Belcher	Harry Nelson
New Albany	25	C. P. Erni 12-51	Leon P. Stein	Leon P. Stein K	Albert Graybrook E	Thomas Daniel	Guy E. Hosbach
New Castle	17	Harold Meadows 12-52	Percy Scott	Percy Scott T	Ernest L. Guyer E	Vaugh Reid	Ross Scott
Peru	12	George W. Wolf 1-52	Mrs. Marjorie Blue	Mrs. Marjorie Blue T	Irel V. Pence	Glenn Jenkins	William Webster
Richmond	35	Lester Meadows 12-51	Ather Reeg	H. G. Coleman C	W. E. Ross E	Leslie L. Williams	Lucas Rohe
Shelbyville	11	Harold Pickett 12-51	Raymond E. Lackey	Raymond E. Lackey T	Charles Towns S	Russell Klare	Maurice Moberly
South Bend	101	George A. Schock 1-52	Mayme Dumont	Frank J. Bruggner C	Roy Andrysiak E	Alex Andrzejewski	James Trevey
Terre Haute	63	Ralph E. Tucker 1-52	Herbert O. Beasley	David C. Russell C	Paul Meadows E	Zenis Nicoson	Cleon R. Reely
Vincennes	18	Wm. L. Betz 12-51	C. F. Wissing	C. F. Wissing T	Noble Spiker E	Dewey Shepherd	James F. Harlow
Whiting	10	Andrew Kovacik 1-52	George Palenchar	George Palenchar T	William Bercik	William Overman	James P. Mullaney
IOWA—21							
Ames*	13	W. L. Allan 4-50	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	O. J. Erickson
Boone	12	F. W. Ganoe 4-52	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	George A. Nelson E	E. G. Kolb	E. L. Peterson
Burlington	26	Thomas J. Smith 4-50	Robert Schlampp	John R. Dwight F	Harry A. Vollmer E	W. G. Middlemann	Hurley Eland
Cedar Rapids	62	F. K. Hahn 4-50	M. M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	F. E. Young E	E. P. Kohout	Jess Clift
Clinton	26	George Still 4-50	Leslie Crabb	Leslie Crabb K	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold F. Nelson	
Council Bluffs	41	Geo. B. Sparks 4-50	A. E. Peterson	Nels Hansen A	Forest Grover E	Waldo Merrill	Frank Altock
Davenport	66	A. R. Kroppach 4-50	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Ralph C. Graham	Lester Schick	L. Jurgens
Des Moines	160	Heck Ross 4-50	Walter O. Soules	D. W. Ash F	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	Loren Miller
Dubuque*	44	Albert Wharton 4-50	J. J. Shea	A. L. Holscher A	Robert Gallagher E	T. Hickson	J. H. Strub
Fort Dodge	23	H. G. Anderson 4-51	Robert H. Clelland	R. H. Clelland A	J. W. Pray	E. F. Parks	W. C. Berg
Fort Madison	14	L. F. Albers 4-51	Orville E. Meyer	Orville E. Meyer K	Wayne Massey E	H. N. Kuhlmeier	D. E. Taylor
Iowa City	17	Preston Koser 4-51	George J. Dohrer	Milo Novy T	F. E. Gartzke E	Al Dolezal	Edwin Ruppert
Keokuk	15	F. A. Willmering 4-50	Carl L. Mundy	Carl L. Mundy K	H. L. Ayres S	John Breheny	Louie Atkins
Marshalltown	19	D. E. Taylor	Anne McMahon	Anne McMahon K	C. J. Anderson E	H. F. Hemphill	
Mason City	27	H. E. Bruce	Pearl B. Kellogg	F. DeSart A	C. W. Hamblin E	James Kelley	Harold E. Wolfe
Muscatine	18	H. E. Ferguson 3-50	Mrs. Florence Mason	F. Mason K	R. J. Halpin E	Paul Meerdink	Harold Wickey
Newton	10	E. W. Zeug 3-51	H. W. Gillies	Dwight L. Smith T	J. G. McFadden E	William Lattimer	L. McCall
Oskaloosa	11	Carle E. Johnson 3-51	Laura H. Spooner	E. L. Butler T	Ralph Clough S	M. C. Whitmore	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa	32	H. C. Loveless 4-51	D. E. Shepard	Edna C. Laurence F	Patrick Harden	Harley McClure	Jerry Wood
Sioux City	82	Dan J. Conley 4-50	C. A. Norrbom	Clem A. Evans F	Keyes Gaynor E †	Charles B. Kuhl	Arthur Nelson
Waterloo	52	Bailey Barnes 4-50	H. W. Wente	H. W. Wente K	Alfred B. Cook E	Ray Tiller	Harry Krieg
KANSAS—20							
Arkansas City*	13	E. S. Berry	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Ralph E. Bridges E	Harry McCollough	Paul E. Lesh
Atchison*	13	Fred W. Stein 4-51	Robert L. Noble	R. L. Noble K	Add Ellyson E	Harley Yocum	C. H. Lyman

Chanute	10	John Hargrave	Ross Cooper	W. M. Barbee F	Geo. K. Faust E	Bill Brennan	Ralph Rhodes
Coffeyville	17	G. A. Erickson 4-51	Lois Saunders	C. L. Allan F	Pat B. Smith E	Cal A. Durand	Pete Billups
El Dorado*	10	Ray Weidman	F. E. Brooks	R. G. Newcomer F	Lein Martindale E	Donald J. Rayburn	Harry C. Weber
Emporia*	13	J. M. Hughes 4-50	Fred L. Nevins	Walter F. Johnson M	R. W. Cunningham E	C. C. Johnson	B. Duncan
Fort Scott	11	Wallace M. Buck	Marian C. Amott	D. G. Richards T	O. F. Miller	Sam E. Ayers	J. L. Atha
Hutchinson*	30	L. E. Baird 4-50	T. C. Smith	T. C. Smith F	A. R. Campbell E	W. H. Hazell	R. Hensley
Independence*	12	John A. Briggs 5-50	G. H. Krienhagen	G. Krienhagen K	G. H. Hackmaster	Olin Pitts	Charles W. Milliken
Kansas City	121	Clark E. Tucker 4-51	Howard Payne	Edward W. Becker F	Francis W. Blake	Olander Lind	Will Johns
Lawrence	14	Wm. J. B. Turner 4-51	Harold C. Fisher	E. E. Alexander T	J. C. Harper E	Paul Ingels	Dixie R. Moore
Leavenworth	19	Ted L. Sexton 4-51	J. C. Walker	J. C. Walker K	W. G. Small E	Harry Conlin	A. E. Mistler
Manhattan	12	C. E. Rust 5-52	Paul F. Ragland	Sam C. Charlson F	D. C. Wesche E	C. L. Morris	Clint Bolte
Newton*	11	R. L. Hogan 4-53	Allison Schroeder	A. Schroeder K	Frank Beeson E	Ed. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Ottawa	10	J. R. Cheney 4-50	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater K	A. J. Jefferie E	Harry W. Gilliland†	F. H. Bullock
Parsons	14	G. A. Berglund 4-51	Dale M. Raymond	J. H. Koontz	Paul Bush E†	E. Glenn Parsons	W. K. Merrick
Pittsburg*	18	A. E. Batten 4-50	Agnes M. Young	W. L. Baldwin A	C. M. Cooper E	W. C. Campbell	Ralph M. Beard
Salina*	21	Lloyd Price 4-50	Charles E. Banker	Harold Peterson F	Harold Harper E	Julian Travis	Lewis Day
Topeka	68	Frank J. Warren 4-51	Edwin R. Jones	J. Glen Davis F	C. Madison Williams	William J. Cawker	Ernest W. Kaul
Wichita*	115	Wm. S. Salome	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones M	E. N. Smith	Elgin Wood	G. W. Shepherd

KENTUCKY—13

Ashland*	30	Will C. Simpson 12-51	Clem S. Howard	R. R. Peebles A	J. P. Brounstead	Burris Hensley	Charles Howard
Bowling Green	15	Elvis R. Campbell 12-53	W. W. Williams	N. O. Gillespie T	John Galvin E	Brett Basham	Murrell Waddle
Covington*	62	William F. Rolfes 12-51	George Vieth	Martin Holman C	Gordon Willis E	Walter Salyers	Alfred Schild
Fort Thomas	11	L. L. Ross 1-54	Gloria D. Wendling	D. W. Snyder T	Charles H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	11	C. T. Coleman 12-53	Marcella Lynch	E. B. Rodman T	B. C. Collis E	Robert White	Henry Morrow†
Henderson	13	Otis A. Benton, Sr. 1-54	Phil J. Thomy	Oscar Baskett T	Newton W. Neel E	Letcher Martin	Ed Hare
Hopkinsville	12	A. S. Koon 1-54	Mrs. Hattie C. Wood	Clyde H. Vinson F	Joe Davis	J. W. East	J. Ed Greenfield
Lexington*	49	Thos. G. Mooney 1-52	Florence Todd	F. J. Benckart F	T. Robinson E	Earl McDaniel	Dudley McCloy
Louisville	319	Charles P. Farnsley 12-53	Lucille D. Ogburn	W. D. Meyers F	H. T. Miners	John Krusenklaus	Carl Heustis
Middlesborough	12	Sherman Chasteen 1-55	G. C. Owen	Floyd Ball F	Dr. W. K. Evans	R. M. Knipp	George Riding
Newport*	31	James E. Deckert 12-51	F. McLane	Robert Puff T	A. H. Root	Edward T. Miles	George Gugel
Owensboro	30	Glenn Lovern	E. J. Rhodes	Percy Beard F	Edward Akin	Ben Cummings	Vern Bidwell
Paducah*	34	Stuart Johnson 1-52	Sarah Thurman	H. Collins T	Thomas A. Bradley E	F. W. Gholson	Barkley Graham

LOUISIANA—10

Alexandria	27	Carl B. Close	Hal T. Dulany S	B. F. Bradford F	Soule Butler E	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray
Baton Rouge	35	Powers Higginbotham 1-53	P. T. Ecton	Louis J. Ricaud F	Sam Dupree	Robert Bogan	Fred C. Parker, Jr.
Bogalusa	15	C. Siegelin 12-50	K. I. Bean	Jesse Cutrer, Jr. F	Ed Champagne E	Elmer G. Smith	W. E. Boyd
Gretna	11	Charles F. Gelbke	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin E. Hotard E	Ruben Hock	B. Miller
Lafayette	19	Ashton J. Mouton 5-52	Curtis Rodemacher	P. J. LeBlanc F	Dalton L. Reid E	A. F. Broussard	A. E. Chargois
Lake Charles	21	Tom C. Price	Florence N. Moore	J. H. Funderburg F	J. D. Davis S	Fred A. Baumgarten	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	28	George Breese 7-52	P. A. Poag S	F. X. Cline F	J. P. Simmons S	H. L. Hale	H. J. Ward
New Iberia	14	P. Armand Viator	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	John Rochel E	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	495	DeLesseps S. Morrison 5-50	George S. Weaver	Lionel G. Ott F	Albert M. Wyler E	Howard L. Dey	J. L. Scheuering
Shreveport	98	Clyde E. Fant 11-50		John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	Floyd Kendrick	Edward Huckaboy

MAINE—10

Auburn*	20	Edward Field 10-51	Leon Cole	Albert M. Eustis A	William Wilkinson S	Ralph Harnden	Alton Savage
Augusta	19	Richard B. Sanborn 1-51	John J. Ryan	Alfred J. Lacasse T	Waldo Hill E	William Haskell	Vernard W. Dudley

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Bangor*	30	C. E. Sheehan C 1-51	Jay E. Alley	Ralph L. Waymouth T	Daniel L. McClay	John J. Nelligan	John B. Toole
Bath*	10		H. E. Ring, Jr.	Donald D. Young T	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Frank Moriarty
Biddeford	20	Louis B. Lausier	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert Cadorette S	Arthur King	A. E. Pare
Lewiston	39	Armand G. Sansoucy 4-50	Lucien Lebel	Julian Deshaies F	George Maher	Zephirin F. Drouin	Roland Amnott
Portland*	74	Edward T. Colley C 12-50	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	George H. May	Oliver Sanborn	John M. Mulkern
South Portland*	16		J. Harold Webster M	J. Harold Webster M	Albert Waterman	Horace S. Jose	Frank R. Whitten
Waterville	17	Russell M. Squire 1-52	Charles N. Nawfel	James Glover T	E. J. Jones S	Ralph Gilman	Alfred Poirier
Westbrook	11	E. Porell	Armand J. Gagnon	Rbt. Ronbinson T	Roscoe Libby	Charles Knowles	Hormidas Aube
MARYLAND—7							
Annapolis	13	William U. McCready	Katherine Linthicum	J. Turner Quaid T	Harry E. Bean S	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry
Baltimore	859	Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. 5-51	None	J. Neil McCardell C	Paul L. Holland	Michael H. Lotz	Col. Beverly Ober
Cambridge	10	Julian L. Tubman	C. L. Dail	C. L. Dail T	John H. Cosby E	LeRoy Whilley	G. W. Price
Cumberland	39	Thomas S. Post 4-50	Wallace G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Ralph L. Rizer E	John E. Brennan	Robert E. Flynn
Frederick	16	Lloyd Culler 7-50	J. Eisenhauer III		William R. Walter		Fred M. Straley
Hagerstown	32	H. L. Mills 4-53	Elden Kerney	T. W. Summer T	Aaron E. Reecher	Max Hoover	Jesse B. Brown
Salisbury	13	E. R. White Jr. 6-50	Wade H. Insley, Jr.	Wade H. Insley, Jr. T	Clarke Gardner E	W. Austin Moore	William J. Chatham
MASSACHUSETTS—78							
Adams t	13	John S. Wilk C	I. Audrey Louison	H. Blanchette, Jr. T	Alex J. Strzepek S	Martin J. Degen	Edward W. Reid
Amesbury t	11	Maurice Pare C	Albert M. Grant	Raymond O. Davis T	Frederick W. Merrill S	George A. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman
Andover t	11	Roy Hardy C	George Winslow	Thaxter Eaton T	Edward Lawson	Edward Buchan	George A. Dane
Arlington t	40	Joseph Peterson C 3-50	James J. Golden	J. Wilbert Anderson T	James M. Keane E	Richard J. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock
Athol t	11	A. H. Brown C 2-50	Walter E. Farnum	William Wheeler A	M. Anthony Casella S	Geo. V. Henrich	William J. Callahan
Attleboro	22	Cyril K. Brennan	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Joseph Mowry	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t	27	J. Watson Flett C	Charles B. Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales E	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd
Beverly	26	Robert J. Rafferty 1-51	Bennett E. Merry	Louise Linehan A	Louis J. Harrigan	Fred Wittenhagen	Edward Aucone
Boston	771	J. B. Hynes 1-52	W. J. Malloy	Charles J. Fox A	G. G. Hyland	Michael Kellihei	Thomas Sullivan
Braintree t	16	Albert E. Roberts C	Earnest C. Woodsum	John W. Harding T	John J. Drinkwater E	Fred A. Tenney	Edward Cahill
Brockton	62	M. B. Clifford 1-52	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	Harold S. Crocker E	L. F. Lynch	Richard Tonis
Brookline t	50	Edward Dane C 3-50	Arthur J. Shinners	Leon L. Allen N	Walter A. Devine E	Thomas F. J. Malloy	James W. Tonra
Cambridge*	111	E. A. Crane 12-51	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie	Wm. R. McMenimen	John Collins	John R. King
Chelsea	41	J. A. Melley 12-51	Joseph A. Tyrrell	G. F. Hederson T	John Marian E	Charles G. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	42	Edward O. Bourbeau 12-51	Arthur A. Balthazar	Joseph A. Ritchott A	Thomas A. Robinson E	Ernest LaFlamme	Francis A. Linehan
Clinton t	12	Roy Freitag C 3-51	Mildren Fallon	Walter O'Malley T	Patrick Ball S	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t*	14		A. Preston Chase	J. S. Whittier	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell
Dedham t	16	John J. Kiley C 3-51	John T. Carey	John J. Flynn C	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Easthampton t	10		Frank Janick	May V. Simmons N	William Lawler E	Robert Ulm	Frank Skrzyniarz
Everett	47	James F. Reynolds	John M. Carroll	A. MacKinnon A	Joseph W. Holmes E	James J. Evans	Bradford V. Elliott
Fairhaven t	11	Harold E. Kerwin C	Michael J. O'Leary	Michael J. O'Leary T	E. M. Burgess S†	Frank Rogers	Norman D. Shurtleff
Fall River	115	Wm. P. Grant 1-52	Adelard J. Gauthier	Eugene J. Cote T	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Edward C. McMahon
Fitchburg	42	Peter J. Levanti 12-51	D. H. McLean	James B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Ernest C. Caoutte	Carlisle F. Taylor
Framingham t	23	V. H. Galvam 3-51	William Walsh	G. Sullivan A	Samuel Dyer E	Leroy Trevett	E. McCarthy

Gardner	20	G. G. Morze 1-52	Sasah E. Bourgeois	George B. Currie A	Eugene J. Tier E	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc
Gloucester	24	John J. Burke, Jr.	Allen F. Grant	K. S. Webber A	Paul A. Polisson E	L. Blatchford	W. S. Ellis
Greenfield t.	16	Herbert M. Darling 3-50	Wm. Cunningham	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond E	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell
Haverhill	47	J. P. Willett 1-51	Bernard H. Donahue	J. Beck Pierce A	Harry W. Bailey E	Benjamin A. Chase	Henry J. Lynch
Holyoke	54	Henry J. Toepfert 12-51	Joseph Jubinville	R. J. Thompson A	Edward Maher E	John Rohan	T. F. Grady
Lawrence	84	James P. Meehan	Gordon Gaffney	James Meehan F	John W. McCarthy	Edward Retelle	Martin O'Sullivan
Leominster	22	Ralph W. Crossman 12-52	Arthur U. Mahan	Frank A. Shaw A	George W. Damon S	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t	13	George W. Emery	James J. Carroll	J. Carroll K	Joseph DeFoe	Roy A. Cook	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	101	Wm. C. Geary 12-51	Wm. Sullivan	Daniel E. Martin A	Stephen Kearney E	Charles Stackpole	J. T. Sayers
Lynn	98	Stuart A. Tarr 12-51	Albert L. Flynn	George Crane A	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	John Healey
Malden	58	Fred Lamson 1-52	F. J. Mooney	J. H. Hughes	Thomas W. Sheehan E	Wm. R. Moran	James M. McDermod
Marblehead t.	11	John A. Davis C	William Bragdon	Marjorie Haines T	R. Burlingham E	John S. Adams	S. Bradish
Marlborough	15	Carlton W. Allen 1-52	Francis J. Bertrand	Edward F. Bigelow T	J. F. Granger S	Perry W. O'Leary	George F. Hutch
Medford	63	F. T. McDermott 1-52	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	Harold J. Nicholson E	John J. E. Gorham	William J. McLaughlin
Melrose	25	Thomas L. Thistle 1-52	Raymond H. Greenlaw	E. J. Donovan A	Glenn S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	G. McWilliams
Methuen t	22	E. L. Vose	E. Vernon Sanborn	Tom Longworth T	John V. Austin S	Benjamin Bean	Cyril Feugill
Milford t.	15	M. A. Balzarini 3-50	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan A	Edward C. Carroll S	John Adams	John J. Moloney
Milton t	19	Daniel E. Duggan C	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim N	Forrest J. Maynard E	Ashton McLeod	John B. Shields
Natick t	14	Wm. F. Wells C	James H. Fleming	W. Levitt T	Benjamin Sargent E	Lyman G. Brown	Thomas P. Evans
Needham t.	12	G. M. Pond C 3-50	Marion Petterson	Arnold Mackintosh T	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	110	Arthur N. Harriman	Charles W. Deasy	Edward F. Nerbonne A	Patrick J. Foley	Milton C. Andrews	John W. Davies
Newburyport	14	A. J. Gillis 1-52	Mrs. Vera Kelley	Norbert A. Carey A	James H. Ronan S	C. Frank Creeden	James E. Sullivan
Newton	70	Theodore R. Lockwood 12-51	Frank M. Grant	John D. Martin C	Willard Pratt	John E. Corcoran	Philip Purcell
North Adams	22	James Bowes 12-51	A. L. Fuller	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	Henry A. Galipeau	John E. Saulnier	John F. Flaherty
N.Attleborough t. . .	10	Leonard J. Quinn C 3-50	E. R. Sherman	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps,Sr.S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
Northampton	25	Luke F. Ryan 1-52	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	John Keefe E	Charles Dalton	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t.	10	George L. Searles C 2-51	Mrs. Ruth Keeler	L. Rollins N	Delwyn K. Barnes	Philip B. Walker	J. Albert Cullen
Norwood t*	15		Walter A. Blasenak	Walter A. Blasenak A	Albert W. Thompson E	Alonzo N. Earle	Thomas Lydon
Peabody	22	Leo McGrath 12-51	J. F. O'Meara	Patrick J. Cahill T	Frank J. McCarthy E	Arthur Flynn	John J. Purcell
Pittsfield	50	Robert T. Capeless 1-52	John J. Fitzgerald	H. Edward Hayn T	R. L. McLellan	Thomas F. Burke	Thomas H. Calnan
Plymouth t	13	James T. Frazier C 3-50	Herbert K. Bartlett	Herbert K. Bartlett T	Edward Chase E	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn
Quincy*	76	Charles A. Ross	Hattiemay Thomas	Alexander Smith A	C. R. Herbert	Thomas Gorman	Joseph F. Hughes
Reading t	11	K. C. Latham C 3-51	Guy Ellison	B. Stewart N	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Thomas E. Wall
Revere*	34	Peter J. Jordan	Joseph McChristal	Ed. O'Toole A	George Burnett	Thomas McCarrick	William A. Gillis†
Salem.	41	Francis X. Collins	Augustine J. Toomey	H. M. Perkins A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	J. V. McDonough
Saugus t*	15	John C. Pitman	Ruth Stevens	C. Chapman A	Charles DeFronzo	George B. Drew	Henry P. Wheaton
Somerville	102	G. Edward Bradley	Norman E. Corwin	F. MacDonald A	John F. Kennedy	John C. McNally	A. F. Sharry
Southbridge t.	17	Norman Le' anc C 3-50	Clarinthe P.Boyer	J. E. Desrosier N	Henry Racicot E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault
Springfield	150	Daniel Brunton 1-52	Clifford F. Smith	A. E. Neale A	Charles A. Bailey,Jr.S	Thomas Wrenn	Raymond Gallagher
Stoneham t	11	Fred A. Schneider C	Winthrop A. McCarthy	Winthrop A. McCarthy N	Albert E. Casey S	Wm. E. Crosby	J. Clarence Nelson
Swampscott t.	11	Edgar U. Burdett C 3-50	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	I. M. Adams N	Howard L. Hamill E	Charles H. Lampard	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	37	John F. Parker 1-52	Henry L. Galipeau	Howard A. Briggs T	William O'Donnell E	Edward F. Gorey	T. Joseph Galligan
Wakefield t	16	Raymond S. Dower C 3-50	Charles F. Young	Charles C. Cox A	Harry H. Denning	Clifford Jacobs	John G. Gates
Waltham	40	John F. Devaen	William J. Lanagan	Arthur Stoner T	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Watertown t.	35	R. C. Papalia C	George B. Wellman	Wm. W. Norcorss, Jr.A	Herbert C. Cooke E	William C. McElroy	James Igoe
Webster t	13	John P. Ivascyn C	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante N	John R. Kleindienst E	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman
Wellesley t	15	J. Austin Peckham 3-50	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	Warren G. Fisher S	Thomas H. Slaman	R. P. MacBey
W. Springfield t. . .	17	Howard M. Teece C	Victoria Allen	V. Paul Keith A	Harry W. Steele E	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien
Westfield	19	R. H. Cowing	Harold Whittemore	Richard P. McCarthy T	Francis J. Martin	J. E. Moriarty	Allen H. Smith

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Weymouth t.	24	Harry Christensen C 3-50	C. Boyle	Harry I. Granger T	Thomas J. Kelly S	Walter R. Murray	Edward F. Butler
Winchester t.	15		Mabel W. Stinson	E. Abbot Bradlee T	Parker Holbrook E	James E. Callahan	Charles J. Harrold
Winthrop t.	17	R. E. Kirby C 3-50	Joseph F. O'Hern, Jr.	George W. Downie T	Fritz E. Westlin S	Thos. B. Smith	William F. Pumphret
Woburn.	20	F. H. Murray	M. G. Kane	Hugh Gilgun A	Albert J. Wall	M. J. Kane	Charles R. McCauley
Worcester*	194	A. B. Holmstrom 1-52	Malcolm C. Midgeley	Aubrey S. Batstone A	Earl R. Perry	Herbert F. Travers	Wm. P. Finneran
MICHIGAN—43							
Adrian	14	Claude E. Porter	E. A. Ballenberger	E. A. Ballenberger K	Wm. H. Gibbs	John Hawley	E. M. Bringman
Alpena*	13	Herbert A. Kurrasch 4-51	Edward E. Seguin	Edward E. Seguin K	Morris Olsen M	F. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor.	30	William E. Brown, Jr. 4-51	Fred J. Looker	Fred J. Looker K	G. H. Sandenburgh E	Benjamin Zahn	Casper Enkeman
Battle Creek	43	Wm. V. Bailey	Joseph M. Boos	Grace Preston T	R. R. McIntosh E	Charles A. Crosier	Cleon Cramer
Bay City*	48	E. A. Cederberg 4-51	James H. Gates	Oscar A. Kasemeyer C	Ronald K. McGillivray	Joseph L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor*	17	Leon P. Gideon 4-51	Earl Tidey	M. H. Grosse F	Palmer H. Slack E	Ray Hall	Alvin Boyd
Birmingham*.	11	D. S. Bell 4-50	Irene E. Hanley	Russell T. Berger T	L. R. Gare E	Vernon W. Griffith	Ralph W. Moxley
Dearborn	64	Orville L. Hubbard 1-52	Myron A. Stevens	James Hughes C	Frank B. Swapka	Stanley Herdzik	Ralph B. Guy
Detroit	1,623	Albert E. Cobo 1-52	Thomas D. Leadbetter	J. H. Witherspoon C	Carl D. Warner	Ninnian C. Higby	George F. Boos
Ecorse	13	W. N. Hawkins 11-51	P. B. Trondle	P. L. Allison C	Raymond Gray E†	Fred Pudvan	C. Miller
Escanaba*	15	Robert E. LeMire 4-50	G. M. Harvey	A. Aronson M	Loren W. Jenkins E		Michael F. Ettenhofer
Ferndale*	23	B. D. Garbutt	T. H. O'Donoghue	W. A. Laking†	R. F. Goodspeed E	Ray L. Wixson	Roy A. Butcher
Flint*	152	George G. Wills 11-50	Albert Hull	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Theodore Moss	W. C. Behrendt	James T. Byars
Grand Rapids*	164	S. J. Davis 5-50	R. S. Kilpatrick	E. Stevens T	Charles W. Darling	Frank H. Burns	Albert Scheiern
Grosse Pte. Park*	13	Homer C. Fritsch P 3-50	William Stamman	William Johnson C	E. B. Lane M	Edward Rector	Arthur Louwers
Hamtramck	50	Stephen S. Skrzycki 3-50	Albert J. Zak	Henry C. Ciesluk C	I. M. Kopkowski E	H. L. Kanar	Wm. A. Nowicki†
Highland Park	51	Norman J. Patterson 4-50	Thomas E. Shawcross	Mrs. Lilias F. Evans C	Lawrence C. Whitsit E	Frank Ford	Dewey Schultz
Holland.	15	H. Harrington 4-50	C. Grevengoed	C. Grevengoed K	Abe Nauta	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Iron Mountain	11	Erminio Raffin	Harold C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela N	Ralph E. Speer E	M. J. Scolatti	Reno Romagnoli
Ironwood*	13	J. B. Chappell 4-51	Leo Andriansen	Leo Andriansen K	Leo O'Callaghan S	Edward Laitala	J. L. Sullivan
Jackson*.	50	James House 1-52	Everett D. Cattell	Everett D. Cattell K	Ray Fry E	Harold Crawford	Harry H. Bailes
Kalamazoo*.	54	P. H. Todd 11-51	Mrs. Marie Filarski	M. J. Schippers F	Harold L. Andrus E	J. Frank Van Atta	Howard W. Hoyt
Lansing	79	Ralph W. Crego 1-51	M. M. Brown	Robert Sanderson C	Glen P. Manz E	Hugh F. Fisher	John Early
Lincoln Park	15	Stephan Creutz 4-51	John M. O'Connor	L. M. Bailey C	Clyde Johnston	Orie Hand	Floyd Crichton
Marquette*	16	John J. O'Neil 1-51	Robert DeRoche	William E. Miller A	James A. Cluio M	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Menominee	10	J. M. Kehoe 4-50	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	James I. Corbett E	William F. Sporrer	J. Kellner
Midland	10	Karl Robertson 11-50	W. Pangborn	Weyant Pangborn F	Charles Johnson	Earl Engwis	R. Rogers
Monroe.	18	Norbert Yaeger 1-52	D. A. Soleau	Norbert Yaeger	John Ellis	Jesse Fisher	Russell Emerson
Mt. Clemens	14	Albert A. Wagner 4-51	Joseph H. Matthews	J. H. Matthews K	E. L. Pettingill E	Clayton DuBoy	Harvey Hammond
Muskegon*	48	Henry J. DeVette 1-51	R. F. Cooper	Hubbel E. Lundborg F	Francis Smith S	Elmer J. Bandgren	Harold V. Mehl
Muskegon Heights*	16	Basil P. O'Grady 4-51	Roy J. Miles M	Margaret Kroeze A	Richard Matthews S	Harry L. Ridout	Alex Bell
Niles	11	Jerome Wood 4-50	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	Roy Robinson	Walter Zimmer	L. O. Bates
Owosso.	14	Kenneth Crawford 4-50	G. A. Van Epps	G. A. Van Epps K	William Stickel	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*	67	J. H. P. Glynn 4-50	Ada R. Evans	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	Frank Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes
Port Huron*	33	Frank O. Staiger 4-51	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	A. T. Carlisle E	George W. Hisscock	Thomas J. Davidson
River Rouge	17	M. Warren Duncan 4-51	John R. Osborn	P. T. Redmond T	George Deering	Philip Goniea	Thomas Verrelan

Royal Oak*	25	Vernald E. Horn 12-51	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa F	E. J. Giffels E	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward
Saginaw*	83	E. W. Koepke 4-51	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Hugh A. Benner	Russell G. Braman	George H. McNicoll
St. Clair Shores	10	A. Lingemann P 12-50	Douglas Taylor	Douglas Taylor K	E. Kurtzhals	Philip Eckhout	Harvey Champine
Sault Ste.Marie*	16	Maurice E. Hunt 5-50	Richard R. Reinhart	S. M. Stephenson A	J. S. Howell E	F. F. Trombley	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City*	14	P. L. Clancy 4-50	C. L. Anderson	R. Seabrook T	Anthony Eikey	Roy Green	Charles Woodrow
Wyandotte	31	Louis Brohl Sr. 4-50	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	Louis Moehr E	John Francisco	Martin Lilienthal
Ypsilanti*	12	Dan T. Quirk 4-50	N. G. Damoose M	M. I. Stadtmiller	T. Knowel Hart	James Dignan	Harold E. Haun

MINNESOTA—15

Albert Lea*	12	James C. Nelson 12-50	I. Dudley	Elmer Hagen	Frank Brince	Joseph J. Spark	Ole Anderson
Austin	18	M. G. Rolfson 4-50	J. H. Weiland	L. H. Williams T	G. L. Brown E	John Tobar	George Roope
Brainerd	12	Levi Johnson 1-52	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	C. O. Markson E†	George Lucas	Thomas Templeton
Duluth	101	George Johnson 4-53	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	C. D. Goldsmith	Lorenzo J. Jones	R. F. Keating
Faribault	15	A. J. Keller 4-51	Paul H. Haugen R	John A. Dusek F	F. W. McKellip E	Marven Morgan	Fred Heath
Fergus Falls	11	M. O. Brandon 4-50	Iver Mickelson	Knute Hanson A	Egil Wefald E	Wm. Nelson	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Wm. C. Rodgers 1-52	Gene J. Grady	Gene J. Grady K	J. H. Rough E	Paul Ayotte	Chester Naeseth
Mankato	16	E. A. Hodapp 4-51	H. J. Matson	L. E. Vaubel T	Tom Mackey E	Ben Bangerter	William E. Kruse†
Minneapolis	492	Eric G. Hoyer	Charles C. Swanson	Al Hansen C	Hugo G. Erickson E		T. R. Jones
Rochester	26	Claude H. McQuillan 4-51	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	Ralph E. Monson E	C. E. Ginther	J. J. Macken, Jr.
St. Cloud	24	Math Malishiske 4-52	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	James Gray E	William Ruehle	A. Anderson
St. Paul	288	Edward K. Delaney 6-50	Harry T. O'Connell	Joseph J. Mitchell C	George M. Shepard E	Wm. H. Mattocks	Charles J. Tierney
South St. Paul	12	H. B. Gackstetter 4-51	John F. O'Donnell	J. F. O'Donnell K	D. Blaisdell E	Harry E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	Wm. S. Anderson 4-50	John G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr. K	J. W. Hejda E	L. M. Larson	George Forte
Winona	22	C. B. Smith 4-51	Roy G. Wildgrube	R. G. Wildgrube K	Wm. O. Cribbs E	F. P. Witt	A. J. Bingold

MISSISSIPPI—12

Biloxi	17	G. Cousins Jr. 1-51	J. A. Creel	J. A. Creel F	Gordon A. Dacey	Lee Chinn	Earl Wetzel
Clarksdale	12	K. H. O'Keefe 12-52	J. B. Lindsay	J. B. Lindsay K	W. L. Gates, Jr. E	F. M. Owens, Jr.	H. D. Scherck
Columbus	14	Wm. Hairston 1-53	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	Adair L. Cox E	O. B. Spruill	J. N. Roberts, Jr.
Greenville	21	George F. Archer 1-52	W. B. Williamson	W. B. Williamson K	J. H. Teunisson E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
Greenwood	15	Allen D. Saffold 1-51	Bonner Duggan	R. Bunner	Charles Abbott E	Reuben Duren	Rufus Shurden
Gulfport	15	J. W. Milner	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	H. E. Blakeslee	Floyd Miller	John Payne
Hattiesburg	21	D. W. Holmes 1-53	C. W. Easterling	C. W. Easterling K	J. R. Estes E	E. J. Barksdale	E. C. Harris
Jackson	62	Allen C. Thompson 1-53	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	Jan Barlow A	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	Joe D. Holden
Laurel	21	C. Gartin 1-52	J. C. Coats	J. C. Coats K	L. A. Coverly E	H. L. Sullivan	C. W. Valentine
Meridian*	35	Laurence B. Paine 1-53	Robert S. Tew	George J. Roark M	R. C. Gough	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
Natchez	15	Audley B. Conner	Sam F. Junkin	Sam F. Junkin K	Chandler Jordan E	W. J. Druetta	E. M. Thomas
Vicksburg	24	Pat Kelly 1-53	Mrs. Margaret Clack	Margaret Clack K	F. M. Garvey	J. F. Hoseman	Albert Allen

MISSOURI—22

Cape Girardeau	19	Walter H. Ford 4-52	Verna Landis	Charles A. Schweer F	John Walther E	Carl Lewis	William A. Mills
Carthage	11	J. C. Griggs 4-50	Mrs. Lela Whitwell	Mrs. L. Whitwell K	H. J. Williams	John Brydges	George W. Dyer
Clayton	13	C. Thies 4-50	Miss C. W. Neidner	T. J. Hargadon C	August Elbring E	Ray Vogt	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia*	18	Roy Sappington	F. L. Boggs	W. E. Palmer F	George W. Farrell E	T. M. Walden	E. M. Pond
Hannibal*	21	Geo. D. Clayton, Jr.5-50	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	F. W. Barrett E	Milton Finks	Dorse Rost
Independence	16	Roger T. Sermon	James S. Craig	Chester R. Green T	Harvey A. Jones E	D. A. Kincade	Harold Phillips
Jefferson City	24	L. Lutkewitte 4-51	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	R. D. Fowler E	John F. Sullivan	Ed Mueller
Joplin	37	Russell McKee 4-50	Mrs. Maude Fones	H. A. Richardsen F	J. J. McAfee E	John Jones	Roy Isgrigg
Kansas City*	399	Wm. Kemp 4-51	Flournoy Quest	Rollin F. Agard F	Reed McKinley	F. Wornall	Henry Johnson

Table XX.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Kirksville	10	I. E. Markhan 4-52	Ray C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood	12	A. S. Kinyon 3-52	Wm. C. Mason	Wm. L. Berthold F	C. L. Temme E	E. M. McGee	Earl M. Lewis
Maplewood	13	A. A. Poetting	John P. Usher	John Hogan	John R. Havey S	Leo F. Buck	Leo F. Buck
Moberly*	13	F. L. McCormick 4-50	R. W. Daly	R. W. Daly K	H. P. Phelan E	H. P. Phelan	Omar Winn
Poplar Bluff	11	A. W. Bartlett 5-51	Ralph Sanner	Ralph A. Sanner K	Jerome C. Berryman	Sam Knight	Nathan C. Massey
Richmond Heights. .	13	Lee M. Duggan 4-52	A. Benoist Riley	F. W. Keene F	F. R. Nohl E	George Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles	11	Homer Clevenger 4-51	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	C. H. Owens E	Earl Bricker	J. W. Mueller
St. Joseph	76	H. Allison 4-50	Andy Branum	E. Henze C	J. Broder Frans E	Leo J. Urbanske	J. Croy Keller
St. Louis.	816	Joseph M. Darst 4-52		Milton Carpenter C	F. J. McDevitt	W. H. Kammann	J. O'Connell
Sedalia	20	Julian Bagby 4-50	J. Bailey	J. M. Bailey K	James I. Collins E	John G. Lueck	Edgar Neighbors
Springfield	61	Otis L. Barbarick 4-52	F. E. Rosback	R. N. Wommack F	L. A. Weeks	Warren Hayes	George Walker
University City*. . .	33	Walter L. Metcalfe 4-50	Daniel J. Almon	Thomas F. Maxwell M	Walter Heimbuecher E	Michael J. Lyons	Herman E. Spurgin
Webster Groves . . .	18	Clarence H. Appel	Norville E. Blaske	Ben Quinn F	John Clayton E	J. Ralph Eddie	Ovid Yadon
MONTANA—6							
Anaconda	11	Barney McGreevey	Regina Connor	Gertrude McMahon T	Fred Thomas S	Bill Thomas	Michael Morris
Billings	23	T. T. Rowe 5-51	Wm. J. Fry, Jr.	R. A. Lathom A	K. L. Chrysler E	Lucian B. Smith	V. A. Lechner
Butte	37	Thomas R. Morgan	Beryl Wilson	B. Holland T	George Tippetts E	John O'Donnell	Bart Riley
Great Falls	30	T. G. Bradford 5-51	J. W. Woodcock, Jr.	Charles A. Fox T	R. E. McCormick	Charles E. Lane	Harold M. Mady
Helena	15	J. R. Kaiserman 5-52	Nina M. Settles	J. R. Kaiserman F	W. E. Buttler E	Joe Munger	Harvey Rosencrans
Missoula.	18	R. L. Starr 5-51	R. L. Olsen	H. K. Powell T	P. J. Whelan E	Clare P. Kern	James A. Phelan
NEBRASKA—9							
Beatrice	11	Bert A. Manning 4-50	A. G. Kleman	A. N. Thomsen F	Albert R. Engler E	Cecil H. Hess	Doyle W. Church
Fremont	12	Carl F. Olson 4-51	J. A. Van Anda	J. A. Van Anda T	L. M. Roessler E	Z. E. Miller	Robert Millard
Grand Island	19	B. J. Cunningham 4-50	Floyd S. White	S. Johrde T	Ray L. Harrison E	Clyde Campbell	Joe Bosler
Hastings	15	Carl E. Pratt, Sr. 5-51	Edward L. Dier	Helen Weiler T	Harold Williams E	R. J. Van Fleet	George Maul
Lincoln.	82	Clarence G. Miles 5-51	Theo H. Berg	Theo H. Berg F	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	Joseph T. Carrol
Norfolk.	10	B. A. McCreary 5-51	Arthur O. Hazen	Dan F. O'Brien T	Herbert H. Tracy	R. H. Wolff	Irvin Ferris
North Platte	12	George B. Dent, Jr.	L. E.Mehlmann	L. E. Mehlmann T	R. F. Nosky E	Leslie Mills	Don Nelson
Omaha	224	Glen Cunningham 5-51	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Carl Jensen F	Ed Woodbridge E	Clyde Dunn	Fred Franks
Scottsbluff*	12	V. R. Blackledge	C. M. Cushing	T. E. Thompson M	James L. Neville E	Jack Thavanet	Marvin D. Nelson
NEVADA—1							
Reno*.	21	F. R. Smith 5-51	T. L. Taylor	Geo. A. Southworth, Sr. F	Elliott R. Cann E	Karl Evans	L. R. Greeson
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10							
Berlin	19	Paul A. Toussaint 4-50	Gaston A. Cournoyer	Paul A. Toussaint F	Paul E. Anderson	O. B. Berquist	Walter J. Hynes
Claremont t*	12	Charles F. Keeley 1-52	Rose Charron	Philip L. White M	Leonard Gould S	E. J. Dansereau	William C. Nobbs
Concord*	27	S. O. Walker	Arthur E. Roby	A. E. Roby K	E. E. Beane E	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac
Dover*	15	Simon G. Markos	Alfred J. Guilmette	Donald T. McDaniel F	E. N. Smith	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel
Keene*	14	L. S. Ford 1-52	Lena F. Warren	W. S. Black N	Robert G. Shaw	W. Messer	Joseph L. Regan
Laconia	13	Albert A. Parmentier	Chas. E. Lord	Clarence S. Newell T	Arnold J. O'Mara E	Arthur W. Spring	Chas. E. Dunleavey
Manchester	78	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-52	Michael J. Quinn	J. Bourne T	Romeo F. Dusseault S	Napoleon G. Guevin	James F. O'Neil

Nashua	33	Hugh Gregg 1-52	Irenee D. Ravenelle	A. O. Poulin T	Alexander Maynard E	Anthony J. Molloy	Arthur H. Higgins
Portsmouth*	15	R. S. Margeson 1-52	Eileen D. Foley	Wilfred E. Young A	Nat S. Stevens	George Cogan	Wm. J. Linchey
Rochester	12	C. Wesley Lyons	D. Arlene Baker	J. Stacy Tripp N	J. Morrison	Ralph F. Seavey	K. E. Nickerson
NEW JERSEY—69							
Asbury Park*	15	George A. Smock,2nd.5-53	H. P. Dowling	Wm. M. Reid T	Frank Tilton S	M. J. Ryan	Leroy E. Holloway
Atlantic City	64	Joseph Altman 5-52	Bertram E. Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	G. R. Swinton E	Rudolph Farley	Harry Saunders
Bayonne	79	Charles Heiser 5-51	John F. Lee	Laurence A. Murphy F	H. A. Jaeger E	William F. Garrity	Robert F. O'Connor
Belleville	28	James J. Tully 5-50	Florence R. Morey	T. R. Sargeant T	Patrick A. Waters	Wm. Dunleavy	George Spatz
Bergenfield	10	Henry Theis	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	H. Speers E	Louis Beyea	Robert F. Ullrich
Bloomfield	42	D. H. Scott	J. Corey Johnson	W. Ellor T	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	John J. Whelan
Bridgeton	16	Thomas A. Dailey 1-52	F. B. Edwards	E. L. McCormick C	William A. Kirby E	John Pegusse	Joseph Semple
Burlington	11	Richard P. Hughes 1-52	Samuel C. Stafford	J. C. Ayrer T	C. Lucas S	George Janson	Richard P. Hughes
Camden	118	George E. Brunner		G. Brunner F	Frank A. Abbott	W. Van Pfefferle	Gustav Koerner
Carteret	12	Stephen Skiba 12-50	August J. Perry	Alexander Comba T	Walter Wadiak S	Wm. Sitar	G. Sheridan, Jr.
Cliffside Park	17	Wm. T. Michaelson 1-52	Arthur H. Abrams	Louis S. Korb A	James W. Mahoney	James McGrath	Frank Borrell
Clifton*	49	W. Nutt 5-50	William A. Miller	John Franz F	John L. Fitzgerald	James N. Sweeney	James N. Marsh
Collingswood	13	Arthur E. Armitage 5-53	Reginald S. Wigfield	R. S. Wigfield T	Arthur E. Armitage	Carl Rudderow	William Beck
Cranford tp	13	George E. Osterheldt 12-51	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	Patrick J. Grall E	Howard Schindler	William A. Fischer
Dover	10	John Roach, Jr. 1-52	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	E. Lucas	John J. Valley
East Orange	69	Charles H. Martens 1-51	Alice I. Webster	J. E. Williams A†	T. E. Young E	T. W. Baldwin	Christian N. Dell
Elizabeth	110	James T. Kirk 1-51	Patrick F. Keelan	C. J. Crowley T	Thomas E. Collins E	Patrick J. Keelan	Frank Brennan
Englewood	19	M. Leslie Denning	Arthur L. Holden	Alfred T. Taylor T	ElmerA.E.Blackwell E	Edward T. Truslowe	J. Abrams†
Garfield	28	Carmen M. Belli	Joseph J. Novack	William L. Pelio C	William Ventura	Chas. Yandolino	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	Philip V. Rea 12-50	Daniel J. Lane	P. McGlade T	William Andrews E	Walter E. Klaus	James W. Smith
Hackensack*	26	Paul Foschini 5-53	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester K. Fishbough	Wm. Frodsham	William Munz
Harrison	14	F. Rodgers	Mrs. Marie Fallon†	Harry J. McLynden T	Joseph A. Cundari E	Andrew T. Callahan	Michael W. Bergen
Hawthorne	13	Louis Bay, 2nd 5-51	George V. Grillo	John L. Titus F	William E. Fairhurst	Dominic Mele	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	19	James J. Holsing C 1-51	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T	Henry J. Kreh, Jr. E	George P. Dorer	Norman L. Sanford
Hoboken	50	F. M. De Sapio	Arthur Malone	S. E. Mongiello	P. L. Caulfield	G. F. Bonin	
Irvington	55	Herbert Kruttschnitt	T. Maloney	H. Kruttschnitt F	J. Elmer Hausmann	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban
Jersey City	301	John V. Kenny 5-53	J. A. Tumulty, Jr.	Donald Spence T	Louis Messano	Frank Ertle	James McNamara
Kearny	39	Joseph M. Healey 1-51	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William G. Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Linden	24	H. Roy Wheeler 12-50	Thomas J. Wieser	Charles S. Valvano T	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Lodi	12	Joseph P. Luna	Joseph Pacella	Louis A. March F	Anthony Guarano	Evander Hickman	Henry R. Witte
Long Branch	17	J. W. Jones 5-52	J. Arthur Wooding	W. Sherman	J. J. Tomaini	F. De Lisa	Thomas Marks
Lyndhurst tp	17	C. Savino, Sr. 5-53	Dominick J. Livelli	C. Savino, Sr. F	Horace R. Bogle	Herbert Houghton	Otto Bayer
Maplewood tp	23	Milo S. Borden 12-50	S. Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie T	E. W. Barbehenn	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Millburn tp	12	Henry L. Junge C 12-51	Theodore L. Widmayer	T. Widmayer T	Levi Price E	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
Millville	15	Clarence Reeves	John H. Fisher	C. H. Reeves F	William Evan	Thomas Corson	Harry J. Klawitter
Montclair	40	George K. Batt	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard Faulkner F	Allan W. Hastings	Arthur Bilby	T. G. Fleming
Morristown	15	Edward K. Mills, Jr.1-51	Nelson S. Butera	Howard Slater T	George E. Burke	John J. Cullinan	Anson S. Beckwith
Neptune tp	10	Ross R. Beck C	John W. Knox	Arthur Pharo T	Claude Birdsall E		S. William Maas
New Brunswick	33	Chester W. Paulus 5-51	Harry Dwyer	J. A. Lynch F	M. W. Taylor E	Arthur C. Jacques	Frank W. Masterson
Newark	430	R. A. Villani 5-53	Harry Reichenstein	M. C. Ellenstein F	L. P. Carlin	Charles Burnett	Frank A. O'Neill
N. Bergen tp	40	Harry Buesser 5-51	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	J. Muss E	Henry Andes†	Jos. Steinel
N. Plainfield	11	R. J. Underhill 12-51	Frederick A. Martin	Robert H. Pasch T	C. L. Smalley E	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
Nutley	22	Wm. J. Jernick 5-52	Florence Rutan	F. E. Drake T	J. H. Shepard	Andrew Hutch	Charles Rummel
Orange	36	William Howe Davis 5-50	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	F. E. Caspar E	E. Burke	William L. Byrne

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Passaic 61	Paul G. DeMuro 5-51	Anthony C. Martini	Thaddeus A. Barszcz F	John Schneider E	John Coffey	Edward Boyko
Paterson. 140	Michael U. DeVita 1-53		S. Rodus	J. Zingler E	James J. Troy	James Walker
Pennsauken tp 18	Harvey L. Gaumer C	Robert V. Peabody	J. Norman Ludwick F	Edward A. Cox	George E. Gastler	Thomas Thorpe
Perth Amboy 41	John A. Delaney 5-50	Philip P. Costello	Joseph E. Hornsby T	Stephen A. Balinski	Peter F. Campbell	John F. Murray
Phillipsburg 18	Geo. Hartman 5-50	Harvey G. Wismer	Geo. W. Hagerty F	Wm. Van Syckle	Alfred Bates	T. H. Booth
Plainfield 37	Carlyle W. Crane 1-51	Fred Toegel	Fred Jacobs T	H. Edwin Bush E	F. F. Donovan†	Daniel J. Gray
Pleasantville 11	Scott M. Ireland	Nemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich, Jr. T	Edward Friedly E	Clarence Johnson	Belleville Naylor
Rahway. 17	Dennis Donovan 1-51	Samuel R. Morton	A. R. Williams T	K. C. Ritchie E	Walter H. Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy
Red Bank 11	Charles R. English 1-51	Amy E. Shinn	J. Keough T	Ensley M. White	Kenneth Drury	H. T. Van Note, Sr.
Ridgefield Park . . . 11	Ross S. Vogt 5-52	Elwood G. Hoyt	H. I. Lowe F	A. Zoda S	P. Carlson	Joseph Gorman
Ridgewood. 15	Clarence N. Malone 5-51	U. Grant Taylor	Clarence N. Malone F	R. P. Raymond E	Oliver M. Vance	J.S.F. Sommerrock
Roselle. 14	L. C. Lehmann, Jr.	J. F. Ostrander	E. C. Moffitt T	Morton A. Leber E	Ellwood M. Johns	H. W. Barrett, Sr.
Rutherford 15	P. W. Blye	Harold J. Landshof	S. Staples T	Wm. J. Dorgeloh S	G. D. Collyer	Edwin E. Bigelman
South Orange 14	A. W. Bachman 5-51	Mary Jenkins	Howard S. Watkins T	A. L. Demarest E	David E. Penn	John R. Preston
South River 11	J. F. Fitzpatrick 12-51	George A. Bowen	Henry O. Schlegel T	E. B. Van Ness E	John Spreng	Charles Van Deventer
Summit. 16	P. M. Bland 12-52	Wm. R. Gilson	H. G. Fuchs T	Francis A. Murray E	Thomas J. Murray	Edward K. Egan
Teaneck tp*. 25	C. W. Brett 5-50	Clara A. Christensen	William F. Haeker T	Paul A. Volcker M	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton 125	Donal J. Connolly 5-51	Thaddeus J. Burns	T. F. Waldron F	Joseph E. English E	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling
Union tp 25	F. E. Biertuempfel C 1-51	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	George Kling S	Harold Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Union City 56	Harry J. Thourot 5-50	Wilfred Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	P. Lamort	Charles Friedel	Harry A. Jenkins
Weehawken tp 14	John G. Meister 12-50	Leo P. Carroll	Harry C. Moore T	Charles Pizzuta S	William O'Neill	Edward Kirk
W. New York. 39	John J. White	Charles Swensen	J. S. Toomey A	John J. White	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney
West Orange 26	Bernard M. Degnan 5-50	Ronald C. Alford	Geo. Kayes T	Frank O'Connor	G. Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Westfield 18	Charles Bailey 1-51	Jane F. Jones	Dennis N. Lever T	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	John R. Schriber
Woodbridge tp 27	A. F. Greiner 12-51	B. J. Dunigan	Charles Alexander T	Howard Madison	Anthony Andersch	George E. Keating
NEW MEXICO—5						
Albuquerque*. 35	Ernest W. Everly C 4-50	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Linder T	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfield	Paul A. Shaver
Clovis*. 110	R. C. Vinyard 2-51	Bea Tillman	W. H. Patton T	Clinton Craig E	George Maddox	George Ray
Hobbs* 11	R. H. Beck	Irene Johnson	Irene W. Johnson K	Leslie King E	A. L. Conner	A. H. Hathaway
Roswell*. 13	Lake J. Frazier 4-50	Brad Hays	Brad Hays K	Tom Mann	Geo. Daniels	L. O. Thompson
Santa Fe 20	Frank S. Ortiz 4-50	Lawrence A. Tamme	Lawrence A. Tamme T	David L. Thornburg E	Ellis Bauer	Manual Montoya, Jr.
NEW YORK—71						
Albany 131	E. Corning, 2nd. 12-53	B. Barry	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	Philip G. Coffey
Amsterdam 33	Burtiss E. Deal 12-51	Richard H. Hayden	Frank A. Howlan T	John P. Gomulka†	E. C. Buhrmaster	Delbert R. Sears
Auburn* 36	Edward T. Boyle 1-52	George Shamon	John A. Keller C	D. M. Dunning, Jr. E	James S. Doyle	Chester B. Bills
Batavia. 17	Judd L. Perkins 1-52	Roland Fisher	Edward T. Ireland T	Harry S. Boyd	Frank Whalen	Lewis Snell
Beacon. 13	J. L. Bolton 1-54	E. F. Cummings	E. F. Cummings K	Thomas Gregory E	E. Thorne	Jesse Dingee
Binghamton. 78	O. W. Kramer 12-53	George R. Beers	R. Kelly C	Wm. Spellicy	William Thomas	Michael J. Hanifin
Buffalo. 576	J. Mruk 1-54	Joseph J. Tronolone	Edward Neider C	F. W. Crane	H. R. Becker	M. C. Noeppel
Cohoes. 22	Rudolph Roulier	Eugene M. Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	Warren J. Smith	James H. Golden	Joseph Garrett
Corning 16	Howard F.V.Cole	Charles E. Hause	J. Andrews T	Carl F. Wilson E	James E. Doolittle	A. W. Eckess

Cortland	16	Dr. R. H. Kerr 12-51	W. K. Ghent	Richard Sanders T	Alfred R. Reilly S	Lawrence D. Mastin	L. A. Stevens
Dunkirk	18	Walter Murray 1-52	Laurence Weekes	L. C. Weekes K	H. T. Stumpf E	Earl Meiers	John J. Warren
Elmira*	45	Emory Strachen 12-52	Mrs. Marjorie Hager	F. K. Norman	Abe L. Oppenheim E	Louis Mosher	Elvin D. Weaver
Endicott	18	C. B. Parkhurst 1-50	Ralph A. Jackson	David T. Lewis T	C. Franklin Hunt E	P. L. Brown†	Leroy E. Wike
Floral Park	13	Raymond I. Bundrick 4-51	Edward J. Rock	Edw. J. Rock K	E. J. Heinsius	J. A. Fox	James Humphrey
Freeport	20	Cyril C. Ryan	George F. Hasbrouck	Stephen W. Hunt T	M. J. Coffey	H. J. Chuisano	Peter Elar
Fulton	13	C. C. Ingamells 1-52	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	H. S. Andrews E	Harry L. Waugh	Harry R. Holden
Garden City	11	R. L. Custer 4-51	Eugene R. Courtney	E. R. Courtney K	Allan H. Rogers	S. R. Parker	Arthur M. Vandewater
Geneva	16	A. J. McCann	W. Vibbard	Walter F. Foreman T	Harry M. Bolton	Louis L. McGuigan	D. Murphy
Glen Cove	12	Luke A. Mercadante	Mary Donaldson	Harvey L. Doxey F	John Donaldson	Tom Murray	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	19	M. G. Tibbitts 1951	Humphrey E. Casey	Wm. V. Gosline T	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	T. Corbett
Gloversville	23	Robert B. Ramsey	William H. Marple	Hazel K. Andrest T	Frederick H. Durfee E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish
Hempstead	21	Ernest A. Ashdown 4-51	Lael Von Elm	H. F. DeBeau T	W. J. Callanan	R. Matalone	John L. Feeley
Hornell	16	Ernest Stewart 1-52	Lloyd Burdett	Jay I. Nesbitt C	E. G. Stewart	Francis V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hudson	12	Carl H. Klein 1-50	Harry R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	J. McClure Wardle E	William A. Moore	Thos. V. Howe
Irondequoit †	23	Thomas E. Broderick	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas Broderick T	Arthur E. Whaley S		Harold McFarlin
Ithaca	20	Stanley C. Shaw	F. H. Springer	C. A. Snyder T	F. J. Laverty	R. Travis	William Marshall
Jamestown	43	Samuel A. Stroth 12-51	C. H. Peterson	Donald W. Swanson C	L. A. Fletcher†	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson
Johnson City	18	Arthur W. Whitehouse 1-53	H. Schaefer	H. Schaefer T	James C. Adams	William E. Rickert	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Harvey W. Mansfield	Archibald Wands	Alton Swears T	C. W. Knowles	John H. Walker	Joseph Cerrone
Kenmore	19	C. C. Morehouse	Clifford F. Lane	Thomas W. Dickson T	Fred S. Creamer	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum
Kingston	29	Oscar V. Newkirk 12-52	Bernhardt S. Kramer	Oscar A. Goodsell T	A. F. Hallinan	Joseph L. Murphy	R. Van Buren
Lackawanna	24	John J. Janiga 1-52	William A. Sari	D. Chamberlain A	William Egan	John P. Quinn	Walter Kubisty
Little Falls	10	Willard M. Topper	F. R. Schuyler	Herman J. Misner T	Ralph D. Austin E	Abram Swartz	Francis Reardon
Lockport	24	Fred Ringueberg 1-52	L. W. McDonnell	Raymond M. Noble T	H. Conley	Daniel M. Haley	Wm. Newell
Lynbrook	15	Fred A. Greis 4-51	Harold E. Dana	Bonno Ries T	Edward Stoner	E. Bunten	Anthony H. Heimers
Mamaroneck*	13	B. J. Santoro	Frederick H. Bull, Jr.	Frederick H. Bull, Jr. T	C. A. Latimer E	H. T. Primrose	Arthur W. Martensen
Massena	11	J. P. Reagan	Leslie E. Schall	Leslie E. Schall T	Walter D. Clark	George Molnar	Thomas O'Neill
Middletown	22	Samuel Mitchell	Percy E. Benedict	Percy E. Benedict K	Geary Chumard	Lee I. Hunt	Harry R. Holmbraker
Mineola	10	Joseph Nohowec 3-51	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Stanley W. Downs	Robert Malinsky	
Mount Vernon	67	W. H. Hussey 12-51	George W. Rieger	John Lynn C	August Stolz	Edward Gall	Wm. P. McDonald
New Rochelle*	58	Stanley W. Church 1-52	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan F	E. H. Feldmann	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff
New York	7,455	Wm. O'Dwyer 1-54	Murray Stand	Lazarus Joseph C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	F. Quayle	W. P. O'Brien
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 1-52	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C	Robert Todd S	E. Leo Brady	John Mullarkey
Niagara Falls*	78	William R. Lupton 12-51	James Collins	E. T. Creagh C	David Mann	James H. O'Neill	Martin T. Considine
N. Tonawanda	20	Stanley M. Rosinski 1-52	Leo Urban	Wallace Robertson T	Theodore H. Werth	Fred Knight	Norris Gillespie
Ogdensburg	16	R. J. Morissette 1-52	Simmon S. Sargent	M. M. Morse T	Charles H. Lord E	Francis Chadeaux	H. S. Myers
Olean	22	Thomas A. Gustafson	E. W. Sturm	Clair Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr. E	Frank J. Wallin	J. C. Dempsey
Oneida	10	Charles A. Earl 12-51	Gladys E. Menzer	Albert Behr C	Albert T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	James A. Murphy
Oneonta	12	A. F. Carson	Herbert F. Escher	J. Van Woert T	F. M. Gurney E	M. H. Stapleton	Robert J. Simmons
Ossining	16	G. E. Giese P 12-50	Frederick T. Scrims	John J. Many T	Frank Becker S	Louis Consaga	Spencer Purdy
Oswego	22	Frank L. Gould	Willard J. Hall	John D. McGrath T	George W. Allen	Monte R. Lass	
Peekskill	17	F. J. Mahony 1-52	Edward Conley	Harold H. Lent F	C. E. Fisher, Sr.	Louis Cole	Joseph A. Lillis
Plattsburgh	16	Horace F. Davies 12-51	George E. Miller	J. Omer LaPlante T	F. D. Behan†	Richard R. Norris	Clifford L. Fleming
Port Chester	23	Joseph L. Carlucci 4-50	Daniel A. O'Connell	Anthony B. Gioffre T	George A. Mowbray	Harold Pearson	M. J. Brennan
Poughkeepsie	40	Horace S. Graham 12-51	Victor C. Waryas	Thomas J. Whalen T	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	George Leadbitter
Rensselaer	11	Thomas S. H. Clark 1-54	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Scheibly T	Alfred J. Kaufman E	Louis Dombrosch	C. Stewart
Rochester*	325	Samuel B. Dicker 12-52	Thomas P. O'Leary	W. Raymond Whitley C	Edward F. Nier	John A. Slattery	T. H. Killip
Rockville Centre	19	W. Harry Lester 4-51	Frank A. Ernst	R. Eichmann T	David Longenecher	E. T. Schmidt	Thomas A. Eibler

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rome	34	A. M. Hoehn 12-51	Joseph E. Lolo	John W. Hughes T	M. M. Brennan	William M. Campbell	James C. Dunn
Saratoga Springs	14	Addison Mallery	Francis Smith	Harry Warring F	Charles McTygue	John Hickey	Patrick F. Rox
Scarsdale	13	E. Ingalls 4-51	Herman Steuernagel	Anson McLoud T	Harry J. Fairbanks E	Chester A. Dobbs	William J. Short
Schenectady*	88	Owen M. Begley 1-52	W. J. Quinn	Wm. F. O'Loughlin F	H. L. Clowe E†	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters
Syracuse	206	T. J. Corcoran 1-54	Edward E. Apps	George Bedford F	F. F. Harmon	William J. Connelly	John Kinney
Tonawanda	13	Eugene H. Duffy 1-52	Ida M. H. Rogalsky	Roland E. Martin T	Frank Keller	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn
Troy	70	John J. Ahern 1-52	George H. Goodwin	Lawrence J. Collins C	William F. Luby	Carl A. Smith	Frank B. Kendall
Utica	101	Boyd Golder 1-52	A. J Sisti, Jr.	Thomas J. Nelson C	G. Fitzgerald	Leo Barry	Leo Miller
Valley Stream	17	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy B. Sprague	George Spears	
Watertown*	33	Henry A. Hudson 1-52	Minnie E. Carnes	Karl J. Kisner T	Fred E. O'Brien E	Joseph T. Diddle	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet*	16	Hugh Donnelly 1-52	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	Vincent G. Lamb E	James J. Corbet	Maurice J. Kennan
White Plains	40	E. G. Michaelian 1-52	Marjorie Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	William I. Collyer	H. Abbott Griffen	William Miller
Yonkers*	143	K. Kristensen 12-51	Francis J. Heafy	John A. Peterson F	Matthew F. Kelly	William C. Garvin	Wm. J. Comey
NORTH CAROLINA—26							
Asheville*	51	Clarence E. Morgan	Margaret Simmons	P. M. Burdette M	J. Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Eric Hall
Burlington*	12	S. C. Isley 5-51	Rainey Pope	Rainey Pope T	W. M. Garrison E	R. C. Fortune	D. Matthews
Charlotte*	101	Victor Shaw	Mrs. L. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	L. G. Richey E	D. S. Charles	Frank Littlejohn
Concord	16	F. A. Kestler 5-53	C. S. Morgan, Jr.	C. S. Morgan, Jr. T	S. G. Hawfield, Jr. E	Charles L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*	60	D. K. Edwards 5-51	Elsie Jones	R. W. Flack M	H. W. Kueffner	C. L. Cox	H. E. King
Elizabeth City*	12	J. J. Hughes 6-51	H. K. Houtz A	H. Houtz K	J. C. Parker	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville*	17	J. O. Tally, Jr. 5-51	S. W. Tomlinson	G. W. Roy M	W. W. Baker E	G. A. Brinkley	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	21	L. S. Rankin 5-51	J. L. Kendrick	F. A. Whiteside T	J. H. Findlay E	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott
Goldsboro*	17	Scott B. Berkeley 5-52	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence T	E. G. Porter E	C. W. Howell	H. Morris
Greensboro*	59	B. Cone 5-51	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles K	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	L. L. Jarvis
Greenville	13	W. S. Stafford 7-51	J. O. Duval	W. Harris T	C. K. Beatty S	George W. Gardner	L. D. Page
Hickory*	13	R. H. McComb 7-50	H. L. Burdette	H. L. Burdette M	A. B. Uzzle, Jr. S	D. E. Shuford	M. L. Little
High Point*	38	W. F. Bailey 5-51	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	Silas McBee	E. K. Ingram	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	15	Guy Elliott 5-51	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath T	M. C. Croom S	J. S. Gray	Marion Haskins
Lexington*	11	H. C. Philpott	Garland F. Burkhart	H. W. Zimmerman M	J. S. Everhart S	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning
New Bern*	12	F. G. Hussey 6-51	C. T. Hellinger	C. Hellinger K	F. M. Scott	C. Nelson	Edward Belancia
Raleigh*	47	P. D. Snipes	H. P. Edwards	W. R. Price F	J. B. Lambeth†	A. B. Lloyd	R. R. Hargrove
Reidsville*	10	W. A. Trottor 7-50	Mary S. Draughon	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Goolsby S	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount*	26	E. F. Duke 5-51	L. B. Aycock	L. B. Aycock A	Frank H. Cothran E	J. R. Sorsby	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*	19	C. A. Peeler 6-51	Elizabeth L. Massey	E. Neave T	J. A. English E	Charles L. Burkett	D. L. Shuller
Shelby	14	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin
Statesville*	11	R. A. Collier 5-51	A. C. Guy	A. C. Guy T	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	A. F. Hartness
Thomasville*	11	H. B. Finch 5-51	Eva C. Jones	Eva Jones T	J. O. Lambeth	E. Lindsay Loftin	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington*	33	R. S. McClelland 5-51	Mary Southerland	Deems Padgett A	H. M. von Oesen E	J. L. Croom	
Wilson*	19	J. Faulkner	T. T. Lynn	T. Lynn K	W. Bandy E	T. R. Bissett	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem*	80	M. C. Kurfees 6-51	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	John M. Gold

NORTH DAKOTA—4

Bismarck	15	A. Lenhart P 4-50	Myron H. Atkinson A	Myron H. Atkinson A	E. J. Booth E	H. E. Homan	Donald E. Schoeneman
Fargo*	33	Charles Dawson P 4-50	William G. Johnson A	C. Jorgenson F	W. P. Tarbell E	Fred J. Wells	Edward Nelson†
Grand Forks*	20	Harold A. Boe 4-52	R. S. Niles A	R. Niles A	A. F. Hulteng E	John Newark	Ray C. Hill
Minot*	17	H. G. Kiehn	R. Barcus	R. Barcus A	Lloyd G. Wilhelm E	G. C. Malek	W. E. Slaybaugh

OHIO—59

Akron	245	Charles E. Slusser 12-51	None	John D. Currie F	Marvin L. Davis E	Frank C. Vernotzy	Thomas Lynett
Alliance	22	Harley R. Ewing 12-51	Karl Ayers A	Karl Ayers A	W. D. Sponseller E	Milo Sights	A. O. Lower
Ashland	12	Louis Mansfield	T. V. Withers	T. V. Withers F	Howard Maxheimer E	Paul Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula*	21	D. F. Dunlavy 1-52	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	Ronald Logan	A. T. Rohl	A. C. Snow
Barberton	24	Theodore L. Parker 12-51	Ray E. Flickinger A	Ray E. Flickinger A	H. D. Bushey E	Edward Peery	Byron Eubanks
Bellaire	14	John J. Saunders	Allen Dickey A	Allen Dickey A	J. Warren Belt	Charles Jewell, Sr.	William Swisher
Cambridge	15	Miles Stevens 1-53	Willetta Frame	Richard W. Miller A	Peter Sheehan E	Clifford Callihan	Robert Rose†
Campbell	14	Michael J. Kouach 1-52	Anthony Yeropoli	William Glass A	Teddy Gajewski S	James Gustinella	John Putko
Canton	108	Thomas H. Nichols 1-52	James Roberts	T. Frank Snyder A	John Shisler E	Lawrence Maloney	James Quilligan
Chillicothe	20	Richard B. Middleton 12-51	J. K. Rudell	David K. Webb A	H. M. Alexander E	Loren M. Gant	A. Russell Poole
Cincinnati*	456	Albert D. Cash 12-51	Robert A. MacDonald	James G. Flick A	Robert G. Sarvis	Barney J. Houston	Eugene T. Weatherly
Cleveland	878	Thomas A. Burke 11-51	Thad Fusco	F. R. Hanrahan F	Samuel David	Elmer Cain	George Matowitz
Cleveland Hgts.*	55	Henry Pirtle 12-51	Ray Martin	Ray Martin F	Henry M. Kimpel M	Frank Veasley	Edward J. Griebel
Columbus	306	James A. Rhodes 1-52	Agnes Brown Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Elmer A. Keller	Walter G. Strickfaden	Frank L. Harrison
Coshocton	12	Clayton Norris 12-51	Norman Lewis	W. J. Beall A	W. R. Hanlon	Walter Weaver	Harry Davis
Cuyahoga Falls	21	G. A. Anderson 12-52	J. C. Sullivan A	J. C. Sullivan A	T. E. Sauter E	L. P. Seiler	M. Preston
Dayton*	211	Louis W. Lohrey 1-54	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman F	George Baker	J. A. Kirby	M. C. Kirkpatrick
East Cleveland*	39	Guy T. Rockwell 1-51	Grant Apthorp	G. Apthorp F	Nelson C. Kamuf E	Fred A. Steffens	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool	24	Arnold Devon 1-52	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A	Lawrence Bloor	Charles Bryan	Leroy J. Wise
Elyria	25	Henry W. Ault 1-52	E. J. Alheit A	Ellsworth Alheit A	John M. Powell E	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard
Euclid	18	Kenneth J. Sims	William A. Abbott A	William A. Abbott A	Michael Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr
Findlay	20	Clifford E. Glathart 1-52	Raymond W. Hartzell	E. Harlan Struble A	Otto C. Gohlke E	Raymond W. DeHays	Leo M. Larkins
Fostoria	13	C. B. Shuman 12-51	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	Carl C. Shupe	T. E. Walsh	John Walsh
Fremont	15	Harold J. Whitcomb 12-51	Paul Leite	Fred Peltier A	Norbert Ahner	Urban A. Myers	Herman Schneider
Garfield Heights	17	Chas. F. Wing 1-52	Harry Benson A	Harry Benson A	Paul Pirrone S	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Hamilton*	51	William Beckett 12-51	Adele Edmonds	Charles Rupert F	Roy J. Fiemeyer	Geo.Schlotterbeck	John Bippus
Ironton*	16	Harry Daniel C	Don Hopkins	Paul S. Sutton A	Karl R. Wentz E	John McGerty	F. Garland Wileman
Lakewood	69	A. I. Kauffman 1-52	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	Harlan F. Bartels E	Charles A. Delaney	L. B. Miller
Lancaster	22	C. F. Von Stein	Ruth McDaritt	Rosannah Barnes A	D. L. Grove	Frank Heskett	S. Hutsler
Lima	45	Stanley A. Welker	Mary F. Morris	G. A. Burgoon A	Charles Ash E	Walter Hydaker	K. L. Westbay
Lorain	44	Patrick Flaherty 1-52	Joseph J. Mitock A	Joseph J. Mitock A	Wallace Chapla	Elmer Stough	Paul A. Cleaver
Mansfield	37	Roy W. Vaughn	Paul L. Kelley A	Paul L. Kelley A	W. C. Statler E	L. J. Steele	J. J. Schwab
Marietta	15	Joe C. Hartline 12-51	C. E. Irvine	Norman L. LaFaber A	L. W. Russell	D. E. Drennen	Thos. B. Sprague
Marion	31	Harold F. Robinson	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	Ralph E. Forrest	Owen Sifritt	William E. Marks
Martins Ferry	15	Chas. H. Yoho 1-52	Maude Griffith	William Mandry A	Alonzo McGlumphy	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	27	S. Robert Weirich 1-52	Edgar L. Lash A	Edgar L. Lash A	Henry S. Urban	Raymond Earle	Stanley Switter
Middletown*	31	Francis Carmody C 1-52		H. E. Newlin F	Roy A. Pochel E	Wm. F. Fishbaugh	Thomas D. Carmody
Mount Vernon	10	Walter W. Rohler 1-52	Martha Biggs	M. M. Appleton A	Richard Moffitt E	Carol L. White	Wm. J. Jessup
New Philadelphia	12	Fred Schneider 1-52	Richard Shonk A	R. Shonk A	Albert Rosch E	Glenn Heck	E. H. Gintz
Newark	31	Edwin J. Haynes 1-52	R. Q. Mossman A	R. Q. Mossman A	E. T. Hare	Stanley Shaw	G. W. Christman
Niles	16	Ray Hubbard 1-52	Homer Thomas A	Homer Thomas A	J. J. Flickinger E	James H. Swager	Chas. Berline

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Norwood	34	R. Edward Tepe	George E. Lyle A	George E. Lyle A	Chas. Hagerty	Thomas Fisher	Charles W. Fritz
Painesville*	12		C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux A	Paul D. Cook M	C. Gordon Smith	J. A. Barstow
Parma	16	Roland Reichert	George Weckerling A	Geo. Weckerling A	Robert G. Corlett	Clyde Jones	L. Roeper
Piqua*	16	Wilbur Reck 12-52	Joe Klasman	Anna H. Sager F	E. N. Leonard E	George Effinger	J. E. McClannon
Portsmouth*	40	L. D. Huestis 12-51	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams F	Charles S. Stevenson E	Howard Kiehler	Hugh Rudity
Salem	12	R. R. Johnson	K. L. Webster A	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Nerr Gaunt
Sandusky*	25	Harold G. Schaeffer 1-54	C. F. Breining	C. F. Breining T	E. E. Hartung E	Wilson McLaughlin	Russell A. Thom
Shaker Heights	23	William J. Van Aken 1-52	T. E. Cook	T. E. Cook F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	Thomas E. Walker
Springfield*	71	L. E. Reinwald 1-54	Lucille Schaeffer	Mark O. Armstrong A	William E. Lucas E	Grover L. Frock	Walter L. Sweet
Steubenville	38	W. C. Sterling 12-51	Thomas J. McDonald A	Thomas J. McDonald A	John Ensell	Michael Cody	R. H. Cunningham
Struthers	12	Thomas H. Needham 1-51	John F. Pearce A	John F. Pearce A	Frank Creed	Alfred Hull	Neil Gordon
Tiffin	16	Virgil Bennehoff 12-51	Mildred Beidleman	M. Beidleman A	Herman G. Kuhn E	R. R. McElheny	H. J. Fraley
Toledo*	282	Michael V. DiSalle 1-52	Carl Diefenbach	R. Anderson F	B. R. MacRitchie	Patrick J. Daly	Ray E. Allen
Warren	43	Harold C. Smith 12-52	Edythe Clime	Carrie Lovett A	W. S. Harvey E	Edwin Oldacres	Wm. E. Johnson
Wooster	12	Francis W. Hillen	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	M. G. Harmon	Lloyd Eberhart	Walter R. Yost
Xenia*	11	Elwood S. Smith 1-52	A. V. Perrill A	A. V. Perrill A	H. E. Price E	Herman Fisher	S. Nickell
Youngstown	168	Charles P. Henderson 1-52	John Lemon	J. Emerson Davis F	James C. Ryan	Leroy Halstead	Edw. J. Allen, Jr.
Zanesville	38	William G. Watson	Willard Christian	Henry F. Stemm A	Leon Reed E	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford H. Courtney
OKLAHOMA—21							
Ada*	15	H. J. Huddleston 5-50	James King	J. King T	C. B. Oliver S	Ed Haley	Cecil F. Smith
Ardmore*	17	Herman Hunt 4-51	Levi M. Thurston	C. Harris M	Sam P. Matthews E	Royce Coe	H. E. Bartlett
Bartlesville*	16	R. H. Hudson 4-51	Mrs. Eva Sanderson	Mrs. Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick E	J. W. Holt	Basil Bailey †
Chickasha*	14	C. A. Chincholl 3-50	Eugene Smith	Mrs. Hazel Pitts T	John Farley S	W. C. Arrington	G. E. Kell
Durant	10	Chas. S. Calhoun 5-51	Lollie Lambden	Mrs. Mary L. Wilson T	Cecil Maxey S	Preston Greason	Frank Powell
El Reno*	10	Herman Merveldt	Ethel Dowell	E. Dowell K		H. LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid*	28	Herbert Barnett 5-51	Clint O. Thrasher	R. G. Anderson T	Loren T. McKee E	John E. Sweeney	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie*	10		H. A. Brown	Fred L. Wenner T	P. W. Gifford S	Ed Nelson	S. E. Long
Lawton	18	George L. Hutchins	D. L. Sheltan	C. Simpson A	Charles Gallaher	L. R. Julian	Joy Cable
McAlester*	12	V. Hubert Smith	Celest O'Bannon	J. Gabbert T	Wm. T. Reed S	H. E. Cacy	Roy Anders
Muskogee*	32	J. Ollie Lee 4-50	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	Jess Keeth E	J. E. Coppinger	R. E. Davis
Norman*	11	Paul V. Keen 5-51	T. C. Barrowman	Maurice Crownover T	Dan Graves S	Ray Allen	J. W. Wheeler
Oklahoma City*	204	Allen Street 4-51	Earle M. Simon	F. G. Baker A	H. E. Chase E	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hibert
Okmulgee	16	W. E. Wood 4-50	Tate Hale	Tate Hale F	Walter Wheatley	A. C. James	Ellis Holly
Ponca City	17	W. J. Casemore 5-50	C. E. Norton	T. D. Harris F	Carl T. Norris E	Kenneth Long	D. F. B. Harsh
Sapulpa*	12	F. L. Patrick 5-50	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	John Burroughs E	W. M. Collier	Bill Johnson
Seminole	12	R. T. Harber 5-51	H. C. Sullivan	J. W. Kelley T	H. M. Montgomery E	Jack Gale	Ode Lewis
Shawnee*	22	John L. Goode 5-50	S. V. Flynt	Clyde Hamman T	James B. Bennett E	E. Orval Yates	H. H. Bonner
Stillwater	10	L. E. McConkey P	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	George Bandelier	Everett Hudiburg	Gene Hoyt
Tulsa	142	Roy Lundy 5-50		Fay Young F	William R. Wooten E	C. C. Jennings	J. W. Holinsworth
Wewoka	10	A. C. Kidd 4-51	M. M. Sebastian	M. M. Sebastian T	Tom P. Malloy	Raymond Joiner	Wm. M. Nicholson
OREGON—7							
Astoria*	10	Orval Eaton 1-51	O. K. Atwood A	O. Atwood A	G. Y. McClean E	Wayne Osterby	Casper Leding

Bend*	10	T. D. Sexton 1-53	George Simerville R	George Simerville T	Arthur May, Jr. E	LeRoy Fox	H. A. Casiday
Eugene*	21	V. Ed. Johnson 1-53	Henry Biestel R	Henry Biestel R	W. C. Clubb E	Ed. Surfus	Keith Jones
Klamath Falls	16	R. A. Thompson 1-53	L. M. Ackerman	L. M. Ackerman K	E. A. Thomas E	Roy Rowe	Orville Hamilton
Medford	11	D. L. Flynn 12-50	J. R. Woodford R	J. R. Woodford R	E. N. McKinstry E	Ed. Canoose†	C. McCredie
Portland	305	Dorothy McCulloughLee1-53	Will Gibson A	Ormond R. Bean F	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Charles P. Pray
Salem*	31	R. Elfstrom 1-51	Alfred Mundt R	A. Mundt R	J. H. Davis E	W. P. Roble	Clyde A. Warren
PENNSYLVANIA—103							
Abington tp	21	Russell Harrar P	E. Raymond Ambler S	A. R. Parkhouse T	Oliver L. King E	John Manzinger	Patrick McKee
Aliquippa	27	Louis Fontana B	John Mihalic S	John Mihalic S	Melvin Knight S	Ernest Kleber	Trevar Jenkins
Allentown	97	Donald V. Hock 12-52	George W. Kistler	N. L. Lichtenwalner F	Earle W. Meckley E	John R. Butz	James L. Christine
Altoona	80	J. Lester Laughlin 1-52	W. H. Baird	Guy Z. Pearce F	Lewis L. Gwin E	Paul J. Amheiser	Vaul Rouzer
Ambridge	19	Walter Panek B 12-53	Walter Wuycik S	Walter Wuycik S	J. E. Matzzie S	W. H. Rittelmann	A. H. Bires
Arnold	11	M. F. Horne 1-52	Tom Tannas	Thomas Haser F	Peter Malick E	Ernest Johnson	George Frickanisce
Beaver Falls	17	E. C. Corcoran 1-54	John Buksa	D. W. Cleary F	D. F. Harvey E	Charles Cooper	Wm. Feeney†
Bellevue	10	John H. Bragdon B 1-54	Roy E. Kidd S	Charles E. Braden T	J. A. Greenough Jr. S	J. A. Greenough Jr.	V. J. Eason†
Berwick	13	R. C. Culp B 1-54	D. William Arndt S	D. William Arndt S	George Lowery S	Reber Conner	Harry C. Peterson
Bethlehem	58	Earl E. Schaffer 1954	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Robert L. Fox E	John L. Schweder	Edward J. Brogan, Jr.
Braddock	18	G. B. McDonough B 1-55	J. J. O'Hara	Wm. J. Miller T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Wm. Sulkowski
Bradford	18	Hugh J. Ryan 1-52	M. E. Cornelius	T. A. Conneely F	J. H. Quirk E	E. B. Larkin	Ed. Edmonds
Bristol	12	I. J. Hetherington B 1-54	John Paglione	H. Hunter T	Livingston Joyce E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler	24	Thomas R. Nicholson 1-54	Philip O. Miller	A. J. Winters F	J. Claude Aiken E	Joseph Langland	Jack Schnitzer
Canonsburg	13	Harry L. Cook B	Carl J. Gessler S	A. J. Bodenham F	David H. Abrams E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Carbondale	19	William L. Monahan 1952	Eleanor Spellman	William Walsh C	Thomas Moylan	Joseph Healey	Francis Judge
Carlisle*	14	James Hargis B 12-54	Violet McCoy	Edward J. Gardner T	Geo. Searight M	J. Fred Brown	Charles E. Strock
Carnegie	13	T. T. Coyne 1-54	A. B. Lafferty S	A. B. Lafferty S	Paul Swiech E	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg	15	T. L. Farner 1-54	G. B. Jacobs	G. B. Jacobs K	C. F. Pfoutz E		H. S. Byers
Charleroi	11	James W. McGuire B 1-54	Virginia Peach S	Raymond Sphar F	R. R. Arrigo S	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege
Cheltenham tp*	19		Harold C. Pike M	H. C. Pike M	G. E. Hesselbacher E		S. Clarence Johnston
Chester	59	Ralph F. Swarts 1-52	R. J. Larkin, Sr.	W. Alrich Price F	John P. Nolan	Ellwood J. Webster	Andrew Desmond, Jr.
Clairton	16	John J. Mullen 1954	D. J. Patterson	H. T. Johnson F	Ernest H. Dequenne S	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coatesville	14	Richard Scully, Jr. 1-52	Frank P. Pennegar	J. Herbert Lamb F	George Pollock E	E. M. Richardson	Robert J. Hume
Columbia	12	Walter Roye B 12-54	Edward J. Dinkel S	C. S. Albright F	Joseph A. Lutz S	Charles Yentzer	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville	14	Abe I. Daniels 1-54	S. T. Benford	C. A. Port F	J. E. Hoenshel E	William Debolt	George C. Johnson
Conshohocken	11	Elias L. S. Blair B	Clarence H. Cooper S	Thomas Williams F	William T. Muldren E	Walter Pope	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis	11	George C. Kennedy 1-54	Ed. Weaver	Harry P. Jones F	R. E. Lunn S	Harry Barker	John J. Brush
Darby	10	Alesander Abbot B	Fred C. MacDougall S	Fred C. MacDougall S	Norman Foster E	Stephen Mattola	Richard J. Thornton
Dickson City	12	Edward Rutkowski	S. Wojciehowski S	Joseph Yarosh T	Brinley R. Lewis E	James Oakey	Teddy Rash
Donora	13	A. Z. Chambon B 1-54	S. V. Erdelyi	Joseph Pohkabla T	George Morech S	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont	13	James K. Smith B 1-54	R. H. McGregor S	R. H. McGregor S	J. W. Fenton S	Elmer H. Schneider	R. B. Miller
Du Bois	12	Patrick B. Dillman 1952	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	M. E. Milliren E	Carl Crawford	Bert Hetrick
Dunmore	23	M. F. Monahan B 12-53	James Hennigan	L. McCarthy C	Canio Maffucci S	M. E. Fitzpatrick	John J. Burke
Duquesne	21	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 12-53	Charles E. Dorman	E. M. Pirl F	Robert B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	Walter Weir
Easton	34	Joseph Morrison 1-52	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	V. W. Anckaitis E	Otto W. Johnson, Jr.	Frank C. Frederick
Ellwood City*	12	Clyde B. Houk B 1-54	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	E. S. Bleakney S	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	117	Clairence K. Pulling 1-52	Eugene Graney	Kenneth Momeyer F	Fred Gorenflo E	Lawrence Scully	W. J. Donahue
Farrell	14	Michael Nevant 1-52	L. O. Clowes	R. DeBrakeleer F	Anton Bauer E	James C. Davis	John Sposito
Greensburg	17	Henry S. Coshey 1-52	F. M. Newcomer	Percy R. Sheetz F	Fred F. Topper E	Joseph Rush	Walter Hutchinson

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Hanover*	13	Horace J. Stine B 1-54	S. Donald Michael S	S. D. Michael S	Chester A. Eckbert M	Harry W. Reed	John S. Berkheimer
Hanover tp	17	John Steve P	Andrew Garber S	Wm. Chesna T	Robert N. Bierly E	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeshick
Harrisburg	84	Claude R. Robbins 1-52	Lawrence T. Burns	A. A. Poist F	Robert M. Andrews E	Earl Swartz	Oscar L. Blough
Harrison tp*	13	Henry C. Lamparski 1-52	Stanley A. Szarnicki	H. C. Lamparski F	John Adrain S	George Denk	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp	28	O. T. Higgins P 12-51	H. A. Fritschman S	C. Edward Land F	A. C. Williams E	J. F. Hartness	James F. Hartness
Hazleton	38	Maurice Llewellyn 1-54	Florence M. West	William Steele F	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead	19	John J. McLean B 1-54	Harry C. Lewis S	Samuel E. Graham C	Fred J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	Thomas F. Conlin
Indiana	10	J. R. Maloney B	A. B. Ansley S	J. A. Graff T	Q. B. Jones E	James L. Jack	John F. O'Mara
Jeannette	16	Frank Rinda 1-54	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard Schnupp E	Othmar Seiler	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown	67	Walter E. Rose 1-52	John J. Cullen	Fulton I. Connor F	H. Lee Wilson E	John A. Moran	Charles R. Griffith
Kingston	21	Wm. I. Martin B 12-53	J. S. Weiss S	Harold Tippett T	Robert L. Williams E	Lee Weir	David Francis
Lancaster	61	Kendig C. Bare 12-54	Harry J. Taylor	H. A. Schnitzer F	Francis Rineer	Harry Miller	Fred G. McCartney
Lansdowne*	11	Albert S. Beers B 1-51	Clarence H. Fox	Miller E. Hutton T	Norman Foster E	R. P. Wentzell	Pierce Richards
Latrobe	11	V. B. Stader, Jr. 12-53	Victor E. Lynch S	M. A. Shust F	John Busch S	R. P. Wible	Charles E. Hough
Lebanon	27	William W. Focht 1-52	Geo. H. Biely	F. D. Miller F	Frank L. Gardner E	Archibald G. Shuey	William Fairburn
Lewiston*	13	John J. Lawler B 1-54	J. H. Immel M	H. C. Bordman T	J. H. Immel M	A. N. Yearick	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	Charles E. Herr 1-52	William Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	W. H. Ohl E	Peter Riner	R. E. Merritts
Lower Merion tp*	40	R. W. Thorington P 1-52	Evan L. James M	J. W. Hammonds T	W. E. Rosengarten E	Harvey Benson	J. Andrew McLaughlin
McKees Rocks	17	David Hershman B	Charles J. Lanz S	D. J. Buckley C	Guy Reed E	Thomas Cairns	N. Antonelli
McKeesport	55	Chas. Kinkaid 1-55	Albert Elko	A. J. Jakomas F	Luke Savage E	James McDermott	Joseph Hopkins
Mahanoy City	13	Patrick J. Foley B	T. P. McLaughlin	Harrison James T	Joseph Doyle	Geo. Gerlott	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville	19	F. A. Metz 1-54	G. Stanley Maxwell	Paul Jordan F	Roy L. Philips E	Chas. Smallenberger	Edward C. Gibson
Monessen	20	Hugo J. Parente 1-54	John C. Lermann	David A. Canova F	Frank G. Sciullo E	Roy McShaffrey	M. Ferencz
Mount Carmel	18	E. J. Delcamp B 1-54	E. J. Fincato	Edward Hester T	Harry W. Jones E	Jos. Concitis	A. Trefsgar
Mt. Lebanon tp*	20	Daniel W. Baker 1-52	David D. Rowlands M	Thomas J. Marlow F	A. F. Meneilly	R. D. Goettel	Charles W. Senn
Munhall	14	Albert Williams B	Harry P. Percival	Harry P. Percival K	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Benjamin Roberts
Nanticoke	24	Anthony B. Dreier	John Rapaduski	Wm. Williams F	Edward Kowalski E	Anthony Zabulgoski	John Smereski
New Castle	48	John F. Haven 1-52	John H. Fritz	A. A. Hoyland F	John Z. Street E	H. F. Steinbrink	Robert Hanna
New Kensington	24	Raymond E. Gardlock 1-54	L. G. Heinle	C. L. Schmitt F	Frank Recco E	Edward Clawson	John Bettor
Norristown	38	William March B 1-54	W. S. Bowen S	O. Rahn T	Harry C. Rothrock E	J. B. Hartman	Robert Reilly
North Braddock	16	Patrick J. McLeigh B	John W. Ryan	John W. Ryan K	John Ballock	Wm. Lundberg	John J. Duhon
Oil City	20	William A. Morck 1-52	C. S. Hetrick	Charles Hetrick K	Bernis B. Weber E	T. A. Owens	I. L. Joslin
Old Forge	12	Bart Petrini B	A. Scavo S	A. Scavo S	James Galassi E	John Fries	W. Krajewski
Philadelphia	1,931	Bernard Samuel 1-52	William W. Felton	J. S. Clark, Jr. C	Thomas Buckley	John C. Cost	Howard P. Sutton
Phoenixville*	12	Wm. Wilson B 1-54	John T. Bush	John T. Bush T	Norman G. Young M	James H. Dunn	Fred MacInnis
Pittsburgh	672	David L. Lawrence 1-54	James W. Patterson	James P. Kirk T	James S. Devlin	William H. Davis	Harvey Scott
Pittston	18	John J. Allardyce 1-54	John D. McNulty	Joseph A. Walsh F	John J. Reilly E	Frank Castner	Francis X. Linnen
Plains tp	16	Joseph Novak C	Catherine Walsh	M. Walsh T	Carl Callahan E	Joseph Mikelski	H. H. Chehutske
Plymouth	16	Samuel Brokenshire B 12-53	George Trebilcox S	Kenneth Guest A	Herbert Shaw S	Harlan Todd	Lawrence Kindig
Pottstown*	20	Wm. Griffith B 1-54	Wm. Schaeffer S	Lawrence Garner T	Earl Potteiger	Richard Lindauer	James Laughead
Pottsville	25	George S. Heffner 1-54	Frank A. Matthews	J. E. Schlottman F	George H. Steidel E	George A. Smith	Anthony J. Downey
Reading	111	John F. Davis 1-52	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	Robert S. Chubb E	Edward C. Dell	William Birney
Scranton	140	James Hanlon 1954	Sam Druck	Edward J. Coleman T	John Washo		Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp	11		J. W. Thompson S	M. C. Smith T	John Lewis		George Hoge

Shamokin	19	Thomas Landy B 1-54	John Wary	John C. Wary	S. Fred Badman	Joseph Persing	Myron F. Reese
Sharon	26	Myron W. Jones 1-52	Florence Lansdowne	H. Sample F	Jos. Harris E	John R. Davies	William E. Stuart
Shenandoah	20	J. J. Magalingo B 1-54	Salvadore Deluca	John Quaterolo T	M. Mozdyniewicz S	Zigmond Krieger	John P. Maher
Steelton	13	Wm. P. Dailey B	Charles Newbaker S	Charles Newbaker S	C. W. Baskin S	James Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	13		Edward T. Irwin	L. W. Adams T		Charles Eckert	Max Homer
Sunbury	15	Joseph Nesbit 1-54	Helen T. Metzger	Fred T. Grant F	George W. Schubert	Blaine Hoover	Arthur B. Quinn†
Swissvale	16	John L. Allen B 12-53	C. E. Price, Jr. S	C. E. Price, Jr. S	Joseph Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	James M. Harrington
Tamaqua.	12	Harry W. Kleckner B 1-53	Francis Seidel	C. A. Gebert T	Guss I. Knies S	Frank Behr	H. Lester Baer
Uniontown	22	E. L. Sittler, Jr. 1-52	Elmer H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	George P. McCombs E	William Raffle	A. W. Davis
Upper Darby tp . . .	57	Samuel H. Walker P 1-54	James E. Malone S	August Niemeyer T	W. W. Reeder E	Thomas Patton	William Faulkner
Vandergrift	11	Ralph McIntire B 1-53	Ernest Magaro S	E. T. Rosensteel F	D. E. Taylor E	Walter Heddinger	Michael J. Calizzi
Warren.	15	Wm. Crossette B 1-54	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	Leon Laskaris F	C. W. Barwis E	C. A. Albaugh	George F. Haehn
Washington	26	Elmer R. Wilson 1-52	John Griffiths	Raymond E.Goodridge F	H. H. Streator E	A. L. Loar	Jos. Sobansky
Waynesboro*	10	R. B. Brown B 1-54	Roy N. Hawbaker M	A. Stover Fitz T	Bernard F. Smith E	Bernard F. Smith E	W. F. Gillan
West Chester.	13	A. B. T. Smith B	John S. Groff S	M. Minerva Davis T	Lawrence Reagan S	Herbert Andress	Abner F. Glisson
Wilkes-Barre	86	Luther M. Kniffen 1-52	Lucius K. Eldridge	Frank A. Goeckel F	Oliver J. Price	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg.	30	T. W. Stephens B 1-54	John C. Deal S	F. D. Graf T	John C. Deal	William Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport	44	Leo C. Williamson	G. S. Moon	E. H. Maitland F	John A. Shaible	Michael E. Clark	John G. Good
York	57	Felix Bentzel 1-52	Wilbur Baker	Wm. H. Walker F	Edward M. Shelly	Ellis Wagner	Jere Sipe, Jr.

RHODE ISLAND—15

Bristol t.	11	Gilbert C. Hoover P	John W. Church	William Angevine T	John O. Lawrence	Robert J. Anderson	Anthony J. Ferrara
Central Falls.	25	R. J. Connelly 1-51	Francis Keefe	Edmond R. Robert T	Lorenzo Bessette	George Salisbury	Joseph P. Stetkiewicz
Cranston.	47	Hoyt W. Lark 1-51	Ernest L. Johnson	William A. Brown T	Elton F. Durfee	William Young	Nelson G. Bourret
Cumberland t.	11		Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph F. Griffin T	Edward Hayden E	William Savage	William J. Boyle
E. Providence t . . .	32	James J. Reilly P 11-50	Charles C. Viall	Dorman W. Searle T	John L. Lewis S	John A. Laughlin	James R. Crosby
Johnston t	11		Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	James E. Waterman S		Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t.	11		J. Louis Rushton	Albert J. Bucklin T		None	William J. Wright
Newport	31	Edmund W. Pardee 1-51	Henry S. Wheeler	George W. Michael T	Harry R. Hamilton	Abel S. Eldridge	Edward C. Sullivan
N. Providence t . . .	12	W. J. Morrissey P 12-50	Blanche M. Bernard	Ralph D. Cuculo T	Thomas Del Farno S	None	William J. Donovan
Pawtucket.	76	Ambrose P. McCoy 1-51	James M. Donovan	Wm. T. Flanagan A	Wm. R. Fortin	Wn. T. Connolley	Edward F. Parker
Providence	254	Dennis J. Roberts 1-51	D. Everett Whalen	Walter H. Reynolds F	Charles F. McElroy	Thomas H. Cotter	Charles A. Higgins
Warwick.	29	Joseph Mills 1-51	Henry H. Gallagher	G. Conrad Anderson T	Arthur McGuinness E		F. Sprague
W. Warwick t.	18	E. E. Lefebvre P	Romeo Maynard	Olive Knight T	Raymond Matteson E	Lionel Gareau	Gustav A. Olson
Westerly t.	11		Charles J. Butler	John L. Monti T	Henry J. Turrisi S	Columbus J. Pasetti	Leroy H. Norman
Woonsocket	49	Ernest E. Dupre	Ellen V. Roberge	John Piche, Jr. A	Aurius Precourt	Augustine J. Cote	Edgar C. Turcotte

SOUTH CAROLINA—10

Anderson	19	William C. Johnston 6-50	H. M. Wilson	H. M. Wilson T	C. C. Andrews	Bailey Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	71	Wm. McG. Morrison 12-51	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	G. M. Howe E	N. G. Olsen	C. H. Ortmann
Columbia	62	Frank Owens 6-50	G. A. Pitts	R. O. Tuten F	W. S. Tomlinson	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	16	Haskell M. Thomas 5-52	S. H. McCall	W. Corbin A	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	Julian A. Price
Greenville.	35	J. Kenneth Cass	B. F. Dillard	J. P. Batson F	T. C. Adams E	F. E. Donnald	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	13	Paul B. Ellis	E. H. Bowers	E. H. Bowers T	S. E. Hodges S	C. B. Beaudrot	M. G. Collins
Orangeburg	10	R. Jennings, Jr. 10-53	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling T	Alec T. Brown E	C. A. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*.	15	C. H. Albright	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	J. Y. Scruggs E	W. H. Hope	E. M. Hanna
Spartanburg*	32	Thomas W. Whiteside 5-53	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard T	Homer L. Hall E	W. O. Blackwell	Ralph D. Prince
Sumter*	16	W. E. Bynum 8-52	Wade S. Kolb	Wade S. Kolb T	F. K. Ellis	C. V. Wilder	W. M. Hall

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
SOUTH DAKOTA—6							
Aberdeen	17	R. S. Wallace 5-54	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	L. Kohlhoff A	Wm. H. Emerson E	Joseph LeMar	Owen Luker
Huron	11	J. S. Tschetter 5-50	Wm. H. Olson A	Wm. H. Olson A	Harlan Meyers E	Harold Cantowine	J. L. Anderson
Mitchell	11	Damon Clark 5-50	Scott Campbell A	Elsie Carlson T	Chas. A. Trimmer E	Asa Wheeler	Robert H. Kneeland
Rapid City*	14	I. H. Chase 5-50	R. R. Lange A	George Wilson T	Claude E. Bangs	George A. Engler	Lewis Nordbye
Sioux Falls	41	H. B. Saure 5-54	J. Smalley A	J. Smalley A	R. E. Bragstad E	Carl Swanson	W. J. Dean
Watertown	11	G. E. Gilbert 4-50	P. J. Krakowski A	P. Krakowski A	John Babcock	O. B. Kinsman	Floyd LeVake
TENNESSEE—12							
Bristol	14	Fred V. Vance	A. Stone	G. Vance F	B. Robertson E	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga	128	Hugh P. Wasson 4-51	D. E. Geer A	D. E. Geer A	M. E. Boriss E	R. R. Gouldy	Ed. Ricketts
Clarksville	12	William Kleeman 1-51	J. H. Marable	J. H. Marable F	Will Dean	John Roche	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland	11	Willard H. Parks 10-54	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	H. D. Kerr	L. F. McDaris	Luther Goodwin
Columbia*	11	Eldridge Denham 1-54	Herman F. Roach	Gilly Truelove F	R. U. Swann M	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin
Dyersburg	10	Page V. Hart 1-52	Walter Brigham	Walter Brigham T	P. P. Baker E	Otis Pruitt	N. A. Bond
Jackson	24	George Smith 7-51	B. F. Graves	George Smith F	R. E. Franklin	Ben J. Warlick	Robert Mainard
Johnson City*	25	Howard Patrick 6-53	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen R	R. L. Jobe	L. L. Geisler	Earl Laughren
Kingsport*	14	E. B. Blankenbecler 6-51	J. R. Pecktal R	J. R. Pecktal T	C. K. Marsh	C. M. Kenner	J. Charles Still
Knoxville	112	James W. Elmore Jr. 1-52	W. H. Stapleton R	A. P. Frierson F	W. W. Mynatt	Calvin M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	293	Watkins Overton 1-52	F. T. Tobey	F. T. Tobey C	O. P. Williams	Connie O'Sullivan	Claude A. Armour
Nashville	167	Thomas L. Cummings 6-51	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	J. W. Bauman F	W. A. Coolidge	H. D. Demonbreun	Ed Burgess
TEXAS—44							
Abilene*	27	Hudson Smart 4-51	Lila Fern Martin S	Marshall B. Bromley A	E. L. Horton E	D. C. Musick	R. A. Eakins
Amarillo*	52	E. H. Klein 1-51	Katheryne B. Gordon	J. C. Lilly A	Horace R. Smith	George B. Cooper	A. S. Harper
Austin*	88	Taylor Glass 5-51	Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	C. G. Levander	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Beaumont*	59	Otho Plummer 4-50	Lamar Combs	R. E. Richardson A	R. C. Black E	S. C. O'Conor	Artie Pollock
Big Spring*	13	G. Dabney 4-51	C. R. McClenny S	C. R. McClenny S	E. Killingsworth E	H. V. Crocker	W. D. Green
Borger*	10	George W. Finger	T. L. Wright	T. L. Wright K	Joe Anderson E	J. D. Miller	W. O. DeWeese
Brownsville*	22	H. L. Stokely	Jesse Sloss	Lillian Kemmy F	F. L. Rockwell E	E. Valent	Gus Krausse†
Brownwood*	13	A. N. Thomason 4-50	Roy C. Ramsour S	Roy C. Ramsour S	J. S. Palmer E	Chas. M. Alford	M. O. Widson
Bryan*	12	R. M. Vick	Noah Dansby	N. Dansby S	J. M. Orman E	C. E. Griesser	S. Tullous
Cleburne	11	T. S. Moon 5-50	Miss Johnnie Gordon S	Miss J. Gordon T	H. E. Doak S	D. V. Jiles	Glenn Clark
Corpus Christi*	57	Leslie Wasserman 4-51	C. W. Vetters S	W. B. Collier M	H. H. Stirman	John Carlisle	Roy Lay
Corsicana	15	Hubert T. Braselton 4-51	J. P. Welch S	J. Welch S	Fred Blucher E	H. P. Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Dallas*	295	Wallace Savage 5-51	Earl Goforth S	C. C. Ford M	J. T. Conroy	C. N. Penn	C. Hansson
Del Rio	13	Frank Walton	P. H. Geib	P. H. Geib K	Conger Jones E	Norbert Kunz	R. C. Hawkins
Denison	16	Harry Glidden 4-51	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	E. C. Drumb E	Pat S. Lowe	W. L. Miller
Denton	11	J. L. Yarbrough 4-50	C. C. Orr	C. L. Aldridge C	H. G. Creel, Jr. E	Tom Robinson	Jack Harrison
El Paso	97	D. L. P. Duke 4-51	William R. Collins	Glenn R. Daniels C	Hal Stacy E	Joseph H. Boone	W. C. Woolverton
Fort Worth*	178	F. E. Deen 4-51	E. S. Birdsong S	W. O. Jones M	C. Thelin E	P. C. Fontaine	G. T. Hawkins
Galveston	61	H. Y. Cartwright Jr. 5-51	Mildred M. Oser S	A. D. Dolson F	G. H. McDaniel, Jr. E	Wm. J. Henderson, Jr.	William J. Burns†
Greenville	14	Sim Beene	Mrs. Oscar Long	Mrs. O. Long K	Leo Somers S	Harve Peyton	L. P. Petly

Harlingen*	13	Hugh T. Ramsey 12-50	F. R. Lucas S	F. R. Lucas S	C. M. Kindley S	W. W. Garrett	W. A. Hensley
Highland Park	10	A. Starke Taylor	E. E. Crowell S	E. Crowell	R. B. Allen E	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner
Houston	385	Oscar Holcome 1-51	Mrs. M.H.Westerman S	Roy Oakes C	J. M. Nagle	C. A. Middlekauf	B. W. Payne
Laredo	39	Hugh S. Cluck 4-50	James Haynes	R. Benavides T	F. C. Hines E	G. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	14	R. B. Williams 4-50	H. G. Mosley S	H. G. Mosley S	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Glen Bean†
Lubbock*	32	W. H. Rodgers 4-50	Lavenia Lowe S	Lavenia Lowe S	R. L. Oldham	W. E. Twitty	Lewis Kittrell
McAllen*	12	C. W. Davis 4-51	William L. Schupp M	William L. Schupp M	G. C. Moseley	Alfred Meyers	C. D. Mussey
Marshall*	18	E. N. Power 4-51	Clark Ross S	Clark Ross T	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Palestine	12	Ralph H. Irvine 4-51	J. G. Hardgrave S	K. A. Anderson F	O. J. Wagner E	Milton Turner	H. Barton
Pampa*	13	C. A. Huff 4-51	R. E. Anderson S	R. E. Anderson S	Ray Evans E	J. E. Winborn	John B. Wilkinson
Paris*	19	H. W. Parchman 5-51	M. F. Shelton	M. F. Shelton K	Walter F. Hicks	Miller Steed	H. R. Marks
Port Arthur*	46	James W. Long 4-50	Ernest Meyer	Austin P. Hancock M	H. H. Poole E	D. P. Rachal	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo*	26	E. A. Vautrain 4-50	Mamie Barfield	Tom J. Cody A	J. P. Burden E	Tom Biggs	Clarence Lowe
San Antonio	254	A. C. White 5-51	J. Frank Gallagher	C. Ray Davis	W. W. Toxey E	C. A. Hart	Fred Palmer
Sherman*	17	A. D. Denton 4-51	R. L. Brooks	R. S. Russell M	A. A. McMillan E	A. C. Jones	V. J. Brown
Sweetwater*	10	W. S. Chennault 4-50	W. H. Whaley	H. S. Thorgrimsen M	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	J. E. McCoy†
Temple*	15	Dan Perry 4-50	Dennis Vannoy	Dennis Vannoy C	W. C. Bengel	A. J. Geisber	W. McDonnold
Terrell*	10	A. C. Graham 4-51	J. T. Riley S	J. Riley S		Preston Barnett	John Boston†
Texarkana	17	Bruce Cunningham 4-50	Joe C. Dixon S	B. Cunningham F	Steve Talbert S	Joe Benjamin	Jack N. Runnels
Tyler*	28	Percy Andrews C 4-51	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie F	J. Ferrill E	Ed Waller	D. Butler
University Park	14	H. Yarbrough 4-50	Ralph E. Hamman S	Ken Moore A	Jack B. Kirven E	Forrest Keene	Forrest Keene
Victoria	12	H. W. Griffith 4-51	J. P. Daly	J. P. Daly K	F. B. Lowry E	P. H. Salziger	John Vogt
Waco*	56	L. M. Crow 4-50	Otis W. DeHay S	R. C. Hoppe M	J. H. Strange	Lee P. Harrington	M. Burton
Wichita Falls*	45	Harold Jones 4-50	George T. Henderson	Larry M. Crow	F. M. Rugeley E	Thurston Harvick	C. C. Daniel

UTAH—4

Logan	12	William W. Owens	H. R. Pedersen R	H. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie E	Elmer S. Laurence	Eli Drakulich
Ogden	44	Rulon White 1-55	Ben O. Garr R	Edw. L. Carlsen A	Ray Kimball	Lyle L. Hadlock	Maurice Schooff
Provo	18	George E. Collard	I. G. Bench	Iva J. Benson A	Earl Conder E	Lloyd B. Dickson	E. W. Mower
Salt Lake City	150	Earl J. Glade 1-52	Irma F. Bitner R	Earl Glade F	Roy McLeese E	J. K. Piercey	L. C. Crowther

VERMONT—3

Barre	11	C. M. Willey, Sr.	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Thurman W. Dix	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Burlington	28	J. Edward Moran	W. T. Abell	G. Raymond Stimets T	Wm. A. Stebbins	Donald A. Kelley	D. P. Russell
Rutland	17	Dan J. Healy	Henry Battles	W. Joseph Simonds T	W. K. Nichols E	Alfred Koltonski	J. F. Carbine

VIRGINIA—15

Alexandria*	34	Franklin P. Backus 7-52	Mrs. Frances Webb	William M. Topping F	C. L. Watkins E	Bernard J. Padgett	Edgar Sims
Charlottesville*	19	A. K. Tebell 8-50	M. M. Pence	M. M. Pence F	T. W. Edwards E	Charles H. Page	James Adams
Danville	33	Everett E. Carter 9-52	R. L. Hall A	R. L. Hall A	E. M. Wickre E	J. C. Long	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg*	10	C. M. Cowan	Beverly Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	Eldon M. Vase E	A. H. Stone	A. G. Kendall
Lynchburg*	45	J. V. Marrison 9-50	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	James D. Wright	M. K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Martinsville*	10	Nick Prillaman 9-50	W. H. Yeaman	W. H. Yeaman A	Richard L. Maury	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Newport News*	37	R. Cowles Taylor 8-50	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	Sol Ellenson	G. A. Powers	J. M. Peach
Norfolk*	144	Pretlow Darden 9-50	J. D. Corbell	C. A. Harrell M	H. H. George, III	R. L. Woolard	Amor LeRoy Sims
Petersburg*	31	Wm. Hodges Mann 9-50	W. F. Spotswood	I. Val Parham T	W.W. Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth*	51	Leslie T. Fox 9-52	A. P. Johnson, Jr.	A. P. Johnson, Jr.A	Forest J. Bergeron E	William B. Sykes	L. C. Warren
Richmond*	193	W. Stirling King 7-50	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller F	Jack H. Gould	John F. Finnegan	Orris D. Garton
Roanoke*	69	A. R. Minton 9-50	Maston K. Moorman	H. R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth	W. M. Mullins	S. A. Bruce

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Staunton*	13	William A. Grubert 9-53	Catherine J. Musser	Seth Burnley M	Earl H. Stockton E	E. H. Dabney	E. L. Bragg
Suffolk*	11	Wm. F. Whitley 9-53	Wm. S. Holland	George S. Swain T	Herbert West E	J. H. Bangley	L. B. Butler
Winchester*	12	M. B. Clowe, Jr. 9-52	J. W. Jones A	J. W. Jones A	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor Barr	J. T. Boyd
WASHINGTON—14							
Aberdeen	19	Ed Lundgren	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg C	L. E. Hough E	Charles A. Borum	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham	29	D. E. Satterlee 6-50	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop C	Ted Schulz E	Roland Skidmore	C. F. Benson
Bremerton	15	L. Kean 1-52	E. H. T. McGowan	Lulu D. Haddon F	David B. Wheaton	Ernest F. Yett	Charles Lewis
Everett	30	H. Arends 1-52	John L. Sugars	H. Arends F	Louis H. Unzelman	F. F. Schroeder	C. E. Jones
Hoquiam	11	F. Anderson	Ola Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson T	F. D. Estabrook E	Glen Haney	Norman Foote
Longview	12	Edw. E. Cloney 6-53	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	James D. Skaggs
Olympia	13	E. Mallory 6-50	B. F. Hume	Dan McCaughan F	Henry G. Porak E	Phil W. Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Seattle	368	William F. Devin 6-52	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	R. W. Finke E	William Fitzgerald	George D. Eastman
Spokane	122	A. Meehan 6-53	Alex A. Brown	W. N. Sproul F	Chas. E. Davis E	James Blamey	Clyde E. Phelps
Tacoma	109	C. V. Fawcett 6-50	Josephine Melton	L. Craig F	J. S. Roberts	Charles Eisenbacker	Robert Marshall
Vancouver	19	Vern B. Anderson 1-52	Ronald G. Lovette	George W. Hutton F	B. G. Smith E	P. E. DuPaul	Harry Diamond
Walla Walla	18	R. V. Borleske 6-51	Ray Appling	Phil M. Winans F	C. William Martin	Carl A. Gregory	Ed. A. Kanz
Wenatchee	12	A. Pohlman 6-50	Carl Kruegel	H. Ahlers F	James Dunstan E	Fred Paul	Carl H. Hansen
Yakima	27	N. K. Buck 6-50	Pearl Banjamin	L. Bishop F	George Clark	W. K. Moore	H. Robinson
WEST VIRGINIA—12							
Beckley	13	W. A. Burke 1-52	William P. Larew R	William P. Larew T	A. K. Minter S	Bernard Martin	A. Scalise
Bluefield*	21	A. Harry Vest 8-53	Eleanor B. Shupe	Alvah L. Tyree T	Elmer Barton E	E. L. McClure	C. N. Wilson
Charleston	68	R. C. Andrews 5-51	J. A. de Gruyter	Harry S. Trotter A	H. L. Campbell E	O. E. Boggess	Charles W. Ray
Clarksburg*	31	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	Harry E. Stealey E	Joseph J. Martin	E. F. Amsler, Jr.
Fairmont	23	Albert F. Robinson 7-51	Marchie M. Nutter	James H. Hanway F	S. A. Shuttlesworth E	William J. Morgan	John Austin
Huntington	79	W. W. Payne 1-51	R. L. Smith	Jesse Shelor A	Frank S. Whitney E	F. Crouse	Hercil H. Gartin
Martinsburg	15	Roy H. Stotler 7-50	J. Frank Siebert R	J. Frank Siebert A	John H. Light E	Ward M. Davis	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown*	17	G. Cliff Hough 7-50	Edward Bierer	Edward Bierer K	D. C. Rexroad S	Harry Pickenpaugh	R. L. Singleton
Moundsville	14	Wilbert Miner 7-51	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	G. W. Sammons E	C. C. Cummingham	R. C. Gillespie
Parkersburg	30	Golden Underwood 4-50	Myrtle L. Hoffman	R. E. Life F	Leland G. Merrill E	Lloyd Layman	Joseph E. Beckett
S. Charleston t.	10	A. V. Fitzwater 4-50	W. A. Taylor	F. A. Summers T	Wm. H. Frye S	Charles J. Schmidt	H. A. Master
Wheeling*	61	Carl G. Bachmann 7-51	Howard C. Lane	N. H. vonBerg A	James C. Boyd E	Wm. S. McFadden	W. R. Kennedy
WISCONSIN—33							
Appleton	28	R. L. Roemer 4-50	Edward E. Sager	Edward E. Sager C	Lloyd M. Schindler E	Emmery A. Greunke	Herbert W. Kapp
Ashland*	11		Ralph H. Wiezorek	R. Wiezorek K	Jerod W. Day E	Wm. Griffiths	Ernest J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	10	Verne Knoll 4-50	W. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey	Edward F. Roedl S	Clair Knoll	Louis Zwieg
Beloit*	25	John Wootton P 4-50	R. H. Calland	A. Telfer A	Ross D. Yost	G. J. Davis	Robert W. Blumer
Chippewa Falls	10	H. J. Webb 4-51	Lee C. Millard	Louis C. Mandelert T	S. R. Cray E	Wm. Huber	Charles Dunn
Cudahy	11	Vincent Totka 5-50	James F. Keller	James F. Keller C	Edwin J. Duszynski E	Sigmund Bukowski	John C. Medrow
Eau Claire*	31	Herman D. White P	O. E. Oien	Raymond W. Beede C	Neal Bartholomew	Oliver T. Books	Chris Laursen
Fond du Lac	27	Edwin Weis 4-51	G. J. Ondrasek	Otto Muenter T	J. E. Murray S	Henry Grunwald	James Cahill

Fond du Lac	27	Edwin Weis 4-51	G. J. Ondrasek				
Green Bay.	46	Dominic Olejniczak 4-51	Clifford A. Centen	J. Tease C	Francis J. Euclide E	William Gleason	H. Bero
Janesville*	23	H. V. Johnson P 4-50	Harlan Bradford	Harlan Bradford K	Joseph Lustig E	Frank E. Murphy	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	49		B. Herrmann	B. A. Herrmann T	Robert M. Smith E	William J. Brady	Stanley G. Houkedahl
La Crosse.	43	H. J. Ahrens 4-51	Fred L. Kramer	Fred L. Kramer K	John H. Barth E	Adolph Kessel	Herman Rick
Madison*	67		Alfred W. Bareis	G. Forster F	Timothy Harrington E	Edward J. Page	Bruce Weatherly
Manitowoc.	24	George Sladky	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	Reuben Wetenkamp	J. J. Kuplic
Marinette	14	Richard P. Murray 4-50	Catherine L. Murray	Richard P. Murray C	Robert J. Poss E	George A. Murtha	Fred W. Schultz
Marshfield	10	A. J. Reeths 5-50	E. H. Olson	C. J. Kohl	C. H. Perry E	R. G. Houreu	W. H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	10	John R. Scanlon 4-50	W. J. Dougherty	Frank A. Beck T	Basil Tuttle E	Arthur Gutzmann	Peter Clark
Milwaukee.	587	Frank P. Zeidler 4-52	Stanley J. Witkowski	V. H. Hurless C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edward E. Wischer	John Polcyn
Neenah	11	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-50	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan	John A. Zick	Irving Stilp
Oshkosh	39	Ernest R. Siewert 4-51	Roger G. Kliss	Lester A. Kargus C	Fred Wolverton E	Leo J. Girens	William A. Golz
Racine	67	John E. Gothner 4-51	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph E. Anderson	Wilbur Hansen
Sheboygan	41	W. M. Sonnenburg 4-51	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	E. J. Beatty F	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*	15	John J. Cary P 4-52	John L. Jones	Harry A. Schmitt M	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
S. Milwaukee	11	Charles J. Plotz 5-50	Louis J. Mosakowski	Louis J. Mosakowski K	Richard W. Nicholson E	Raymond Gee	H. R. Tylicki
Stevens Point.	16	A. L. Jacoboski	Clara C. Trierweiler	Henry Yulga C	B. E. Fieve E	Carl Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	G. A. Erickson P 4-51	R. E. McKeague	Jarl Aho F	Thomas Basterash E	Olaf Sorenson	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10		H. Appleby	H. G. Appleby K	Jack D. Markham E	Wm. Engelland	Edward Pazdera
Watertown*	11		A. W. Duffy	Dean Van Ness M	R. S. Podolske E	Alfred Linde	Theo. C. Voigt
Waukesha	19	Edwin Honeyager 4-50	Nonie Crowley	C. Hughes C	Walter Dick E	E. P. Downie	Harold Owens
Wausau.	27	Herbert A. Giese 4-50	Jay L. Brown	Lawrence Fogarty T	Archie E. Becher E	Wilbur Petzold	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	28	William Knuese 4-50	P. H. Riemer	Ted Kunz C	H. Wildshut E	Douglas Dunlop	Louise Wrasse
West Allis.	36	Arnold H. Klentz 4-52	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Henry Nelson	Thomas Kastello
Wisconsin Rapids . .	11	Carl C. Knudsen 5-52	Nels M. Justeson	R. L. Clark T	Carl A. Cajnaus	George Staley	R. J. Exner

WYOMING—4

Casper	18	Robert R. Rose, Jr. 1-52	Bessie Bunker	E. A. Grant T	Ben B. Lummis E	A. L. Piper	P. J. Sullivan
Cheyenne	22	B. G. Nelson 1-52	L. C. Fleming	Edward Gowdy F	A. W. Trout	Ralph Garnett	Fred Schmoker
Laramie*	11	H. H. Cordiner 12-50	F. J. Coolican	C. E. Cady T	A. J. Hull E	Blake Fanning	B. A. Deti
Sheridan	11	T. G. Scott 1-52	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan T	T. J. Pelesky	A. E. Powers	Jack C. Hampton

Table XXI

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1950. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official. Letter "t" indicates town.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—16		
Alexander City	Joe H. Robinson	Jack Nolen
Andalusia	Tracy B. Wilder 10-52	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Cullman	W. J. Nesmith 10-52	J. G. Kramer
Eufaula	A. D. Wilson 10-52	E. C. Parker
Greenville	J. H. Dunklin 10-52	J. L. Grant
Homewood	H. C. Crelly 10-52	Ward Bracken
Jasper	Geo. S. Hiller, Jr. P9-52	G. H. Ramsden
Lanett	C. E. De Loach, Sr. 10-52	C. H. Hill
Opelika	Dan M. Rencher, Jr. P10-50	T. C. Tollison
Prichard	G. V. Dismukes 10-52	Mrs. Berniece Centanne
Sheffield	C. L. Beard 10-51	E. S. Enochs
Sylacauga	Ed J. Howard 10-52	C. J. Johnson, Jr.
Talladega	W. L. Baker P10-50	A. R. Decatur
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-52	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Corley Chapman P10-51	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger P10-52	Lurline Cook
ARIZONA—8		
Bisbee	H. T. Price 6-50	W. H. Miescher
Douglas	Ben F. Williams 6-50	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	H. L. Hutchison 6-50	C. T. Pulliam
Globe	David H. Campbell 6-50	Cyril Kennedy
Mesa	F. E. Bendick 6-50	J. Edwin Miller
Nogales	James V. Robins	Alex L. Durazo
Prescott	E. C. Seale 2-51	P. H. Miller
Yuma	W. J. Anderson 1-51	Linwood Perkins R
ARKANSAS—13		
Arkadelphia	A. T. Goodloe 1-51	K. C. Crawford R
Batesville	S. Harney Chaney 1-51	Virginia Jackson
Camden	D. W. Harrell 4-51	F. P. Benson
Conway	Edgar B. Parker 1-51	Joe B. McGee
Fayetteville	Powell M. Rhea 1-52	J. W. McGehee

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
San Marino	Clark E. Bell 4-52	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael	Robert F. Austin 4-51	Eugene W. Smith
Santa Clara	J. L. Pritchard 5-51	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria	A. E. Garcia 4-50	Clarence E. Winter
Santa Paula	Fred E. Ireland 4-52	Hersel J. Hopkins
South San Francisco*	Leo Ferko 4-50	Daniel J. Hyland
Torrance*	J. Hugh Sherfey, Jr. 4-50	A. H. Bartlett
Tulare*	E. R. Zumwalt 4-51	Hazel Hoyt
Upland*	Eugene E. G. Nisbet 5-50	Mrs. Hazel Cassell
Visalia*	Jack L. Davis	Jean S. Banks
Watsonville	C. H. Baker 5-51	F. J. O'Brien
Woodland	Philip R. Collins 4-51	S. R. Fairlee
COLORADO—9		
Alamosa	Frank L. Humphrey 1-52	P. H. Henry
Canon City*	Archie R. Reeves 11-51	Josephine Swanson
Durango*	Samuel H. Miller	Wm. J. Horther
Englewood	Charles R. Allen 1-52	E. E. Anderson
La Junta*	M. B. Chase 11-51	Hazel Best Girch
Longmont	Otto F. Vliet 1-52	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	H. H. Markley 1-53	O. M. Vandapool
Sterling	C. O. Unfug 1-52	Wendell Goff
Walsenburg	Joe Mosco 1-52	T. M. Wilson
CONNECTICUT—4		
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 1-52	Gerard J. Lavallee
Rockville	Frederick Berger 1-52	Margaret B. Kernan
Southington	Joseph A. DePaolo, Jr. 10-50	Robert E. Foley
Winsted	P. Francis Hicks 10-51	C. W. Winslow
DELAWARE—1		
Dover*	William J. Storey 1-52	F. P. Neylan

Forrest City	J. R. Porter 1-52	E. T. Altman
Helena	Jas. T. Hornor 4-51	R. G. Howard
Hope	Lyle Brown 1-51	Mrs. C. F. Reynerson
Malvern	Henry A. Givens	D. L. Patrick
Paragould	Ike Willcockson 4-51	Wilford M. Willcockson
Russellville	Ray Lee, Jr.	John Little
Stuttgart	Fred S. Wilcox 12-51	Mrs. L. G. Cole
Van Buren	Burton Lankford 1-52	G. L. Crofton

CALIFORNIA—51

Antioch*	Ernest R. Meyers 4-50	Clarence V. Hammons
Arcadia	C. Loree Russell 4-50	R. C. Ewing
Azusa	Harry D. Jumper 4-50	Mae A. Hynes
Calexico	Earl D. Roberts 4-50	Richard S. Emerson
Chico*	Theodore Meriam 4-51	Mrs. Grace M. Strong
Chula Vista*	Lorenz C. Koester 4-50	Herbert V. Bryant
Coalinga	Chas. L. Kaiser 4-51	A. L. Gregor
Colton	Charles C. Watson 4-50	Elizabeth Davis
Corona	C. R. Miller 4-50	Harry L. Lyman
Coronado*	George F. Neal 4-50	Arthur Matthewson
Culver City	Arthur Segrell 4-50	Meryle C. Payton
Daly City*	James P. Green 4-50	B. C. Ross
El Cerrito*	Edward A. Valentino 7-50	Maryellen Foley
Gardena	Adams W. Bolton 4-50	Lucille W. Randolph
Grass Valley	Gilbert G. Cramer 7-53	Lois M. LeDuc
Hanford	L. R. Pettijohn 4-50	Arthur E. Hird
Hawthorne*	Harold E. Crozier 4-52	Kenneth L. Keel
Hayward*	Arthur C. Phillips 4-52	Irene T. Jamieson
Hermosa Beach	Dr. L. T. Holden 4-50	Frances C. Wendell
Madera	John B. Gordon 4-50	Geo. M. Shedd
Manhattan Beach*	William F. Suppe 4-50	Harriet E. Sitherwood
Martinez	Jack O. Fries 4-52	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	Roy G. Cunningham 2-51	Chester O. Gates
Montebello	William C. Jackson 4-52	Samuel W. Karnes, Jr.
Monterey Park*	James T. Bradshaw 4-52	Arthur W. Langely
Napa*	S. J. Cinnamond 6-50	Allen R. Thorpe
Orange	George N. Weimer 4-50	T. H. Elijah
Oxnard*	Edwin L. Carty 4-50	Mrs. Ethel Dale
Pacific Grove*	William McC. Chapman 3-51	John D. Irwin
Petaluma*	Jasper S. Woodson 7-53	Gladys R. Wallin
Piedmont	William F. Wood 1952	W. C. Little
Pittsburg*	Vincent A. Davi 4-52	Nancy Taormina
Porterville*	Earl Reed 7-51	Jap Elledge
Redding*	Druil Swarts 4-50	Bernard E. Gilmore
Roseville	H. Johnson 4-50	R. W. Terry
San Anselmo	Arthur W. Smith 4-52	Ray M. Overdick
San Bruno	E. J. McGuire 4-50	Ralph E. Woodman
San Fernando	Bryce Schurr 4-50	Ray A. Woods
San Luis Obispo	Timothy I. O'Reilly 5-51	J. E. Brown

FLORIDA—15

Bartow*	H. M. Cobb	Geo. J. McNamee
Bradenton	A. Sterling Hall 1-52	Harold F. Siver
Coral Gables*	W. Keith Phillips 4-51	E. B. Poorman
De Land*	Dr. C. E. Tribble 5-51	Theo. C. Brooks
Fort Pierce*	Frank Fee 12-50	G. M. Mitchell
Hollywood*	L. C. Boggs 5-51	Blanche E. Mann
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-51	C. C. Codrington
Lake Wales	J. D. McNair 5-50	J. B. Petrey
Lake Worth*	M. C. Baker 4-51	E. C. Ewing
Marianna	A. G. Holley 11-51	Evelyn Davis
Ocala*	M. C. Izlar 1-52	H. C. Sistrunk
Palatka*	E. A. Harper 1-52	G. D. Bogue M
Plant City*	Henry S. Moody 1-51	N. M. Draughon
River Junction	Robert H. Hatcher 10-50	George K. Armes
Winter Haven*	L. H. Recker 10-51	O. R. Way

GEORGIA—19

Americus	Fred P. Bowen	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-52	H. B. Funderburk
Carrollton	J. Hubert Griffin 10-51	Louise McCalmon
Cartersville*	H. C. Nelson 1-52	Thos. A. Upshaw
Cedartown*	Glenn T. York C1-51	H. B. Lovvorn
College Park	M. T. Anderson 1-51	S. D. Johnson
Cordele*	Dr. N. B. Jones	S. E. Cox
Douglas*	Andrew J. Tanner	Judson Johnson
Dublin	J. E. Beddingfield 1-52	Robert L. Wilson
Elberton	Worley E. Hall 12-50	J. E. Harper
Fitzgerald	J. C. McDonald 1-52	J. E. Bailey
Hapeville	Rex T. Reeves 1-52	Barbara Lee
Marietta	Sam J. Welsch 1-52	Thos. F. Austin
Milledgeville	Harry G. Bone 1-52	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	E. B. Joiner 1-52	W. E. Barron
Statesboro	J. Gilbert Cone 12-50	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	Frank P. Binford 1-52	Paul O. English
Tifton*		B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	E. D. Wright	Mary B. Hunt

IDAHO—3

Burley	Joe Peters 6-50	N. D. Smith
Caldwell	Leo J. Mason 5-51	Ada Hartenbower
Moscow	R. K. Bonnett 5-51	R. G. Fredekind

ILLINOIS—61

Arlington Heights	Albert W. Goedke P5-53	Forrest F. Davis
Batavia	J. E. Anderson 5-53	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	George E. Ring 5-53	R. B. Maslin
Bellwood	Frank J. Quinn P5-53	Oscar B. Alsaker
Belvidere	Lester E. Cunningham 5-53	F. L. Shattuck

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Benton	Virgil H. Center 5-51	Fred Bagley, Jr.
Carbondale	John I. Wright 5-51	H. A. Grater
Charleston	James L. Figenbaum 5-53	Russell Lafferty
Chester	Harry Katz 5-53	Frank P. Hight
Clinton	Bernard M. Pugh 5-51	Mrs. Harriet Swigart
Collinsville	Gilbert W. Killinger 4-51	Vernon Lucas
De Kalb	Frank W. Sohne 4-53	Bertha Schropell
Des Plaines	Kenneth G. Meyer 5-53	Otto W. J. Henrich
Downers Grove	Clyde B. Absher 4-51	Harvey Dvorak
Du Quoin	Victor H. Ritter 4-53	Chas. C. Sanford
East Peoria	Otto Brauns 5-51	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	Wm. C. Straube 5-53	Edw. H. Poos
Effingham	H. B. Rinehart 5-52	C. A. Thoile
Flora	Leo R. Allen 5-51	R. D. Lewis
Glencoe*	John W. Arthur P4-52	John R. Fischer
Glen Ellyn	Phillip A. Ganzhorn P4-53	J. R. Stewart
Herrin	Fred E. Schoonover, Jr. 5-53	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	Dale Cox P5-53	Dorothy Kammeyer
Hoopeston	Glen R. Browne 4-53	Jack Goodwine
Johnston City	K. Neil Thurmond 5-53	Peggy Pearce
Lake Forest	John O. Giles 5-50	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville	Wallace E. Stivers 5-53	H. E. Talbott
Litchfield	Willard C. Peterson 5-53	Lee Bryant
Lombard	Edwin F. Deicke P4-53	John Engel
Macomb	Anton J. Johnson 4-53	Arthur Fleshman
Madison	Stephen Maeras 1953	Percy Lux
Marion	Harry R. Rodd 4-51	W. S. Burkhart
Metropolis	Barney N. Beane 4-52	L. W. Barger
Monmouth	Ralph Wells 4-53	Mildred Wilford
Morris	H. Ray Peacock 5-53	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	Frank D. Talley 5-51	L. N. Wirth
Murphysboro	C. A. Hart 5-53	Delmar E. Ward
Naperville	James L. Nichols 4-51	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	Charles E. Murray 4-52	E. K. Parret
North Chicago	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 5-53	John Darrow
Olney	E. G. Miller 5-53	Frank W. Newton
Pana		Harry Stanton
Paris	B. O. Luttrell 5-51	F. L. McCord
Peru	Frank Konetshny 4-53	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	James N. Loghry 4-53	Maud Kirchoff
Princeton	K. M. Nelson 5-51	Marjorie Grampp
River Forest	Walter H. Gabel 4-53	P. W. Hazelton
Riverside*	Ernst H. Wagner P4-53	E. P. Eckmann
IOWA—Continued		
Atlantic	Robert Wilburn 4-51	Hawley Lynch
Carroll	A. N. Neu 4-50	T. J. Kerwin
Cedar Falls	D. T. Eells 4-51	E. H. Kooser
Centerville	John R. Davison 4-51	T. C. Evans
Chariton	Fred R. Shelton	John A. Olson
Charles City*	Harold S. Henry 4-51	Madeline E. Nicholson
Cherokee	George R. Hicks 4-51	J. A. Cary
Creston	Arnold Cook 4-51	Paul H. Conway
Decorah	Floyd A. Hexom 4-51	Chas. Anderson
Estherville	Geo. H. Robb 4-51	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	Wayne Vorhies 3-51	F. V. Goodman
Grinnell	M. F. Zimmerman 4-51	H. B. Lowrey
Knoxville	J. Rex Weddle 4-51	Howard L. Kading
Le Mars	C. W. Miller 4-51	Frank Stamp
Oelwein	R. A. Harrington 4-51	H. C. Spoo
Perry	Leslie R. Wright 4-51	Bernard Nolan
Red Oak	C. F. Wilson 4-51	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah*	W. R. Day 4-51	J. W. Behm
Spencer	Charles E. Curtis 4-50	M. M. Moulton
Storm Lake	O. J. Grau 4-51	Elwin Lindlief
Washington	Ernest S. Salladay	John K. Sowash
Webster City*	John A. Whaley 4-50	L. L. Doolittle
KANSAS—12		
Abilene*	R. O. Gemmill 4-50	M. E. Calkins
Concordia*	Melvin C. Cool 4-50	Glenn C. Zeornes
Dodge City	C. A. Seuer 4-51	Merle E. Smith
Garden City*	Frank Schulman 4-50	Ovid Harman
Great Bend	H. P. Thies	Logan Brown
Hays*	R. A. Dreiling 5-50	Victor Wells
Iola	Thomas O. Waugh 4-50	T. E. Shanahan
Junction City*	Carl H. Deppish 5-50	Joe M. Kinkade
McPherson	Homer J. Ferguson 4-51	Olive Oakley
Pratt	Chas. W. Pratt 4-51	E. J. Ball
Wellington	William M. Murphy 4-50	Bernice S. Lindberg
Winfield*	E. W. Yount	H. H. Hanlen
KENTUCKY—17		
Bellevue	Robert P. Hummel 1-55	Frank X. Braun
Corbin*	J. H. Meredith 1-54	A. Campbell
Danville	Henry L. Nichols 1-54	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Walter G. Pilgrim 1-53	Frank J. Staab
Glasgow	Les Moran 1-55	Malcolm R. Smith

St. Charles	I. G. Langum 5-53	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Herman F. Austin 5-51	Conrad W. Garner
Skokie	George D. Wilson P5-53	Peter J. Struck
Spring Valley	Peter Ternetti 4-53	Edgar P. Dabler
Summit	Wm. Szarabajka P	Anthony A. DiGrazia
Taylorville	J. W. Spresser	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Cliff Rasler 5-53	Irene B. Bollinger
Venice	Harry T. Hartman	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Wm. D. Rodger P5-53	Marion G. Noble
Wheaton	William A. Gamon 5-51	C. O. Freedlund
Wood River	Lavier D. Humphrey	Emmett P. Howard
Woodstock	Raymond C. Johnson 1952	Frank L. Kennedy
Zion	Richard F. Hire 5-51	John D. Luce

INDIANA—32

Auburn	Hal Hoham 1-52	Forrest A. Potter
Bicknell	Noble Goyer 1-52	James Lindsey
Bluffton	John A. Johnson 1-52	E. M. Arnold
Brazil	A. O. Hamm 1-53	Elmer S. Cox
Clinton	Clarence D. Wright 1-52	Curtis H. Hayes
Decatur	John M. Doan 1-52	H. Vernon Aurand
Franklin	L. W. Oliver 1-52	Noble D. Campbell
Greensburg	Earl Woodward 1-52	John A. Hillman
Hartford City	Ralph Kline 1-52	Mary T. Burns
Hobart	Ross F. Trester 1-52	Laura R. Bracken
Jasper	H. E. Thyen 1-52	A. J. Sermersheim
Kendallville	Robert E. Moses 1-52	James M. Fifer
Lebanon	Earl Reese 1-52	George Linton
Linton	Arthur M. Grass 1-52	Harold L. Jones
Madison	Wm. W. Eckert 1-52	Mrs. C. E. Wildman
Martinsville	William H. Thomas 1-51	Mitchell W. Tackitt
Mount Vernon	James M. Bennett 1-52	John D. Jones
Noblesville	Emmet R. Fertig 1-52	Louise Decker
Plymouth	Francis W. Johnson 1-52	Edward Murfitt
Portland	Albert A. Abromson 1-52	Clem Wilson
Princeton	Walter G. Cox 1-52	Frank E. Coomer
Rushville	Russell Coons 1-52	Chas. R. Berry
Seymour	Donald L. Heiwig 1-52	Ralph J. Lucas
Sullivan	Gary Biddle 1-53	Emil Muehler
Tell City	Volmer Franz 1-52	Nickolas Beumel, Jr.
Tipton	Vern Smith 1-52	Mrs. Walter Longfellow
Valparaiso	Elden Kuehl 1-52	E. J. Cotterman
Wabash	Ed Timmons 1-52	Mary F. Burwell
Warsaw	Charles H. Rice 1-52	Harry D. Franks
Washington	Ralph I. Burris 1-52	Mrs. Nellie B. Start
West Lafayette	Charles R. Burnham 1-52	Charles H. Miners
Winchester	Harry W. Fraze 1-52	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—23

Albia	James Morrison 4-51	Herbert Lathen
Harlan	E. L. Howard 1-55	Earl D. Caton
Hazard*	E. K. Eblin 1-54	Naomi Buckner
Jenkins	L. H. Winchell C	O. M. Bolling
Ludlow	J. E. Crowe	E. H. Martin
Madisonville	David Parish 1-55	Lamoine Barton
Mayfield	Scott Lemon 1-55	B. W. Saffold
Maysville	James M. Collins 1-54	Hazel Larkin
Paris	Geo. L. Doyle 1-55	
Princeton	Clifton Hollowell 1-55	Garland Quisenberry
Richmond	Grant Robinson, Jr. 1-55	W. V. Jackson
Somerset	Andrew A. Offutt 1-54	W. A. Moore
Winchester	John A. Snowden 1-54	Lindsey Faulkner

LOUISIANA—18

Abbeville	Emile Dutel 6-50	Mrs. Jessie B. Sudduth
Bastrop	Geo. H. Goodwin 7-53	Mrs. Doris Mallory
Bossier City	Hoffman L. Fuller 1953	C. W. Fowler
Crowley	J. Matt Buatt 7-50	I. B. Broussard
Eunice	J. J. Stagg 7-53	Wade J. Guillet
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-53	Mrs. Betsy Rolling
Houma	Leon Gary 7-50	Robert F. Bourg
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy, Jr. 9-52	T. J. Fore S.
Jennings	John L. Conner 7-54	A. T. Maund
Minden	John T. Davis 7-50	Lloyd Baker
Morgan City	M. D. Shannon, Sr.	A. B. O'Brien
Natchitoches	Frank M. Kees, Jr. 5-52	Henry H. Breazeake S
Opelousas	T. W. Huntington 7-54	Charles L. Clay
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 7-52	Harry K. Gallagher
Ruston	H. T. Richardson 6-50	Don Piatt
Tallulah	W. P. Senier, Jr. 7-50	Pauline W. Belott
Thibodaux	Charles E. Delas 1-51	Chas. O. Naquin
West Monroe	C. C. Bell, Jr. 7-50	L. L. Wood

MAINE—10

Belfast*	Sherman C. English 3-52	Pauline C. McCormick
Brewer*	Albert F. Gerry 1-51	Paul E. Clish
Brunswick*	(Unincorporated)	
Calais	Henry C. English C4-52	Philip L. Manship
Gardiner	Philip Henry Hubbard 1-51	H. N. Bachelder
Old Town*	Elden L. Dolan P	Inez I. Priest
Presque Isle*	Philip A. Christie C	Mrs. Opal I. Gray
Rockland	D. Robert McCarty C12-50	Gerald Margeson
Rumford Falls	(Unincorporated)	
Saco	Myron E. Savage 3-50	Lester A. Perkins

MARYLAND—3

Frostburg	Marshall C. Skidmore 5-50	Alex G. Close
Hyattsville	Caesar L. Aiello 5-51	Ellery W. Baker
Takoma Park	John C. Post 4-50	Harold J. Hilliard, Sr.

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS—35		
Abington t	George H. Rounds C	Kathaleen R. Coughlan
Amherst t	F. Civille Pray C2-52	Gertrude L. Fitzgerald
Auburn t	G. M. Duvall 3-50	John E. Riley
Barnstable t	Chester A. Crocker C3-50	Clarence M. Chase
Bridgewater t	Leo F. Hourse C3-51	Edwin Keith
Canton t	Joseph F. Kessler	Richard Henley
Concord t	E. S. Newbury, Jr. C2-51	Cornelia Lawrence
Dartmouth t	Manuel V. Medeiros C3-51	Thomas B. Hawes
Dracut t	Daniel C. Hanson C3-51	Hector H. Berube
Franklin t	Salvatore Potenza C2-52	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Peter I. Adams C2-51	Joseph M. Casey
Hingham t	Lewis W. Perkins C3-52	William L. Howard
Hudson t	Frank Ledger C3-51	G. Woodbury Parker
Ipswich t	B. C. Wallace C1951	John F. Dolan
Longmeadow t	Edwin S. Munson C2-51	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t	A. J. Letourneau C1951	Anna J. Glaster
Mansfield t*	John D. Prescott C7-50	H. L. Paine
Maynard t	Leo F. Mullin C3-51	Eleanor Jones
Middleborough t*	Manuel Sylvia C1-51	Waldo S. Thomas
Millbury t	Leo L. Crepeau C2-51	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Montague t	John A. Charron C3-51	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t	Arthur A. Thomson C3-51	John J. Lyons
Orange t	Glenn E. Whithey C3-51	Robert H. Anderson
Palmer t	James H. Fitzgerald	John T. Brown
Randolph t	R. H. Hutchinson C1951	Waldo E. Mann
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C2-51	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Fernald L. Hanson C3-51	H. J. Regan
South Hadley t	H. T. Everson C	Margaret E. Sullivan
Spencer t	Leo E. Aucoin C3-53	William A. Thibault
Stoughton t*	Gustave T. Winroth C3-50	Jennie F. McNamara
Uxbridge t	Charles A. Lynch C2-51	Noreen Howlett
Walpole t	Willis D. McLean C	Arthur L. Laliberty
Ware t	Clovis Fontaine C2-51	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	Clinton G. Bradshaw C3-51	Mildred McKenna
Winchendon t	James E. Young C3-53	Arthur F. Evans
MICHIGAN—35		
Albion	Norman H. Wiener 1-51	John P. Bentley
Alma*	Everett E. Thompson 5-53	A. O. Burkholder
Berkley*	Lawrence E. Black 4-51	Edwin J. Johnston
Cadillac*	Walter H. Nelson 1-52	W. A. Phillips
Charlotte	O. E. Packard	Ralph R. Arnold
Cheboygan	A. A. Sangster 4-50	Oscar E. Anderson

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MINNESOTA—Continued		
Owattonna	H. A. Kind 4-50	Lawrence R. Haberman
Red Wing	Arnold W. Kosec 5-51	H. E. Nordholm
Richfield	Clarence H. Christian 1-52	John R. Stewart
Robbinsdale	Chas. O. Wallace 1-51	E. A. Jaenisch
St. Louis Park	O. B. Erickson 12-51	Joseph Justad
St. Peter	E. J. Kleifgen 4-50	Agneta E. Kohl
Stillwater	Edward C. Carlson 1-51	Lester R. Brower
Thief River Falls	H. E. Simons	R. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	John V. Sperl 1-51	Joseph Giefer
Willmar	B. J. Branton 4-51	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	Jack C. Boote 4-51	G. S. Thompson
MISSISSIPPI—11		
Brookhaven	J. H. Campbell 1-53	Kate A. Scott
Canton	Marion F. Simpson 1-53	Bertha McKay
Columbia	Bernard Callender 1-53	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie T. Horn 10-50	Dayton Potts
Grenada	W. K. Pierce 5-52	Clara B. Criss
McComb	Maurice H. Wall	E. J. Triche
Pascagoula	Wilbur G. Deer 1-53	V. P. DeJean
Picayune	Claiborne McDonald, Sr. 1-53	A. J. Read
Tupelo	Geo. F. Maynard 1-53	James L. Ballard
West Point	Thompson McClellan 11-50	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	James B. Smith	P. E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—24		
Boonville	S. L. Jewett 4-50	Kathryn Cochran
Brookfield*	H. S. Johnson 4-50	Celia Clancy
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-50	Viola Kramer
Charleston*	R. B. Patterson 4-50	T. A. Zillafro
Chillicothe	Robert A. Staton 5-51	Stella M. Thompson
Clinton	S. B. Hughes 4-50	Charles S. Stratton
De Soto	Orville Zoll 4-50	Lois Burgess
Ferguson	Frank H. Gollhofer 4-51	Mrs. Radah B. Becker
Flat River	John W. Watts 4-51	Maymie A. Johnson
Fulton	J. F. Hensley 4-50	B. Alexander
Kennett	J. W. Karsten 4-51	Sam Fisher
Lebanon*	George Bassore	Henry Hufft
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-50	John Bowman
Marshall*	J. Leo Hayob 4-50	George Meuschke
Maryville	Clyde M. Roberts 4-53	Walter S. Todd
Mexico*	Geo. R. Sullivan 4-50	John M. Cadwell
Neosho*	T. L. Steward	M. R. Gibson

Coldwater	Owen L. Decker 4-50	Dorothy Lehman
Dowagiac	Wilbur R. Stough, Jr. 4-50	Bush. J. Lambert
East Detroit*	Mildred B. Stark 5-51	Charles H. Beaubien
East Lansing*	Burr O. Twichell 4-51	Merwyn S. Skamser
Grand Haven*	Martin Boon 5-51	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville	Owen Mumaw 4-51	Mable Eichelberg
Grosse Pointe	Ralph B. Netting 11-51	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	William F. Connolly, Jr.	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	Michael A. Simula 4-50	John L. West
Hastings	Charles H. Leonard 4-50	Franklin C. Beckwith
Hillsdale	Claude E. Lewis 4-50	Ralph L. Hughes
Inkster	Edward J. Wangbichler P4-51	Freda K. DePlanche
Ionia	C. Anthony Balice 4-51	Raymond F. Coon
Ishpeming*	William T. Rose 9-50	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Earl G. Sheveland 4-50	J. J. Cummings, M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowden 4-50	F. J. Stephenson
Ludington*	A. W. Hamel 5-50	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Frank Merritt 4-51	Margaret Fett
Manistique*	Walter Burns 5-50	Alex Robertson
Marshall	Lewis Storr 4-51	Norman Holt
Mount Pleasant*	Norman X. Lyon 1-51	Allan J. Kronbach
Negaunee	Alvin C. Hampton 4-50	Jacob H. Anderson
Petoskey*	John H. Perry 4-50	Victor D. Cannon
Plymouth*	Perry W. Richwine 4-50	A. F. Glassford
Roseville	Frank Biehl	Wm. E. Utt
St. Joseph*	Waldo V. Tiscornia 4-50	Ira D. Wagner
Sturgis*	George D. Freeman 4-49	Charles P. Hobel
Three Rivers*	Frank Warner 11-52	John H. Linsner
Trenton	Gordon L. Strohm P4-51	Fred E. Pomeraning

MINNESOTA—29

Alexandria	C. R. Hove 3-52	Carl I. Erickson
Anoka*	R. B. Ehlen 4-51	C. R. Johnson M
Bemidji	Hugh T. McCormick 3-51	Mrs. Marcene T. Fortier
Chisholm	Alfred Maturi 1-52	Max A. Nornberg
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 1-52	J. A. Parks
Columbia Heights*	O. H. Prestemon 7-51	Rossella C. Johnson
Crookston	M. O. Oppegaard 1-52	Loren Skogness
Detroit Lakes	F. J. Rogstad 3-51	L. E. Learned
Edina	Gene Cooper	Bower Hawthorne
Ely	Mathew L. Marolt 1-51	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Joseph Primozich 1-52	John E. Pleban
Fairmont	K. M. Brown 1-52	Stanley Stewart
Hastings	John Werth 5-50	Edwin G. Sontag
International Falls	Archie Kelley 4-50	F. E. Patterson
Little Falls	Robert J. Phillips 4-50	C. E. McPherson
Montevideo*	George Stamson 1-51	A. E. Swenson
Moorhead	F. Ralph Hollands 1-52	Paul A. Cook
New Ulm	Roman F. Schnobrich 4-50	A. C. Sannwald

Nevada*	C. W. Loving 4-50	C. C. Bradley
Rolla	Earl G. Hudgen 5-51	W. L. Bradford
Sikeston	M. L. Carroll 4-50	A. C. Barrett
Trenton	J. M. Cahill 4-51	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	Harry R. Garrison 4-51	H. M. Cash
Washington	Bernie E. Hillermann 4-50	Arthur G. Filla
Webb City	Fred R. Nelson 4-50	E. R. Justin

MONTANA—6

Bozeman*	W. Gilbert Lowe 1-52	Lawrence G. Shadoan
Havre	Harry Soderberg 5-51	G. W. Patterson S
Kalispell	Fred H. Keller 5-51	C. H. Brewer
Lewistown	E. O. Kindschy 5-51	H. E. Pierce
Livingston	Daniel N. Miles 5-51	Wm. C. Anderson
Miles City	Prescott Bautelle 5-51	Ray Addington

NEBRASKA—8

Alliance*	Lee Strong 4-51	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Lee L. Nauenburg	Albert J. Galley
Fairbury	E. E. Cornelius 4-50	Alma DeLong
Falls City	Paul D. Zimmer 5-50	Russell Pollard
Kearney	Otis L. Melton 4-51	Harriette J. Nelson
McCook	Arthur John 4-50†	Lila Borchert
Nebraska City	Frank E. Ziegenbein 4-50	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
York	S. J. Norton 4-51	Everett E. Graff

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas*	E. W. Cragin 5-51	Shirley Ballinger
Sparks	Vern Hursh 5-51	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—6

Derry t*	James F. Hodgdon	Gladys Downing
Exeter t	John E. Lary C3-50	Evelyn H. Zarnowski
Franklin t*	W. Frank Welch 1-51	Mrs. Mildred S. Gilman
Lebanon t	Joseph B. Perley C3-51	J. C. Smith
Newport t*	Clyde G. Pratt C3-50	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Romeo St. Laurent	N. A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—53

Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-53	Chas. R. Dietz
Bogota	George E. Quinn 1-52	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Boonton	Walter A. Petersen 12-51	Albert P. Smith
Bound Brook	Thomas H. Warwick 1-52	Everest L. Belli
Carlstadt	Thomas Lawlor	John K. Goldswer
Dumont	William H. Losee 1-52	John R. Zellweger
Dunellen	Albert J. Roff 1-52	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	Joseph L. Brett 1-52	Wm. E. DeNike
Fair Lawn*	John K. Pollitt 5-50	Ralph M. Bryant
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-52	George Ebel, Jr.

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Fort Lee	Chas. A. Heft 1-52	W. S. Corker
Freehold	Fred Quinn 1-52	C. H. Wilbur
Glen Ridge	R. Karl Honaman 1-52	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-52	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Andrew Johnstone	Peter Heinz
Haddonfield	F. Victor Westermaier 5-53	J. Ross Logan
Haddon Heights	Elmer Williams 1-52	G. Winfield Sauer
Haledon	Ernest G. Ford 1-52	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	James A. Ruberton 1-52	John Jacobs, Jr.
Hasbrouck Heights	H. Gerard Moersdorf 1-52	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Alvah H. Cole 1-52	J. Ford Flagg
Keyport	Chas. E. Applegate 1-51	Adelaide B. Crammer
Leonia	Dudley C. Allen 1-52	C. J. Kirkland
Madison	Norman J. Griffiths 1-52	Elsa S. Wick
Manville	Frank Baron 1-52	Peter Menzak
Metuchen	Joseph L. Costa 1-52	Rufus D. Renninger
Newton	W. Clifford Lane C12-50	Stanford Tidaback
North Arlington	Louis E. Gaeckle 1-51	Robert B. Galloway
Palisades Park	John J. Dickerson 1-51	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	C. V. Dickinson 1-52	George J. Spencer
Paulsboro	Joseph Enos 1-52	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	George L. Wecker 1-52	William R. Cochran
Pitman	Walter S. Gibbs 1-52	Carl A. Renner
Princeton	P. Mackay Sturges 1-52	Robert F. Mooney
Prospect Park	Tice DeJong 1-51	John Pruiksma
Ridgefield	Paul C. Carpenter 1-52	Otto Ehrlich
Roselle Park	Bernard H. Dreifoos 1-51	Chas. E. Renton
Salem	Walter I. Bacon 1-53	W. B. Dunn
Sayreville	Anthony Popowski 1951	Frank P. Kolb
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-52	Alexander Schiesel
Somerville	Howard S. Lyon 1-52	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy	J. D. Leonard 1-51	G. F. Disbrow
South Plainfield	Thomas H. Lee 1-51	Charles Carone
Tenafly	E. Merrill Seaberg 1-52	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa	Joseph H. Stewart 1-51	Sidney J. Turner
Ventnor City	Warren E. Titus 1-51	Maurice Y. Royal
Verona	Willard E. Dodd 1-52	Clemens C. Kreuder
Vineland	John C. Gittone	Leon R. Harkin
Wallington	Stephen C. Koss 1-52	Jacob Van Hook
Westwood	Fred M. Link 1-52	Wm. L. Best
Wildwood	W. Harry Steele, Jr. 5-52	R. Leonard Byrne
Woodbury	James G. Morgan 1-51	Albert J. Riggins, Jr.
Wood-Ridge	Guy W. Calissi	Robert I. Stoesser
NEW YORK—Continued		
Salamanca	Frank R. Newton 1-52	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson 3-51	John E. Morgan
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-51	F. H. Robinson
Seneca Falls	John B. Souhan 4-51	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	Stanley E. Major 3-51	Frank V. Craig
Tarrytown	Charles S. Haines 4-51	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-51	John C. McDonnell
Tupper Lake	William E. Byrne 4-51	B. N. Sparks
Waverly	Harry J. Henson 4-51	Jos. E. Hause
Wellsville	Thomas C. Martin 3-51	C. P. Duggan
Williston Park	William J. Kellher 4-50	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—19		
Asheboro*	J. F. McCrary 5-51	A. R. Winningham
Canton	W. Floyd Woody 5-51	E. M. Geier
Dunn*	Ralph E. Hanna 5-51	Louise McGugan
Forest City	G. B. Harrill 5-51	J. E. Caldwell
Hamlet	Stewart Gordon 5-51	H. B. Long
Henderson	Henry T. Powell 6-51	W. G. Royster
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 6-53	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain*	J. E. Herndon 4-51	S. A. Crouse
Laurinburg	P. D. McIntosh 5-51	Kirby Harris
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-51	E. A. Poe, Jr.
Lumberton*	H. P. Allen	Ruth S. Atkinson
Monroe*	J. Ray Shute 5-51	Mrs. C. H. Smith
Mooresville	R. J. Hakhauser	T. Frank Young
Morganton*	R. E. Killev 4-51	C. H. Helms M
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-53	J. C. Hill
Newton	Edward Haupt 5-51	Loy E. Sigman
Roanoke Rapids	W. Howard Pruden 6-51	Mrs. Dorothy A. Meyer
Tarboro	H. I. Johnson 5-51	T. R. Mayo
Washington	L. H. Swindell 5-51	James W. Bowen
NORTH DAKOTA—6		
Devils Lake	Wilbur E. Olson 4-50	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	Edgar T. Agnew P5-52	D. D. Mars A
Jamestown	John F. Olson 4-50	A. R. Thompson A
Mandan	T. P. Heisler P	S. E. Arthur A
Valley City	Curtis Olson 4-50	F. K. Shearer A
Willistown	Joe Cutting P4-50	H. Grimsvedt
OHIO—57		
Athens	Wm. C. Mickle 1-52	O. G. Houck

NEW MEXICO—9

Carlsbad	L. C. Garrett 4-50	E. A. Roberts
Gallup	George Bubany 5-52	C. M. Sabin
Las Cruces*	Samuel Klein 2-53	Raymond E. Howell
Las Vegas	Tom B. Kindel 4-50	E. J. McWenie
Las Vegas t.	Manuel J. Baca 4-50	Adolfo Hidalgo
Portales	T. A. Henley 4-50	Stanley Smith
Raton	C. L. Healey 4-50	J. H. Rains
Silver City	George Pennington 5-50	R. E. Winters
Tucumcari*	Clyde Dickinson 1-51	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—48

Amityville	Nelson S. Osborn 3-51	Rudolph Koop
Bronxville	Ralph B. Maltby 3-51	Jerry C. Leary
Canandaigua	George W. Urstadt 1-52	Edward B. Andross
Catskill	Harold E. Gardner P 4-50	Leon F. Spoor
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-51	John C. Jack
Depew	Walter Szyperski 4-51	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-51	Margaret R. Kelly
East Aurora	George E. Blake 4-50	G. M. Houliston
East Rochester	Howard A. Hustleby 3-51	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor 4-51	Guy E. Thompson
Fredonia	Edward F. James 3-51	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Willis H. Bryant 7-51	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Hamburg	Alfred L. Drechsler 3-51	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson*	Paul G. Lauffer	R. W. Palmer M
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler 4-51	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	William A. Winston 4-51	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Harry T. Cornell 4-51	John J. Etu
Ilion	Y. L. Power P3-51	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 4-50	Michael J. Garry
Larchmont	W. B. C. Washburn 4-50	Margaret Lord
Long Beach*	Russell E. Ficke P1-50	Maurice J. Fleischman
Malone	William Strang 3-51	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	George A. Swanwedel 4-51	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	Thomas E. Ryan 1-54	Grace Bartlett
Medina	Tunis E. Barkite 4-51	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	J. Edward Fox 4-51	Daniel V. Flynn
Newark	Raymond L. Wilson 4-51	J. Arthur Dear
North Pelham	Edward J. Matthews 4-51	Elizabeth F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Edward T. Gorman 4-51	Beatrice Reilly
Norwich	J. Frederic Benedict 1-52	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	S. J. Ciancimino	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	Hugo R. Greisen 4-52	Emery M. Mullen
Patchogue	John R. Swezey 4-50	Francis L. Brophy
Pelham Manor	G. Hoyle Wright 4-51	Clyde Howes
Penn Yan	Mervin J. Rapalee 4-51	William B. Manley
Port Jervis	Lester M. Warner 1-52	William C. Marchant
Rye	Joseph A. Hannan 1-52	R. Fred Talento

Barnesville	Walter V. Smith 1-52	J. C. Wells
Bedford*	Floyd R. Metz 1-52	F. B. Morris
Bellefontaine	Pearl A. Wortman 12-51	Harry E. Travis A
Bellevue	Homer A. Crecelius 1-52	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt A
Berea	Andrew H. Rosbough 1-52	Edna Karl
Bexley	William A. Schneider 1-52	Ed Stackhouse
Bowling Green	C. W. Dick 1-52	H. E. Murlin A
Bryan	Fred Williams 1-52	Robert Hamet
Bucyrus	Frank P. Sitler 1-52	Mrs. Paul R. Outhwaite
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich	Frank Hayden
Circleville	Thurman I. Miller 1-52	Lilliam Young A
Conneaut	Robert A. Manniko 1-52	G. F. Paduano
Defiance	Ronald Beringer 1-52	Henry L. Beatty
Delaware	Ansel Lockhart 1-52	R. E. King A
Delphos	J. B. Lehmkuhle 1-53	E. C. Wurst A†
Dover	Harry Stucky 1-52	Treva H. Wallick
East Palestine	Paul Merwin 1-52	L. H. Oliver
Galion	Dr. H. H. Hartmann	James A. Nichols
Gallipolis*	Raymon T. Allison P	C. Wayne Booth A
Girard	Clyde V. Helman	Paul J. Wilson A
Grandview Heights	J. B. Keitz 1-51	C. C. Ryan A
Greenville	William Reed 1-52	Ed Shafer A
Jackson	Frank Pritchett 1-52	Stephen C. Radcliffe A
Kent	Frank J. Dangler, Jr. 1-52	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton	James B. Hofsteater 1-52	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lockland	Frank F. Reed 1-52	Herman R. Grossman A
Logan	W. Denzil Weltner	Ward Chase
Maple Heights	Fred E. Frehmeyer 1-52	George Schlesinger A
Miamisburg	Walter Staley 1-52	Raymond Hetzel
Mingo Junction	Bene Leone 1-52	John J. Berescik
Nelsonville	Earl Hilleary 1-52	Harry A. Evans A
New Boston	Vernal G. Riffe 1-52	James E. McCoy A
North College Hill	Robert Reuss 1-52	George Mentrop
Norwalk	Edgar L. Tucker 1-52	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl E. Storms C1-52	D. H. Thirkield
Ravenna	Tom H. Ritenour 1-52	T. M. Dietrich A
Reading	Charles Gertz 1-52	Paul Mengelkamp
Rocky River	J. Frank Gibson 1-52	Granville Cook A
St. Bernard	Jos. L. Koetters 1-52	Marcellus Vanden-Eynden A
St. Marys	Edward Mackenbach 1-52	Virgil Sullivan A
Shelby	W. R. Morris 1-52	Chester P. Monn
Sidney	Clarence E. Harp 1-52	O. S. Kenney A
South Euclid	George J. Urban 1-52	Lester L. Askue A
Toronto	Harry O. Hamilton 1-52	Edward Shane A
Troy	Paul Kerr 1-52	Harry Tamplim A
Uhrichsville	George F. Creager 1-52	W. R. Treadway A
University Heights	Earl W. Aurelius 1-54	Roy J. Madden
Upper Arlington	Parker Z. Bloser P1-52	Lester B. Pepper A
Urbana	Robert M. Humphreys 1-52	Joe. W. Hitt A

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OHIO—Continued		
Van Wert	M. W. Feigert 1-52	J. A. Jones
Wadsworth	T. J. Lucas 1-52	Frank Emig
Wapakoneta	Ralph A. Siferd 1-52	Edward Stroebel
Washington Court House*	Robert H. Sites C	Marie Melvin A
Wellston	Floyd F. Hollberg 1-52	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	C. C. Leatherberry 1-52	Elmer Evans
Wilmington	Malcolm Arthur 1-52	Harold A. Gehringer
OKLAHOMA—22		
Altus	Ryan Kerr 3-51	Luella Savage
Alva	G. A. Stiles 5-51	Thomas W. Keltch
Anadarko*	Ace Reed 4-51	Daisy Campbell
Blackwell	Ross E. Burks 5-51	Carl Randall
Bristow	Herbert Abraham 5-51	Fred Myers
Clinton	McLain Rogers 4-50	W. A. Shouse
Cushing*	Gene N. Hancock C5-52	Loren Crook
Duncan*	James V. Whitley 5-51	C. H. Smith
Elk City	F. H. Carpenter 4-51	Helen Lester
Frederick	Owen L. Fry 5-51	Allen R. Byrn
Henryetta	W. E. Richeson 5-51	Mrs. Mozelle M. Morgan
Hobart	P. J. Cosner	Buster Watkins
Holdenville	Clyde Busey	L. E. Carlton
Hugo	W. P. Patterson 5-51	F. M. Caldwell
Miami	Roy Green 5-51	J. L. James
Pauls Valley	Jack Livingston 5-51	W. J. Harris S
Pawhuska*	F. L. Monger 5-50	Chas. M. Hirt
Perry	T. B. Wilson 5-51	Rob't. W. Wilson
Picher	T. D. Wood 5-51	Mrs. Jack Fisher
Sand Springs	T. P. Burtner	C. H. Benton
Vinita	L. L. Stryker	Slater McClure
Woodward*	Russel Enlow 5-50	Mrs. Mary Clift
OREGON—9		
Albany*	Jess Savage 1-51	E. F. Fortmiller R
Baker	M. McKim 12-50	M. P. Swan
Coos Bay*	Robert Marsden 1-51	H. Oscar Gulovsen R
Corvallis*	Geo. W. Peavey 1-51	Lillian McCallum R
Grants Pass*	Morris Milbank 1-51	Leo A. Flanagan
La Grande*	J. L. Sinden P	B. W. Hibbits
Marshfield	(Changed to Coos Bay)	
Oregon City*	Raymond P. Caufield 1-51	Doris Gilbertson R
Pendleton*	Jabin Vaught 1-51	Charles Irwin

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Kittanning	Harry E. Himes B1-55	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B	Stephen C. Olsheski S
Lansdale	Elwood K. Bean B1-54	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	E. H. Whildin 1-54	Thomas J. Whildin S
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B1-54	Stephen J. Zifchak S
Lehighton*	William F. Hummel B1-54	George Hein M
Luzerne	John Barnes B1-54	A. Tony Barbose
McAdoo	Adam Bavolack B1-54	Frank C. Billig
Mechanicsburg*	Ray E. Hutter B1-54	G. Z. Fishel S
Media	J. Fred Schultz B1-54	Maude N. Allen S
Middletown	Peck Garver B1-54	Charles Force S
Midland	Joseph Schulte B1-54	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	E. B. W. Pfischner B	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Richard Seidel B1-54	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Edgar Lewis B1-54	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	Wm. Massey B1-51	Guy Grater S
Monongahela	David M. Gillie 1-52	M. G. Borland
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B1-54	Wm. H. Howell S
Mount Oliver	Charles W. Beckman B	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant	Michael DeMichele B1-54	Frank L. Overly S
Nanty-Glo	Dominick Gelotte B1-54	P. A. Yingling
Narberth	Sterling M. Chain B	Ruth W. Grace S
Nazareth	Walter L. Peters B	Roy S. Hahn S
New Brighton*	George H. Preston B1-54	W. S. McDanel S
Northampton*	William Anthony B1-54	Claude C. Fogelman S
Oakmont	W. R. Stopp B1-54	Donald S. Harding M
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B1-55	Joseph Sanko S
Palmerton	Paul E. Smith B1-54	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Jay Krady B1-54	T. E. Lerch S
Pitcairn	James H. Porter B1-54	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	Albert G. Mansure B	Frederick K. Roberts
Punxsutawney	George Hughes B1-54	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	George Scholes B1-53	Ralph L. Yanish M
Rankin	Andrew J. Matiyak B	Joseph L. Sabino S
Ridgway	James H. Mast 1-55	Paul B. Greiner S
Rochester	Wm. A. Wehr B1-54	Ben F. Ellis S
St. Clair	William T. Brady B1-54	John Shandor
St. Marys	James G. Shaffer B	Bernard E. Willard S
Sayre	Roland C. Drake B1-54	Thos. A. Kenrick
Schuylkill Haven	William J. Harner B1-54	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scottdale*	H. W. Weaver B1-54	M. M. Wagner
Sewickley*	Charles A. Woods, Jr. B1-54	Edward Ellerton
Sharpsburg	Dennis J. Casper B1-54	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S

The Dalles*	Fred G. Mauser 1-51	J. H. Steers R

PENNSYLVANIA—112

Archbald	William F. Durkin B	Paul McHale S
Ashland*	Chas. Yeager G1-54	Franklin Lane
Ashley	Della Grey B	Paxton A. Cole S
Avalon*	Ralph E. Newlin B1-51	George R. Landers
Bangor	H. B. Pritchard B1-55	Wm. J. Sleeman S
Beaver	Robert Linn B1-54	James W. Baker S
Bellefonte	Hugh M. Quigley 1-54	Marie Doll S
Blairsville*	William C. McKee B1-54	John A. Fatora M
Blakely	John W. Taylor B	P. J. Matthews S
Bloomsburg	David C. Beus P1-54	Paul Jacobs
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fisher B1-54	J. W. Nolf S
Brentwood	A. G. Kaufmann B1-54	F. H. Appenrodt S
Bridgeport	Patrick F. Early B	Wm. M. Mulroy S
Brownsville	Paul Thomas, Jr.	W. D. Conwell S
Centerville	Harry H. Hatch B	Harry Fielding
Clearfield	Frank S. Gilliland B1-54	Alton C. Davis S
Coaldale	D. P. Shubeck B	John E. Gewehr
Collingdale	Samuel L. Neville B12-54	E. C. Rohland S
Corry	J. Frederick Kinley 1-54	Don D. Williams
Crafton	Tim F. Dunn B1-54	Wm. A. England S
Danville	Sam Keefer B	W. G. Reese S
Dupont	Michael Lis B	Vincent Shumski S
Duryea	Jess L. Ruthkoski B1-54	Edmund Barlik S
East Pittsburgh	John J. Visco B	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	L. J. Kleinle B1-54	Sterling Cramer S
Edwardsville	Micheal Walko B	William Salensky
Emmaus	Howard K. Deischer B1-54	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	David C. Good B	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	J. J. Arenth B1-54	W. M. Skertich S
Exeter	Leonard Campbell B	John M. Vasil S
Ford City	Frank L. Bucko B1-54	Mary Smolich S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch 1-54	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Charles Stretch B1-54	Chester Evans
Frackville	George W. Miller B1-54	Charles Snyder
Franklin	J. G. Bohlender 1954	L. A. Arnold
Freeland	Thomas J. Lewis B1-54	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	Clarence Heiges B	Anna Dracka S
Glassport	Robert H. Shaw B1-54	Regina Witkowski S
Greenville	Kenneth J. Kilner B1-54	J. S. Beachler S
Grove City*	R. H. Simmons B1-54	F. G. Patterson
Hollidaysburg	James W. Hayes 1-54	John E. Shrum S
Honesdale	Henry C. Pfannmuller B	William E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	Loyal D. Daubenspeck B1-54	Mrs. Francis Oeffuer
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B12-51	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	M. R. Derk B1-54	W. G. Price S
Kane	H. J. McGhee B	Ethel Paisley S
Sharpsville	George Mahaney B1-54	Mame K. Robins S
Shippensburg	Elmer E. Zinn B1-54	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset	John W. Schrock B1-54	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	George B. Snyder B1-54	Chas. N. N. Sherwood S
State College*	William S. Hoffman B1-54	Genevieve Taylor
Stroudsburg	Hal H. Harris B1-54	Harold E. Snyder S
Summit Hill	Edwin O. Rex B1-54	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B1-54	John Marcin S
Tarentum	V. L. Henry B	H. H. Girt S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B	James Powell
Throop	John Genitsky B	Thomas Ashman S
Titusville	C. C. Hampton 1-52	George W. Becker
Turtle Creek	Urban W. Fresch B1-54	E. E. Little S
Tyrone	Raymond A. Hagerman B1-54	J. Scott Hommer S
West Hazleton	William H. Berger B	Claude R. Brior S
West Pittston	A. B. Jones B1-54	O. H. Phillips S
West View*	Walter J. Baker B1-54	Mrs. Naomi Guckert S
West York	A. E. Zellers B1-54	P. R. Kraber S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klausing B1-54	Mathew Wojton S
Wilson	Frank O. Moser B1-54	James B. Acton S
Windber	Matthew Klena B1-54	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	Thomas R. Lawler B	Beatrice Carey S
Yeadon	Frederick K. Hartley B1-54	Frank R. Culp S

RHODE ISLAND—3

Barrington t	W. Allen Traver P11-50	Henry E. Fowler
Burrillville t	Albert E. Dart P	Theodore Tessier
Warren t.	Howard I. Martin P3-51	Charles C. Bliss

SOUTH CAROLINA—14

Aiken	H. O. Weeks 12-50	Lee D. Ellis
Camden*	Henry Savage, Jr. 5-52	Louise W. Boykin
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-51	Hood C. Worthy M
Clinton	L. E. Bishop 9-50	W. B. Owens
Conway	A. C. Thompson 1-51	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Darlington	T. W. Buchanan	Jno. H. Peterson
Easley	W. A. Whitaker 4-51	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	J. N. Lipscomb 3-52	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-51	J. P. LaBruce
Hartsville	Robert B. White 2-51	L. W. Wilkerson
Laurens		F. H. Caine
Marion	J. T. Hunter	Emerson Scott
Newberry*	James E. Wiseman 1-52	Mrs. Aline L. Sweeney
Union	H. H. Sprouse 6-50	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Brookings	H. Dwiggins 5-50	C. B. Herreman A
Lead	H. A. Kulpaca 5-52	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Albert M. Parker	Geo. H. Simpson, Jr. A

TABLE XX1—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued		
Yankton	Ernest A. Crockett 5-50	Anna M. Goetz A
TENNESSEE—15		
Alcoa*	O. M. Brumfiel 7-51	W. H. Jones R
Athens	Fred Puett 7-51	Cecil C. Owenby R
Elizabethton*	Dr. W. G. Frost 8-50	G. J. Holly
Greeneville	John S. Bernard 7-50	Carl Baxter R
Harriman	Roy A. Roberts 7-51	W. M. Giles
Humboldt	H. J. Foltz 1-52	A. J. Rogers
Lebanon	W. D. Baird 1-52	C. E. McGee
Maryville	John C. Crawford, Jr. 9-51	J. I. Walker R
Morristown	J. G. Wallace	Paul E. Walker R
Murfreesboro*	John T. Holloway 5-50	Albert Williams R
Paris*	Phillip B. Watson 1-51	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Erskine Sharp 1-54	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville*	Eustace Williams 9-51	Mrs. C. R. Hix
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-51	Dawson F. Shannon
Union City	J. M. Sedberry 1-51	Frances C. Prather
TEXAS—58		
Alamo Heights	Jack Judson 4-51	G. V. Jackson, Jr. S
Alice*	B. O. Goldthorn 1951	Mrs. Lucille Hobbs
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-51	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville	Lock M. Adkins 4-51	John L. Sullivan
Bonham*	L. E. Letherwood 4-50	W. P. Duff
Brady	J. E. Rudder 4-50	Tommy S. Kyzar S
Breckenridge	Robert R. Herring 4-50	E. R. Maxwell S
Brenham	C. D. Dallmeyer 4-50	G. H. Zeiss S
Cameron	Roy Griffith 4-50	W. H. Stafford S
Childress	L. W. McClendon 4-50	Arvil Patton S
Coleman	R. E. Murphey 4-50	H. M. Collins
Colorado	J. C. Pritchett 4-51	J. F. Merritt
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-50	Arthur Fischer S
Eagle Pass	D. O. Williams 4-50	D. E. Wueste S
Edinburg*	Felix McDonald 4-51	Mary S. Puckett
Electra	T. Leo Moore 4-50	T. T. Weatherall S
Ennis	J. P. Sims 4-51	M. B. Moseley S
Gainesville*	T. S. Crawford 4-50	Gilbert G. Holman S
Goose Creek*	C. Alexander	E. E. Hunter M
Graham	J. M. Graham 4-50	R. W. Jackman S
Henderson	L. H. Reed 4-50	W. M. Armstrong S
Hillsboro	A. N. Robertson 4-51	A. M. James S
Huntsville	Wilborn S. Gibbs 4-50	Kate Barr Ross S
UTAH—5		
Brigham	Lorenzo J. Bott 1-54	Fannie J. Christensen
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen 1-54	E. Rex Thompson R
Price	A. D. Keller 1-55	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake*	Marlow Callahan P1-54	Hilda Kay
Tooele*	W. C. Tate 1-54	A. L. Hanks
VERMONT—7		
Bennington*	Harry F. Clark C3-51	Mary Hodeck
Brattleboro*	(Unincorporated)	
Montpelier*	Anson Barber 2-52	Warren B. Lowe
St. Albans	B. W. Fisher 3-51	Farrington D. Post
St. Johnsbury*	James F. Willey C1-51	William A. Bemis
Springfield*	None	J. Leslie Giddings M
Winooski	Armand Rathe 3-51	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—13		
Bristol*	E. H. Hammer 9-51	Bland E. Ballard
Clifton Forge*	Curtis M. Brown 9-50	Henry Meeks
Covington*	E. M. Shorter P9-53	J. G. Kyle
Hampton*	George C. Bentley 9-50	L. D. James M
Harrisonburg*	L. L. Loewner 9-52	E. R. G. Heneberger
Hopewell*	D. Lane Elder 9-50	Mrs. Louis S. Belch
Marion	Robert L. Anderson 9-50	H. P. Gills R
Pulaski	M. G. Graham 9-50	Verna L. Dalton
Radford*	C. K. Howe, Jr. 9-50	Charles L. Capito
Salem*	James I. Moyer 8-50	Woodrow D. Turner
South Boston*	Jas. B. Wilborn, Sr. 9-51	J. L. Hardy
South Norfolk*	Clarence E. Forehand 9-51	Raymond L. Spence
Waynesboro*	F. R. Loth 9-52	Edward G. Heatwole
WASHINGTON—6		
Anacortes	Joe L. Hagan 1-53	Paul Flint, Jr.
Centralia	George D. Scherer 1-52	Frances Laurila
Ellensburg*	H. J. Whitney 1-52	Fred T. Hofmann
Kelso	L. O. Reynolds 1-53	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Port Angeles	Frank A. Feeley 1-52	J. E. Law
Puyallup	Mac Stevenson 6-51	Harris F. Green
WEST VIRGINIA—13		
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 7-53	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	W. W. Barron 4-51	John D. Campbell
Grafton	Dorsey Bolyard 7-51	Mrs. Dorothy Beavers
Hinton	W. A. Brown 7-51	Neta A. Jordan

Jacksonville*	T. E. Acker	L. B. Singletary S
Kerrville*	G. E. Lehmann 4-50	Ed. E. Arhelger, Jr.
Kilgore	Roy H. Laird 4-51	U. W. Prater S
Kingsville	Harold O. Brown 4-50	Mrs. D. G. Watson S
Lamesa*	Sam Richardson 4-50	Jack N. Goodloe S
Lockhart	S. H. Tabor 4-50	A. J. Storey S
Lufkin*	Granville Wright 4-51	R. A. Courtney
McKinney	R. F. Newsome 4-51	G. Frank Wolford S
Marlin	E. M. Dodson 4-51	D. R. Maxwell S
Mercedes	Harold Rowland 4-50	H. E. Hager S
Mexia*	S. N. Forrest	J. R. Truett
Midland*	William B. Neely 4-51	J. C. Hudman S
Mineral Wells	George D. Barber 5-51	Llano B. Parrish S
Mission	W. H. Braden 4-50	R. J. Rome S
Nacogdoches*	A. J. Thompson C4-51	Jim Alders
Navasoto*	G. W. Leonard 2-51	M. B. Thomas M
New Braunfels	A. D. Nuhn 5-50	E. O. Haas
Odessa*	A. P. Brown 4-50	L. L. Anthony S
Orange	Raymond Sanders 9-50	Chas. Cottle S
Plainview	Winfield Holbrook 4-50	Paul Bryan
Robstown	Phil Magee, Jr. 4-50	B. E. Cooke S
Rusk	Lewis R. McCarroll 4-51	I. R. Aufricht S
San Benito*	A. A. Thompson 4-50	Mrs. Blanche Longland
San Marcos	F. W. Zimmerman 4-51	Ted MacIntyre
Sequin	Roger W. Moore 4-50	Bettie Harrington S
Sulphur Springs*	W. J. Harris 4-51	J. C. McDonald S
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C5-50	Chas. Brazil M
Texas City	L. A. Robinson 4-50	Kenneth T. Nunn S
Uvalde	J. R. Raine 12-50	R. W. Evans S
Vernon	Fay Eggleston 4-50	S. H. Hall S
Waxahachie*	Kerr Jones 4-50	R. A. Watson S
Weatherford	Jim Wright 4-50	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	H. Raymond Mills 4-51	V. C. Thompson M
W. University Place	C. P. Lanmon 11-50	Whitt Johnson S

Hollidays Cove	Myron Campbell	Mrs. Janet Work
Keyser	John C. Freeland 7-51	A. A. Jordan
Logan	Thomas B. Orr 5-51	Mrs. Lou A. Shelton
Princeton	Joseph W. Lamson 7-50	Leslie E. Gadd R
Richwood	Robert Smith 7-50	Carl B. Hamric R
Welch	L. E. Rogers 7-50	Hobart E. Payne
Wellsburg	H. R. Zimmerman 7-51	Mrs. Martha Crabtree
Weston	Edward E. Blair 7-51	Josephine Tierney
Williamson	Joseph P. Hatfield 7-52	B. C. Roach

WISCONSIN—19

Antigo	H. Olsen 4-50	S. B. Byrne
Baraboo	C. R. Hornung 4-50	P. L. Stewart
DePere	E. A. Seymour 5-50	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	Clyde Justus P5-50	E. F. Klement M
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayorgeon 4-50	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	S. A. Bakken 4-51	Alice Kenney
Merrill	Dr. E. O. Raun 5-50	Einar Seger
Monroe	Frank A. Buehler 5-50	G. S. Soseman
Oconto	Ernest Bourassa 4-50	E. C. Krueger
Portage	H. B. Stowers 5-50	F. M. Harding, Sr.
Rhinelander	Harris S. Lewis P4-50	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	R. E. Finsterwalder 4-50	G. M. Bailey
Shawano	S. J. Dodge 5-50	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Hugh Williams, Jr. 4-50	Harry L. Beckman
Sturgeon Bay	Leo D. Stoneman 4-50	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	Frank A. Trilling 5-51	Albert E. Haeft
West Bend	M. L. Gehl 4-50	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Milwaukee	Edward M. Stokke P4-50	Herman Dieringer
Whitefish Bay*	Frank E. Drew C4-50	Leona R. Eichfeld

WYOMING—2

Rawlins	Sam Tully 1-51	Mary Ellen Sullins
Rock Springs	Edwin E. James 1-52	Carl F. Asiala

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